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Curious
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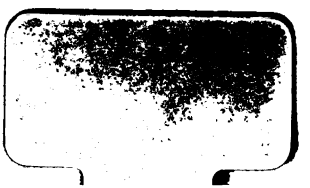
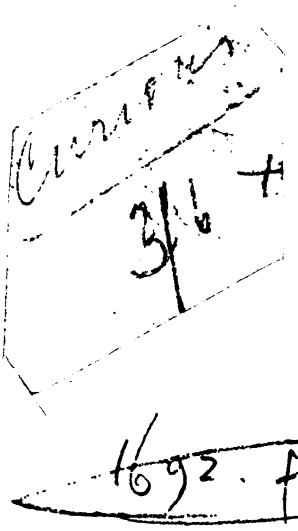
1692. f. 51.

CR O 43





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CR O 43

IOHANNES RADCLIFFE. MD.
Ob: Nov: 1: 1714. Ætat: 64:

PHARMACOPOEIA Radcliffeana:

OR,

Dr. *Radcliff*'s PRESCRIPTIONS,

Faithfully gather'd from his

Original RECIPE'S.

To which are annex'd,

Useful OBSERVATIONS upon each *Prescription.*

The Second Edition Corrected.

Sine me Liber ibis in Urbem.

LONDON,

Printed for *Charles Rivington,* at the *Bible* and *Crown,* against the North Door of St. *Paul's Church,* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard,* 1716.

TO THE READER.

I Have, with ſome Pains and Expence, got the genuine Receipts *of the famous Dr.* RADCLIFF, *who amaſs'd ſo vaſt an Eſtate by his Practice, that future Ages will hardly credit it: He acquir'd the Name of a* quick Diſcoverer of the Cauſes of Diſtempers, *and, I don't at all doubt, with Juſtice; for Succeſs ſufficiently prov'd it. As to his* Receipts, *I find he has follow'd the Advice of*

the Honourable Mr. Boyle, *in his Treatiſe of* Simple Medicines; *for where will you find a* Pharmacopœia *more ſimple, and a* Phyſician *more ſucceſsful? I believe, I need not mention how great a Man in Town now, copies his* Receipts; *'tis too evident on the Files of the* Apothecaries; *and whoever reads theſe, knows his Methods; I wiſh him the ſame Succeſs, as, doubtleſs, he deſerves it.*

I would adviſe every Preſcriber *to make Uſe of as few Remedies as poſſible, ſo they be effectual; for, doubtleſs,* Jumbles *affect our Blood and Veſſels, as they do our Stomachs; nor can we eaſily bear 'em; ſo that the* Remedy *becomes as troubleſome as the* Diſeaſe. *I know the* Gentlemen *of the* Peſtle *will decry my Opinion; for as* Fox-Hunters *never praiſe that Horſe, which does not, as they term it, make 'em feel every Corner of the Saddle; ſo ſome never approve a* Phyſician, *who does not plunder a Shop at a* Preſcription: *However, ſome of 'em are more prudent in their Proceedings, and think it indiſcreet in their* Preſcribers, *to order ſuch ſcarce and high-pric'd* Medicines, *as the* Patients *ſcruple to allow ſufficiently for.*

for. And I am of Opinion, this very Method has laid the Grounds for diſcarding Phyſicians *from ſo general Practice; for who can bear ſuch Extravagancies, as to pay* large Fees, *and at length a* large Bill? *So that 'tis good* Policy *to depend on* ſimple *and* efficacious Medicines, *as well as good* Practice.

As the World approves this Collection, *they may be favour'd with more of this* great Man's Practice; *but at preſent the Humour of Writing is wore off; nor ſhall it be eaſily reaſſum'd, till full Encouragement.*

I would have no one doubt of the RECIPE'S being genuine, *which 'tis eaſy to ſatisfy themſelves of from any File in Town. All the* Bookſeller *wiſhes for is, that they may have the ſame Fate their* Maſter *had, of pleaſing the World, and refund him his Expences. 'Tis hop'd, the* Obſervations *may render it acceptable to the* Readers, *who, without 'em, would be much at a Loſs: If it bring* Profit *to the* one, *and* Pleaſure *to the* other, *it anſwers the End.*

The Recipe's *in this* Part *have been much cry'd down by many: First, Because they are look'd upon not to be* genuine: *And, in the next Place, because they are in* English. *But I challenge any Assaylant to make it appear, that they are not the* Doctor's *individual Receipts. For I have neither added to 'em, nor taken from 'em, that the World might judge of this great Man as they like.*

A Second Volume will in a short Time be publish'd. With an Appendix, containing the whole *Materia Medica*, which will answer the Indications requir'd in all Diseases. To which will be annex'd, an *Index* pointing to the Indications requir'd in each Distemper.

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Pharmacopœia Radcliffeana.

Emplaſtrum Corroborans.

℞ Emp. ad Herniam, Emp. de minio, ā. p. æ. f. Emplaſtrum Lumbis applicandum.

A Strengthenng Plaſter.

Take Rupture-Plaſter, Plaſter of Red-Lead, of each equal Parts; make a Plaſter to be apply'd to the Loins.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Plaſter is to be apply'd to the Loins in Danger of Miſcarriages; and, to ſay the Truth, it ſeems to be a Policy, rather than good Reaſon, to trifle, if I may ſay ſo, with the weak Side

of the Women, who believe nothing is doing for their Relief, unleſs ſome Shew and Confinement is made and allotted; for let us reaſon the Caſe, and ſee how far ſuch Externals can contribute to produce theſe Effects: If they are ſuppos'd to produce any Effects on us, it is by their Stypticity; by this Vertue they contract the adjacent Fibres; and by thus ſtraitening a few of them, the Juices, that uſe to circulate in them, are driven from thence, and ſome others have a greater Share of 'em: If then this Portion ſhould chance to fill the Veſſels of the Womb with an additional Quantity, an *Hæmorrhage*, and an *Abortion*, would happen; the very Misfortunes we are ſtudying to avoid! What then avails it to appear to be doing ſomething to the Purpoſe, whilſt we are trifling moſt ridiculouſly, at their Expence and Hazard?

Electu-

Electuarium Corroborans.

℞ Coral. r. ppt. ʒ ſſ. Terr. Japon. gr. iii. cum q. ſ. Syr. de Mecon. m. f. Bol. horâ ſomni ſumend. quotidie, ſuper-bibendo Cochl. iii vel iv. Julap. ſeq.

A Corroborating Electuary.

Take red Coral prepar'd, half a Dram; Japan-Earth, 3 Grains; with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Diacodium; mix, and make a Bolus, to be taken every Night at Bed-time; drinking 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of the following Julap upon it.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a gentle *Aſtringent*, and ſtrengthens the Parts, thickens the Blood and Juices, and ſhuts up the gaping Mouths of the Veſſels, that the Blood or Juices may not ouze through, which is the ordinary Forerunner of Miſcarriages, if not timely prevented. I ſay, 'tis but

gentle, and therefore I have known it encreas'd, and alter'd thus by him:

℞ Conf. Ros. rub. ʒ ff. Coral. r. pp. ʒ ff. cum q. s. Syr. Caryoph. m. f. Bol. hac nocte horâ somni sumend. super-bibendo, *&c.*

Take Conserve of Roses half a Dram, red Coral prepar'd half a Dram, Syrup of Clove-gilly-Flowers as much as is sufficient; mix, and make a Bolus; to be taken this Night at Bed-time, with a Julap, as presently.

Julapium Hysterico-stypticum.

℞ Aq. Gemmular. Quercus ʒ iv. Cerasi. nigr. ʒ ii. Protheriacal. ʒ i. Sacch. parum; m. f. Julap.

The Hysterick-styptick Julap.

Take Oak-Bud-Water 4 Ounces, Black Cherry Water 2 Ounces, Treacle Water 1 Ounce, a little Sugar; mix, and make a Julap.

O B-

OBSERVATIONS.

I Am far from being ſatisfied, that any Water diſtill'd with a cold Still, affords any Stypticity; and therefore all that can be ſaid of this Oak-Bud-Water is, that, having paſſed the Still, it is more free from ſome ſort of Particles than Pump Water is; for that the *Collegio del Cimento* gives us to underſtand, that diſtill'd Waters do not precipitate *Salt of Tartar*, as common Water does; and in this Caſe ſo much the worſe. The other Waters are ſomewhat acid, and therefore gently coagulate, and contribute towards ſtopping any Flux of Blood in a ſmall Degree. He has alter'd it thus ſometimes:

℞ Aq. Gemmular. Querc. lb. ſſ. Aq. Protheriac. ℥iii. Sacch. parum; m. f. Julap. de quo capiat Cochl. iii. ad libitum.

Or,

Take Oak-Bud-Water half a Pound, Treacle 3 Ounces, a little Sugar;

mix, and make a Julap; of which take 3 Spoonfuls at Pleaſure.

Apozema Rubrum.

℞ Decoct. alb. lb. ii. Aq. Cinnam. h. ℥ i. Sacch. roſar. q. ſ. m. f. Apozema; de quo bibat Hauſtum mane & veſperi, & ad libitum.

Red Apozem.

Take white Decoction 2 Pounds, Barley Cinnamon Water 1 Ounce, Sugar of Roſes as much as ſuffices; mix, and make an Apozem; of which drink a Draught Morning and Evening, and at Pleaſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN a Flux of Blood, or in a common Flux call'd a *Diarrhœa*, this is uſeful; as it is in any other Flux of Blood, as is commonly known; for that the Roſe-buds in Sugar, or any Way, are binding.

Mix-

Mixtura Hyſterica Lactea.

℞ Gumm. Ammon. ℈ii. Galban. ℈i. diſſolv. in Aq. Ceraſ. n. ℥vi. m. f. Mixtura; de quâ capiat Cochl. i. mane quotidie, & in Paroxyſmis.

The Hyſterical Milky Mixture.

Take Gum Ammoniack 2 Scruples, Galbanum 1 Scruple, diſſolve 'em in black Cherry Water 6 Ounces; mix, and make a Mixture; of which take one Spoonful in the Morning daily, and in the Fits.

OBSERVATIONS.

ALL fetid Drugs have a peculiar and noted Vertue, of checking Vapours, either out of the Fit, or in it. By what Mechaniſm this is compaſſed, give me leave to explain, in a ſhort and eaſy Account. All Fetids conſiſt of a volatile Salt and Oil; which active Principles exagitate the Maſs and Spirits, and give a briſker Motion to both; and ſupply Spirits, and

are cordial; whenever then they move ſlower, and are ſcantier than they ſhould, that Motion may be irregular; by which I mean, that ſome Parts are ſupply'd, whilſt others are depriv'd of that Influence; the Muſcles or Nerves, where this Deficiency lies, or are too much ſupply'd, are put into a Contraction, or convuls'd, or are palſy'd; for indeed under this Condition, theſe Fits are only ſeeming Convulſions, but are really Palſies. Now a Supply by ſome ſpirituous Drugs, that briſken up their Motion, gives a new Life and Vigour, and cures the preſent, as well as prevents future Fits.

Emplaſtrum Umbilicale.

℞ Emp. Stomach. magiſt. & Galban. colat. ā. p. æ. m. f. Emplaſtrum toti Abdomini applicandum.

The

The Navel-Plaster.

Take magistèrial Stomach Plaster, and Galbanum strain'd, of each equal Parts; mix 'em, and make a Plaster, to be apply'd over the whole Belly.

OBSERVATIONS.

FEW tolerable Accounts have appear'd of the Operation of these Plasters; and, in general, I own my self no Stickler for their Use, but that they make a Shew. However, if any Good is done by this, and such as it is, 'tis by the same volatile Particles imbib'd by the inspiratory Pores; and thus convey'd to the extreme Nerves, that are plac'd in and about the Abdomen, (such are the *tenth Pair of Nerves* that are distributed to the Muscles hereabouts, *&c.*) give new Life and Spirits to them, and serve to allay the seeming Convulsions thereabouts, and so give Relief to hysterical and vapourish Women.

Electuarium Cardiacum.

℞ Conſ. Abſinth. roman. ℥i. Conſerv. Anthoſ. ℥ſſ. Spec. Diambr. ſ. o. ℈i. Chel. Cancror. Oc. Cancror. pp. ā. ℥i. ſſ. cum ſ. q. Syrup. de Atriplice; m. f. Electuarium molle, de quo capiat Quantitatem N. Moſchat. horâ unâ vel duabus ante decubitum, ſuper bibendo Cochl. iii. vel quatuor Julapii proprii.

A Cordial Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Roman Wormwood one Ounce, Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers half an Ounce, Species Diambræ without the Scents one Scruple, Crabs Claws and Crabs Eyes, of each one Dram and half, with Syrup of Orach as much as ſuffices; mix, and make a ſoft Electuary; of which take the Quantity of a Nutmeg an Hour or two before Bed-time, drinking three or four Spoonfuls of a proper Julap after it.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Electuary corrects the acid Winds in the Stomach, and recruits the Spirits; by which Vertues it serves to correct the Languors from Vapours, and revives us; it also helps specifically to give Appetite to our Victuals, when the Cause is from the Failure of Spirits. In short, it gives us a Stomach, revives us, and helps four Belchings and *Cardialgia's* from thence, which are common Attendants in hysterical Women.

Aqua Hysterica.

℞ Aq. Cerasi. n. lb. ss. Pæon. Comp. ℥ii. Spirit. Cerasi. nig. ℥ ss. Sacch. parum; m. f. Julapium, cujus capiat Cochl. 3 vel. 4.

The Hysterical Water.

Take black Cherry Water half a Pound, Compound Pæony Water two

two Ounces, Spirits of black Cherries half an Ounce, Sugar a little; mix, make a Julap, of which take three or four Spoonfuls.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Look upon this Water to be one of the beſt the *Doctor* preſcribes, as well as the moſt uſual; it has a Power to ſtimulate the lazy Spirits, it gives 'em new Life, and checks their irregular Motion. In *hyſterical* Caſes it gives Reſt, which is a ſort of a Paradox to unthinking Men; but it takes off the Occaſion and Seeds of Watchings; for that we know, weak People often are reſtleſs, for no other Cauſe but Anxiety and Solicitude; and this makes 'em move on as in a State of Health, by which *Æquilibrium*, Sleep, that deſirable Bleſſing, is obtain'd.

De-

Decoctum Phthisicum.

℞ Rad. Chin. in Taleolas scissil. ʒ i. ss. Rasur. C. C. Eboris, ā. ʒ i. Fol. Capillor. Vener. p. ii. Infundantur per Noctem in Aq. bullientis lb. xii. mane coquantur ad medias; m. f. Decoctum; cujus capiat lb. ss. cum Sacchari pauxillo, Rad. Eryng. condit. vel Lactis asinin. Cochl. vi. mane & vesperi.

The Decoction for Consumptions.

Take China Roots cut in Slices an Ounce and half, Shavings of Hartshorn and Ivory, of each an Ounce, Leaves of Maiden-hair two Pugils; infuse 'em all Night in boyling Water 12 Pounds; in the Morning boil it down to six Pints, strain it out; this is the first Decoction to be taken to half a Pint in a Morning with Sugar-Candy, candy'd Eryngo, or Asses Milk, 6 Spoonfuls.

The *Barber*, or second Decoction, is made by boiling the Herbs over again

gain in Eight Quarts of Water to Four, and is good to drink at Meals.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHERE Asses Milk agrees not, this is useful to correct the Acrimony of the Humours that fret and ulcerate the Lungs; and therefore prevails against all Disorders that are Consequences of a sharp *Serum*; hence it is good in the *Hectick*: Indeed where an Ulcer is, in the Lungs, of any Size, and lies in the Way of the Passages that are every Second of a Minute, gaping and dividing, to receive our most necessary Friend the Air; I cannot see what Effects can be promis'd; since the Requisites for Union are, by the Law of Nature, unavoidably destroyed by the Reception of the Air; so that the Dispute between this admirable Practitioner, and Sir *E. H.* cannot be given on the Side of the former, since it is an Impossibility in Nature. Whether his other Medicines may more contribute, I shall have Room to discourse on, under other Heads.

Lini-

Linimentum Anodynum.

℞ Balſ. Lucatell. ℥ ii. Ol. Amygd. d. ℥ i. Ol. Mac. per Expreſſion. Ung. flor. aurantior. ā. ℥ ii. m. f. Linimentum parti affectæ illinendum, Chartam Emporeticam ſuper-imponendo.

The Anodyne Liniment.

Take Lucatellus Balſam 2 Drams, Oil of ſweet Almonds an Ounce, Oil of Mace by Expreſſion, Orange Flower-Butter, of each 2 Drams; mix, and make a Liniment, to apply to the pain'd Part, ſpread on Cap Paper.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Ointment the *Doctor* us'd to order to Perſons, whoſe Breaſts were fatigu'd and pain'd with Coughing, with good Succeſs; 'tis ſmooth and oily, and relaxes the too great Tenſity of the Parts; ſo that whereas the extraordinary Contraction in the Parts is allay'd, the Dia-

Diameters of the Veſſels are enlarg'd, the Liquors puſhing on behind (by the Laws of Circulation) conquer the Reſiſtance of the impeded Motion, and what ſtopp'd at any Section, and inflated or diſtended the Parts, and gave Uneaſineſs; thus by unfurling the Obliquity of the Fibres into a ſtreight Line, the Liquors paſs quietly on, and the Veſſels ſubſide, and they grow eaſy.

Aqua Nephritica.

℞ Flor. Oxyacanth. Cong. ſſ. Vin. alb. Cong. ii. N. M. raſ. N°. iv. ſtillentur ad Cong. i. ſſ. Doſ. Cochl. iv. horâ ſomni.

The Nephritick Water.

Take Flowers of Haw-thorn half a Gallon, White-Wine 2 Gallons, Nutmegs 4 ſlic'd; diſtil off to a Gallon and half: The Doſe is 4 Spoonfuls at Bed-time, *&c.*

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Water is call'd *Nephritick*, becauſe it is ſuppos'd to relieve the *Gravel*; but it is more adapted to that which is miſtakenly call'd ſo; I mean, for Wind pent up in ſome Cell of the *Colon*, (oppoſite perhaps to the Kidneys); and this it is peculiarly fitted to; inaſmuch as all Carminatives, or ſuch as expel Wind powerfully, incite the *Bulæ*, that too tenaciouſly hold it within; and being thus freed, the *periſtaltick* Motion drives it downward in a *Crepitus*. I would have it remark'd, that no Expellers of Wind ought to be adminiſter'd, till the Paſſages are clear'd of their ſuperficial Contents; for then they have nothing to contraſt with, ſave the Phlegm ſticking to the *Plicæ* of the Inteſtines.

Pulvis Paspharmacus.

℞ Chel. Cancror. pp. Oc. Cancror. pp. Margt. pp. Sacch. perlat. ā. ʒ i. m. f. pulvis; divide in octo Chartulas, quarum unam capiat mane quotidie & veſperi in Cochl. Lactis aſinini, ſuper-bibendo lb. ſſ. ejuſdem.

The Univerſal Powder.

Take Crabs Claws prepar'd, Crabs Eyes prepar'd, Pearl prepar'd, Pearl Sugar, of each a Dram; mix, and make a Powder; divide it into 8 Papers, of which take one every Morning and Evening in a Spoonful of Aſſes Milk, drinking half a Pound upon it.

OBSERVATIONS.

NEVER were teſtaceous Powders more univerſally us'd, than by this great Man; they were to him like *Hudibras*'s Sword, or the Knife of *Delf*, for they ſerv'd all Purpoſes; and therefore I have choſe to

to call 'em, *The Univerſal Powder.* To ſpeak Truth, in *England*, the moſt rebellious Diſtempers we are infeſted with, are from ſtubborn *mineral* Salts; the Correction of which are not better compaſs'd than by the abſorbing Powders, *Calces* and *Lacteats*; ſo that in Conſumptions, where the Salts, by their Vicinity and Plenty, dilaniate the Fibres into an Ulcer, or occaſion, by their irritating Particles, a brisker Oſcillation of the Fibres, and conſequently a quicker Circulation, and a Hectick; nothing has been found more effectual than this Powder, and this Milk. Moreover, as the exceſſive Heat in the Blood is alſo communicated to the Stomach, the Milk, put to it, would coagulate, as is uſual in Dairies that are over-hot, and thus would be robb'd of great Part of its Virtue.

This Preſcription is alſo of admirable Uſe in any *Eruptions* that depend on Acrimonies of the volatile Species, and which are generally known by their great Itchings, and a great Effervescence in the Palms and

and Soles. In *Stranguries* from acrimonious Salts, Milks, and these Powders, do well; *ſcorbutick Perſons* of the hotter Kind are reliev'd by this Method, having firſt premis'd ſome few Doſes of Infuſions of *Sena* or *Rhubarb*. When Women are much troubled with immoderate Fluxes of the *Menſes*, this Method is commendable in the Intervals. In fine, whenever you obſerve it ſaid in theſe Sheets, that any Diſtemper is ſuppos'd to proceed from *acrimonious* Salts, this Method will, *mutatis mutandis*, ſerve the Turn; only 'tis to be obſerv'd, that great Care muſt be taken, whether the Salts in the Blood be not *mineral* ones; and conſequently not only ſtubborn, but requiring alſo ſpecifick Corrigents, which no Body, that is ignorant of the Soil, and what Salts it contains, can judge of.

Electu-

Electuarium Phthiſicum.

℞. Conſ. Roſ. rub. ℥ii. Chel. Cancror. pp. Corall. r. pp. Pulv. Haly, ā. ℥i. cum. ſ. q. Syr. Capill. Vener. m. f. Electuarium; de quo capiat Quantitatem Caſtaneæ manè horâ undecimâ, & veſperi ſeptimâ, & horâ decubitûs; ſuper-bibendo Cochl. quatuor *Julapii Chorici*, (*viz.* ℞ Aq. Lact. alex. Ceraſ. n. ā. ℥iv. Aq. Pæon. C. ℥ii. Sacch. q. ſ. m. f. Julap.)

The Electuary for Conſumptions.

Take of red Roſes 2 Ounces; Crabs Claws prepar'd, red Coral prepar'd, Powder of Haly, of each a Dram; with Syrup of Maiden-hair as much as ſuffices; mix, and make an Electuary; of which take the Bigneſs of a Cheſnut at Eleven in the Morning, at Seven in the Evening, and at Bed-time, drinking above it 4 Spoonfuls of the *Chorical Julap.*

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Compoſition is *ſtyptick*, *abſorbent*, and *mucilaginous*; by which it allays troubleſome Coughs, ſmooths the Humours of the *Bronchiæ*, and gently puts a Check to the too plentiful Ouzing of ſuch thro' the Mouths of the Glands. However, every Practitioner ought to be appriz'd of a ſtanding Truth in all Coughs of this Kind, that ſome proper Evacuations ought to precede, in order to revulſe the Motion from the Lungs to ſome diſtant Goal, as well as to deplete the Veſſels of ſuch a troubleſome Lodger. I muſt frankly own, the Doſe of the *Pulvis Haly* is too ſmall to do any great Feats; however, it certainly, in ſome Meaſure, is a good Alterative, and it (as well as the Shell-Powders) corrects the great and offending Sharpneſs of all the Juices.

Un-

Unguentum Pacificans.

℞ Unguent. Sambucin. Butyro Maiali pp. ℥i. Ung. Populn. ℥ſſ. Ol. Mac. ʒi. m. pro Linimento, quo partes affectæ illinantur.

The Pacifick Unguent.

Take Elder-flower Ointment made with May-Butter one Ounce, Ointment of Poplar half an Ounce, Oil of Mace a Dram; mix, and make a Liniment, with which anoint the Parts affected.

OBSERVATIONS.

AS this Ointment conſiſts of ſome volatile, ſmooth, and opiate Particles, it is well qualified to diſcuſs any impacted Humours, and give a gentle Breathing to the Pores; but alſo as an Emollient, Relaxant, and Opiate, it gives Eaſe to the Over-diſtenſion, and conſequently relieves Pains. Lay it upon Cap-paper, (having firſt rubb'd it well in, with a warm Hand.)

Hauſtus

Hauſtus Paregoricus.

℞ Aq. Ceraſ. n. ℥i. ff. Pæon. compoſ. ℥i. ff. Extract. Op. Thebaic. gr. i. ff. gr. Sacchar. parum; m. f. Hauſtus ſumend. horâ decubitus.

The Paregorick Draught.

Take black Cherry Water one Ounce and half, Compound Peony Water one Dram and half, Extract of Theban Opium one Grain and half Sugar what ſuffices; mix, and make a Draught, to be taken at Bed-time.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Vertues of Opiates are well enough known to Apprentices; and therefore, after I have told you, that they eaſe Pain, procure Sleep, eaſe Convulſions, diſlay *Flatus*, curb Fluxes, and are Specificks in *Hyſterical Hurries* in Women; I muſt obſerve, that they will be dangerous Edge-Tools, if the following Cautions are not ſtrictly

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animadverted; they are not convenient in languid People, in cold Conſtitutions, (at leaſt the Opiates mix'd with watry Menſtrua): In critical Pains, (ſuch as Labour, Gout, *&c.*) in *Orthopnœa's*, or ſhort Breaths, from Phlegm in the *Bronchiæ*; nor in the State of Conſumptions, where the Breaſt is oppreſſed with a Load of extraneous Matters; nor in malignant Fevers, nor in Pleuriſies, where the Spitting goes well on; nor in chronical Pains of the Head; nor in a *Satyriaſis*, which is an Obſervation from *Sachius*, in the *Ephemerid. Germanic. Anno* 2. *Obſ.* 69. where the *Turks* were, at the Battle of *Leventz* in *Hungary*, found, when Dead, *Haſtis erectis.* In the Time of any Criſis, ſo that they are bad in the *Apparatus* (or the four Days before the breaking out) of the ſmall Pox: Hence *Wincler* ſays, nor in the Watchings that immediately precede *Criſes*; in moiſt Coughs; nor in Children too often repeated; becauſe *Mercurialis* obſerves, and juſtly, they dull 'em. But it muſt here be remark'd, that as a Doſe of an Opiate given to an

table *Hurry of the Spirits* they are indicated; nay, even in *Vertigo's* they are sometimes indicated, as also in the *Beginning* and *Encrease* of *Pleurisies*. Whatever they perform in us is, *by quieting and composing the Motions of the Spirits.*

Tinctura Stomachica.

℞ Absinth. Roman. ℥ ß. Rad. Gentian. Sem. Coriand. Cardamom. ā. ʒi. infund. simul in Aq. fontan. lb. ß. f. Colatura; cui adde Aq. nephritic. ℥ iii. m. f. Tinctura; capiat Cochl. 3. horâ unâ ante Prandium.

The Stomach Tincture.

Take Roman Wormwood half an Ounce, Roots of Gentian, Coriander and Cardamom Seeds, of each a Dram; infuse 'em in Water, strain it out; add to this nephritick Water 3 Ounces; mix, and make

make a Tincture; take 3 Spoonfuls an Hour before Dinner.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Look upon this to be a well-adapted Medicine for any Phlegm or Wind in the Stomach; and consequently, is good in Stomach Pains, in Belchings after Meals, in Want of Appetite, in Sourneſſes there, in opening Obſtructions of the Lacteals in Lienteries, in cachectical Conſtitutions, in cold Diſorders of any Part, (whether Liver, Spleen, or elſewhere). It rarefies, warms, incides, attenuates; it is *antiſcorbutick* in the cool Kind.

Julapium Pyreticum.

℞ Aq. Lact. alex. ℥i. ff. Ceraſ. nig. ℥ſſ. Cort. peruvian. ſubtiliſſ. Pulv. ℥ſſ. Aq. Pæon. Comp. ℥i. Syr. Capill. Vener. ℥ii. m. f. Hauſtus 3 vel 4. quâq; horâ ſumendus ad octo vices extra Paroxyſmum.

The Febrifuge Julap.

Take alexiterial Milk-Water one Ounce and half, black Cherry-Water half an Ounce, Bark of Peru finely powder'd, half a Dram; Compound Peony-Water a Dram; Syrup of Maiden-hair 2 Drams; mix, and make a Draught, to be taken every third Hour for eight Times, out of the Fit.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Julap is design'd for the Intermissions and Remissions of Agues and putrid Fevers; but I must frankly own, I never yet found that half an Ounce of the Powder would take off an Ague, much less a remittent Fever; but have been often oblig'd to give from one Ounce to two: Nor ought the Goodness of the Bark be any Reason; because I never administer'd the Bark, but I generally chose it my self, through the Course of twenty Years Practice; being taught this by my own

own Misfortune, in the Year 1692, whilst abroad; when I had above half a Pound given me at Times without Success; and it had been well if I could say, without Prejudice, since I was then brought to the Brink of the Grave, by the Ignorance or Knavery of my Attendant. The *Bark's* Use is now become more extensive than at first; Physicians finding it an useful Remedy, not only in *Fevers*, but also in *all Periodical Cases*, or such as have *Exacerbations*, as *Epilepsies*, *Convulsions*, *hysterick Asthmas*; and indeed wherever Disorders are apt to return, whether in the Space of Hours, Days, Months, or Seasons of the Year, always keeping in Mind, never to administer it without previous Evacuations, *specificated* to the Case; or, what is equal to this, until the Humours have been pretty well spent in Evacuations, (as is usual when People have been sick for some Time) and are much lessen'd; or, lastly, unless the Case begins to be desperate, by Reason of the Decay of Spirits; for then we do it to avoid a fatal Chance, which

muſt inevitably follow; and for the Damage done by the *Bark*, you are at Leiſure to repair afterwards.

Bolus Aſtringens.

℞ Confect. Fracaſtor. ſ. m. ℥i. Rhabarb. opt. torrefact. gr. iv. Syr. Caryophyll. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus, cras mane ſumendus.

The Aſtringent Bolus.

Take Diaſcordium without Honey a Dram, the beſt Rheubarb roaſted 4 Grains, Syrup of Clove-gilly-flowers what ſuffices; mix, and make a Bolus; to be taken to Morrow Morning.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE *Doctor* wiſely order'd Diaſcordium always without Honey, and order'd it with Syrup of Diacodium in its Room; for beſides that Honey is very diſagreeabl

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to weak Stomachs, 'tis contrary to the fundamental Intention of the Compound (as every young Observer may know); for Nature does not subsist with double Evacuations; because the one encreas'd, the other lessens; and, *vice versâ*, as *Sanctorius*, *Pitcairn*, and others, justly observe; hence *Confectio Fracastorii*, or *Diascordium*, being design'd as a *Diaphoretick*, or a Promoter of Sweats, and an Astringent; it would be an Inconsistency to blend it with Honey, which all know, is very apt to go downwards; and I only wonder it had never been observ'd before.

It carries off Humours by the Pores of the Skin, and binds; and therefore strikes at revulsing the Humours, as well as stops Fluxes; and thus, what would be a *Fomes* to other Distempers, is prevented by this judicious Mixture; the torrify'd Rheubarb is also binding, the purgative Part being carry'd off by the Fire, the *Terra damnata* is only left, or the binding Part of it. It is a necessary Mixture in all *Tormina*, because it is an Opiate.

Electuarium Japonicum.

℞ Coral. rub. pp. ℥ ß. Terr. Japonic. ʒi. Confect. Fracastor. ß. mell. ʒi. Syr. Caryophyll. q. ß. m. f. Electuarium; de quo capiat Quantitatem Nuc. Moschat. vel Juglandis, horâ decubitus, superbibendo Cochl. 3 vel 4. Julapii (proprii).

The Japan Electuary.

Take red Coral prepar'd half an Ounce, Japan-Earth a Dram, Diascordium without Honey one Ounce, Syrup of Clove-gilly-flowers what ſuffices; mix, and make an Electuary; of which take the Quantity of a Nutmeg or Walnut, at Bed-time; drinking after it 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of a proper Julap.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Ingredients in this Preſcription are, Abſorbents, *Humidity*, *Styptick*s, or ſuch as clo

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the Vessels, and Diaphoreticks, that give a different Turn to the Humours; and therefore it is proper in *Dysenteries* and *Diarrhœa's*, in *Vomitings*, and all *Irritations* and *Evacuations* from the Parts, (whether *Stomach*, *Intestines*, *Kidneys*, or *Uterus*).

Bolus Lenions.

℞ Rhabarb. opt. Pulv. ℈i. Sal. Absinth. gr. v. Syr. Caryophi. q. s. m. f. Bolus, sumendus primo mane; & repetendus semel in Septimanâ.

The Lenient Bolus.

Take Powder of the best Rheubarb one Scruple, Salt of Wormwood 5 Grains, Syrup of Clove-gilly-flower what suffices; mix, and make a Bolus, to be taken early in the Morning; and to be repeated once in a Week.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a gentle Purgative, given in Fluxes; but 'tis so gentle, that a weak Constitution will digest it without any Trouble; nay, it may be ventur'd on in a malignant Fever: But, to say the Truth, the *Doctor* seem'd always to have one Maxim in View, which was, *to do no Harm to his Patient*; but, in my Opinion, a little more would but do, and have answer'd his End very well too.

Haustus Hypnoticus.

℞ Aq. Lactis alexit. ℥ i. ss. Cinnam. h. mirab. a. ʒ iiii. Confect. Fracastor. sine Melle ʒ i. m. f. Haustus sumendus h. s. post Purgationem.

The

The Hypnotick Draught.

Take alexiterial Milk-Water one Ounce and half, Barley-Cimamon-Water, Aq. Mirabilis, of each 3 Drams; Diaſcordium without Honey one Dram; mix, make a Draught, to be taken at Bed-time after Phyſick.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a Draught to repair the Spirits, and curb the *Superpurgation.* I am ſurpriz'd at a full Doſe of Diaſcordium, and half a Doſe of Phyſick; but why ſhould I?

Electuarium Reſtringens.

℞ Conſerv. Roſar. rub. Abſinth. Roman. a. ℥vi. Corall. rub. pp. ℥ii. Terr. Japonic. Pulv. Rubig. Chalyb. a. ℥i. Syr. e Conditur. N. M. q. f. m. f. Electuarium; de quo capiat Quantitatem Nuc. Moſchat. major. omni mane & quinta

quintâ pomeridianâ, ſuper-bibendo, *&c.*

The Binding Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, of Roman Wormwood, of each ſix Drams; red Coral prepar'd 2 Drams; Japan Earth powder'd, Ruſt of Steel, of each a Dram; Syrup of Glove-gilly-flower what ſuffices; mix, make an Electuary; of which take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg every Morning, and at five in the Afternoon, *&c.*

OBSERVATIONS.

TO ſhut the Mouths of the Veſſels, to give Strength to all the Fibres, and to dry up the ſuper-abounding Moiſture, are all the Requiſites to cure a Flux; therefore this is an admirable Aſtringent; but alſo it clogs not the Stomach, as moſt of the common reſtringent Medicines do; becauſe of the Mixture with the Wormwood, which contains a hidden Acid in it, and gives

therefore an Appetite, and ſtrengthens the Stomach.

It muſt be, however, obſerv'd, that *bilious Diarrhœa's* can't bear any thing of Wormwood; becauſe it is amicable to Bile, and of *ſimilar* Particles with it: and therefore would too much ſtimulate the Mouths of the gaping Glands; However, in ſuch a Suppoſition, leaving out the *Conſerve of Wormwood*, the Electuary is an effectual Remedy. I always preſuppoſe gentle Evacuations, but proportion'd to the Quantity offending; as I ſhall have Occaſion ſomewhere to diſcloſe.

The Julap the *Doctor* us'd to order to be drank after this *Electuary*, was the following:

Julapium Stomachicum.

℞ Aq. Lact. alex. ℥viii. Cinnam. ℏ. Abſinth. maj. Compoſ. ā. ℥iv. Sacch. albiſſ. q. ſ. m. f. Julapium; cujus capiat Cochl. iv.

The

The Stomachick Julap.

Take alexiterial Milk-Water 8 Ounces; Barley-Cinnamon-Water, the greater Compound Wormwood-Water, of each 4 Ounces; fineſt Sugar what ſuffices; mix, and make a Julap; of which take 4 Spoonfuls.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Cordial and Stomachick, and therefore reſtores the flagging and drooping Spirits, as alſo gives an Appetite, and digeſts what is taken; it ſtrengthens the lax Tone of the Fibres, and therefore ſuffers not the Stomach and Inteſtines to yield to the Weight of the Contents, which would otherwiſe puſh their Way downwards; but alſo all Brandy Spirits have the ſame Effects within us, as we ſee they have on other Bodies; now in Salts that are let to cryſtallize, 'tis obſervable, they ſooner conglomerate with a little Brandy, or Spirit of Wine, firſt put to them, than when left

left to themſelves; which happens from this, that the Spirit abſorbs the watry Particles; ſo in Caſe of *Diarrhœa's* from a *ſuper-abundant Serum*, the Brandy abſorbs Part of it. And, moreover, as 'tis obſervable, that Spirit of Wine put to *Serum* of Blood, coagulates it into an *Offa*; and as the Application of it to a bleeding Veſſel ſtops it, ſo has it the ſame Virtue in a *Diarrhœa* from *Serum*; and therefore *ſpirituous Cordials* in ſuch a Caſe are us'd, and not without Succeſs.

Electuarium Scorbuticum.

℞ Conſerv. Abſinth. Roman. Roſ. rub. ā. ℥ ii. Spec. Diambr. ſ. Odor. ℈ i. Pulv. Ari. Compoſ. ℈ i. Chel. Cancror. Oc. Cancror. pp. ā. ℈ i. ſſ. cum ſ. q. Syr. e Cortic. Citri; m. f. Electuarium molle; de quo capiat Quantitatem Caſtaneæ mane & veſperi, & cubitum iturus; ſuper-bibendo Cochl. 3 vel 4 Julapii proprii.

The

The Scorbutick Electuary.

Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood, Conserve of red Roses, of each 2 Ounces; Species Diambræ without the Scruta, and Powder of Aron compounded, of each a Dram; Crabs Claws, Crabs Eyes prepar'd, of each one Dram and half; Syrup of Citron-Peel what suffices, to make a soft Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Chesnut, Morning, Evening, and at Bed-time; drinking after it 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of a proper Julap.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have known this prescribed without the *Aron Powder*; but that Difference is small.

'Tis levell'd against all Acidities, serous Humours, and Phlegm; and therefore is good where such Particles lodge in the Canal of the Stomach and Intestines, raising Heart-burns, Colicks, and Anxieties; there 'tis also against Hickups from these Causes:

Causes: It clears the Blood of those pertinacious Salts that reign in it, which occasion blue Spots, putrid Gums, Scurfs, wandring Pains, short Breathings upon Motion up Hill, Straitness of the Breast, Palpitations, erratick Fevers, profuse Sweats, Vertigo's, disturb'd Rests, and, in short, all the Symptoms of a *cold Scurvy*. I am, however, not here doubting, but Scurvies may proceed from such Salts as this Remedy will not reach; such, for Example, as proceed from our Diet, impregnated with a mineral Salt, as it too often happens unheeded; and in such a Case, let the Physician enquire into the Nature of the Soil where his Patient lives; and having found out the peculiar Salt that reigns under Ground, (as Mr. *Boyle* advises in his *General History of the Air begun*) after which you must specificate your Antidote to this Salt, that impregnates your Waters, and then you may do somewhat towards the Eradication of the Cause; but I here suppose a Physician a good Naturalist and Chymist.

Tim-

Tinctura Hieræ Noſtra.

℞ Tinctur. ſtomachic. mag. (ſine Maſtiche & Spic. Nard.) ℥i ſſ. Aq. Pæon. Comp. ℥i. m. f. Hauſtus primo mane ſumendus, cum levi Cuſtodiâ.

The Doctor's *Tincture of Hiera.*

Take the magiſterial Stomach-Tincture, without Maſtick and Spikenard, one Ounce and half; compound Pæony-Water one Ounce; mix, and make a Draught; to be taken early in the Morning, with gentle Care.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE *Doctor* ſeem'd to level at the expunging uſeleſs Compoſitions; he did well in *Diaſcordium*, and ill in this. Every Body knows, that the *Spikenard* is an *Aromatick*, and therefore *carminative* and *ſtomachick*; and why it ſhould be rejected, is not known; the *Maſtick* is *hot*, *bitteriſh*, *fetid*, and *aſtringent*; all which

which Vertues are communicable to the Wine, (ſave the Aſtringency) therefore I ſee no greater Reaſon to reject it, ſince it warms, nay, and irritates and promotes an Evacuation. I do know ſomewhat in the Compoſition may be better ſpar'd, which I ſhall have Leiſure to mention ſomewhere.

Wherever a gentle Purgative is requir'd, this is good; as indeed in moſt Caſes they are; for caballine Medicines neither become a Chriſtian Phyſician to preſcribe, nor a Patient to take; therefore they are good in the following Caſes: In ſleepy Diſeaſes, in Palſies, in phlegmatick Caſes, Jaundices, Scurvy, Vertigo's, and wherever *Phlegm.* or Obſtructions infeſt us; alſo in nocturnal Sweats, according to the Divine *Coan:* They are of Uſe in Scurfs, Ulcers, diſcolour'd *Menſes*, becauſe they carry off Salts or Serum; in an *Anaſarca*, in Colicks, in ſtomachical Coughs, as *Waldſchmidt* affects to talk; in *infantile Convulſions*; becauſe, as *Baglivi* affirms, and I have experienc'd, they proceed moſtly from the *acid Saburra* neſtling in the

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Stomach; at the Decline of Fevers, nay, in malignant ones, when there is a concocted Urine, and which I have often try'd with Success. In the Decline of a *Rheumatism*; that is, after 14 Days Time; for in the Vigour of one they are dangerous; and in the Decline of a Pleurisy, when the Spitting ceases, or is at least much lessen'd, and the Patient pretty well recover'd. But in a confirm'd *Consumption*, where the Lungs are corrupted and ulcerated, or indeed any *Viscus* spoil'd, they are hazardous. It must also be remark'd, that greater Doses are requir'd to Sailors, or such as live near the Sea; which surpriz'd me at first, not knowing any Reason why my Patients at the Sea-side should require more than others, till *Bartholin* clear'd up my Difficulty. 'Tis observable, that dry Bodies, strong and robust Men, obstructed ones, they that are not accustom'd, Melancholicks, phlegmatick Persons, are hard to move; but the contrary, easy. In fine, Cathartick's are good, and requir'd wherever there are Signs of Concoction, or any *Impetus* in the Blood. However, one politi-

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cal Caution I adviſe you to; which is, never to give ſtrong Phyſick to unknown Patients; becauſe *Peccata Omiſſionis ſunt Actiones, Peccata Commiſſionis*.

Infuſum Cardiaco Stomachicum.

℞. Abſinth. Roman. ℥ß. Flor. Anthos. p. i. Rad. Gentian. Sem. Coriandri ā. ℈ß. infunde ſimul in Aq. bullient. lbß. ſ. Colatura, cui adde Aq. Pæon. Comp. Aq. nephritic. ā. ℥iii. m. ſ. Infuſum.

The Cordial Stomach-Infuſion.

Take Roman Wormwood half an Ounce, Roſemary-Flowers one Pugil; Roots of Gentian, Coriander Seeds, of each a Dram; infuſe them in half a Pound of Boyling-Water; ſtrain it, add compound Pæony-Water, Nephritick-Water, of each 1 Ounces.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a ſmall Variation of the common Infuſion the *Doctor* uſually preſcrib'd; it is ſomewhat more *carminative* and cordial than the common; and therefore in colder Stomachs it agrees better; by which I mean, ſuch Stomachs as are much loaden with *Phlegm*, which lies heavy upon the Part, and is a *Fomes* for Wind, and raiſes Colicks and Pains in the Stomach. The Doſe is 5 or 6 Spoonfuls before and after Dinner. He ſometimes order'd half a Pound, or one Pound of Spaw-Water upon it, Morning and Evening, in Caſe of Want of Stomach.

Pilulæ Encoprotica.

℞ Pil. Stomach. cum Gum. Extract. Rudii. Spec. Diambræ ſine Odorat. ā. ʒſſ. cum ſ. q. Syr. Violar. m. f. Pil. minor. quarum 1...capiat hora

horâ decubitûs, & tres manè, diebus alternis, ſine Cuſtodia; augendo vel minuendo Doſin pro ratione operationis.

The Encoprotick Pills.

Take Stomach Pills with the Gums, Extract of Rudius, Species Diambræ, of each half a Dram; with what ſuffices of Syrup of Violets; mix, and make ſmall Pills; of which take one at Bed-time, and 3 in the Morning, every other Day, without any Reſtraint, encreaſing or diminiſhing the Doſe, according as it works.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN four Pills there will be 15 Grains of the Purgative, which is a ſmall Quantity: However, it will ſerve to preſs the *Faces* forward, and, in Perſons eaſily mov'd, may a little carry off ſome Humours; 'tis chiefly levell'd at making Nature perform her Office once in two Days, which is enough for weak People, and in Patients that live upon ſpare Diet;

and therefore is good in *hyſterical* Patients, who are generally troubled with *Extreams*, *Coſtiveneſs*, or *Fluxes* for ſuch Medicines as are harſh, are not us'd in ſuch People; and, *in general*, *all Medicines that are purgative*, *diſagree* with the Weak, the Old, Infants, *continual Fevers*, in *Fluxes of Blood*, *Child-Bed-Women*, the *Hyſterical* and *Hypochondriacal*, the *Pleuritick*, in *Ulcers*, in the *Conſumptive*, in *Gravel*, *acute Colicks*, *Vomitings*, *Faintings*, in the *Fits* of an *Aſthma*, and in *Ruptures*.

Pilulæ Alliaticæ.

℞ Chel. Cancror. pp. Oc. Cancror. pp. ā. ʒi. Pulv. Haly ʒſſ. cum q. ſ. Syr de Althæa; m. f. Pilul. minores, (obruant. Pulvere Ocul. Cancror.) quarum ſex capiat mane, quotidie, & veſperi, in Cochl. Julapii (proprii.)

The

The Alterative Pills.

Take Crabs Claws prepar'd, Crabs Eyes prepar'd, of each a Dram; Powder of Haly half a Dram, Syrup of Althæa what ſuffices; mix, and make ſmall Pills, (roll'd up in Crabs-Eyes-Powder); of which take ſix, Morning and Evening, in a Spoonful of the *common Julap*, drinking after 'em 4 or 6 Spoonfuls of the ſame.

OBSERVATIONS.

NEVER was a Preſcriber more uniform; and conſequently, ſomewhat new from ſo great a Man was never expected; nor could he therefore ever gain his Reputation by this Turn: But may not a well-turn'd Head, and a ſtrong Pocket, ſerve the Turn as well? Surely it may.

Theſe Pills are the ſame as the *Electuarium Phthiſicum*, mentioned before: They therefore act by deſtroying *Acidities*, ſheathing *acrimonious Salts*; and therefore they allay *Coughs* and *Ticklings* in the *Bronchia*, and

ſmooth any *Dyſuries*; they precipitate ſuch Combinations from the Blood by Urine or the Pores.

I have before obſerved the Efficacy of ſuch *Alcalies* in ſtubborn Caſes; I muſt further obſerve, that *England*, abounding with *vitriolick Salts* in its Soil, as is obſervable by the Stones cut out from their Bladders, or thrown out from their Kidneys, which, when calcin'd and powder'd, often follow the *Magnet*, as *Liſter* obſerves; theſe teſtaceous Medicines hinder theſe Congelations and Unitions in *Embryo*; and ſo they are precipitated by Stool, and never enter the Maſs of Blood; and conſequently they both prevent and cure ſuch *Concretions*, if not confirm'd.

Electuarium Ecphracticum.

℞ Conſ. Roſ. rub. Abſinth. Rom. ā. ℥ i ſſ. Chel. Cancror. pp. ʒ ii. Spec. Diambræ ſine Odor. ʒ i. Chalyb. cum Sulphur. pp. ʒ i. cum ſ. q. Syr. e Cort. Citri; m. f. Electuarium

arium molle; de quo capiat Quantitatem Caſtaneæ manè, veſperi, & horâ decubitus, quotidie ſuperbibendo Cochl. iii vel iv. *Infuſ. amar. ſtomach.*

The Deobſtruent Electuary.

Take Conſerves of red Roſes, and Roman Wormwood, of each one Ounce and half; Crabs Claws prepar'd 2 Drams, Species Diambræ without the Scents one Dram, Steel prepar'd with Sulphur one Dram, Syrup of Citron-Peel what ſuffices; mix, and make a ſoft Electuary; of which take the Quantity of a Cheſnut, Morning, Evening, and at Bed-time; drinking upon it 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of the *bitter Stomach-Infuſion.*

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a Medicine that is *aperient*; and therefore, after proper Evacuations, cauſes a Return of the *Menſes*; for, as Dr. *Friend* obſerves, the *Pondus* of the Blood will encreaſe, and thus will dig open the

Obſtruction; for its Viſcidity decreaſing, and its Moment encreaſing, is all that is requiſite, (when the Obſtruction depends not on any Fault of the ſolid Parts.)

But I muſt again obſerve, that the Doſe is ſmall, and will do little: I ſhould rather adviſe it thus in the *Menſes* obſtructed.

℞ Limatur. Martis cum Aceto pp. ℥i. Cinnam. Nuc. Moſchat. ā. ʒi. Rhabarb. Elect. ℈i. Specier. Aromat. roſat. ℈ii. Mellis optime deſpumat. Sacch. albiſſ. ā. ʒvi. m. f. Electuarium; cujus capiat Magnitudinem Caſtaneæ horis medicis, ſuperbibendo *Infuſ. amar.* Cochl. vi. vel *Vin. Abſinthit.* Hauſtulum.

I muſt add, that a Vomit of *Vinum benedictum*, in a robuſt Perſon, ought to precede the Uſe of this Electuary, (which muſt be filtred, as all *Antimonial* Preparations ought to be); and then they are to take it in the following Manner, and with the following Directions, which ſeldom fails of Succeſs, (as I have known practis'd by an eminent *Paduan* Phyſician):

ſician): After this *Emetick*, ſhe is to take the Quantity of a Cheſnut of the Electuary; drinking after it a Glaſs of Wormwood-Wine, and uſing forcible Exerciſe for an Hour after, (ſuch as Walking up Hill, or otherwiſe), and continue to do ſo for 3 Days; the 4*th* Day let her take early in the Morning one or two good large Pills of *Extract. Panchymagog.* (which Quantity is ſufficient, if it anſwer 5 or 6 Times; otherwiſe to be given to the Number of 3 or 4, or what will anſwer); after which, ſhe muſt continue to take the Electuary and Pills, as now ſaid, till within ſix Days of the Time ſhe expects her *Menſes*; and the Body muſt, all the while, be kept ſoluble, (by one of the Pills at Bed-time); ſix Days before ſhe expects 'em, let her bleed on the *Saphana*, to the Quantity of five Ounces; and let her take ℈ ſſ. of *Caſtor.* and *Troch. Myrrh* in Pills, twice a Day, with *Savin-Whey*; and at the ſame Time thruſt in a *Peſſus* every Night of *Succ. Mercurial.* and *Fell. Bubull.* in which Cotton is dipt, and this ſew'd up in a Sarcenet, in

the Form of a *Peſſus*. This Method is pretty certain in the moſt obſtinate Obſtructions, that have not at all yielded to the ordinary Methods: But it muſt be remark'd, that I do not here ſuppoſe you have to deal with *marcid* and *meagre* Perſons; for, as *Foreſtus* well obſerves, it would be acting the Empirick, to promote the *Menſes* in languid Women.

I cannot commend *Chalybeats* in Obſtructions of the Liver, whoſe mineral Salt may endanger an Induration of this *Viſcus*; and *Waldſchmidt* juſtly enough obſerves it, that they are dangerous in *Scirrhi* of this Body.

This particular Preſcription is levell'd at *hyſterical* Perſons, who generally want Spirits, as well as have a lax Habit of the Fibres.

'Tis by moſt order'd, that whoever takes *Steel Medicines*, ſhould uſe exerciſe after 'em; which is generally true: However, *Claudinus* gives us to underſtand, that they are to be given in Bed, if they ſhould raiſe Diſturbances with Exerciſe: And this I learnt by a young Gentlewoman's Caſe,

Caſe, who, in the Time of Exerciſe, bore 'em not, but well enough without it.

It muſt be remark'd, that *Chalybeats* are very diſagreeable to Perſons troubled with *Catarrhs*, *Coughs*, and any Stuffings in the Lungs; becauſe of their *aſtringent* Particles, that too much ſtraiten theſe Parts, and occaſion *Aſthma's*; by which I mean, the *humid Aſthma's*; for in the *hyſterical* one they are not amiſs.

Primroſe Morb. Mulier. p. 176. informs us, that if they are not thrown off, *Clyſters*, or gentle *Cathar-ticks*, are requiſite to make them paſs; not that I believe St. *Quintin's* Reaſon to be at the Bottom of this Caution.

If *Sennertus* judge a-right in ſaying, *Aperients* ought always to be blended with ſome *Aſtringent*, *Steel* is a good Example of it, and the *Doctor's* Preſcription is leſs amiſs, for the *Conſerve of Roſes* being Part of the Compoſition; though, if I were left to my own Choice, I would rather omit it; and indeed I cannot ſay why, when the Indi-

cation is the opening any Obſtruction, any *Aſtringent* at all ſhould be given.

Emplaſtrum Simplex.

℞. Emp. Diachyl. cum Gum. q. ſ. f. Emplaſtrum Parti affectæ admovendum.

The Simple Plaſter.

Take Plaſter of Diachylon with the Gums, what ſuffices; make a Plaſter, to be apply'd to the Part affected.

OBSERVATIONS.

A Simple Plaſter: However, it is to be remark'd, it keeps the Cold out.

Infusum Catharticum.

℞ Fol. Senn. ʒii. Absinth. Roman. p. i. Sem. Coriandri, Cardamom. ā. ʒi. infunde simul in Aq. fontan. ℥iv. f. Colatura; cui adde, Syr. e Spin. Cervin. ʒi. m. f. Potio, cum Regimine sumenda.

The Purging Infusion.

Take Leaves of Senna 2 Drams, Roman Wormwood one Pugil; Coriander-Seeds, Cardamoms, of each one Dram; infuse 'em together in four Ounces of Fountain-Water; strain it, and add to it Syrup of Buckthorn-Berry one Ounce; mix, make a Potion, to be taken early; with Care.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS *Cathartick* is a very good one, and such as may produce some Effects; it is evident, the Patient has been in Earnest, when the *Doctor* prescrib'd it. It is admirable in an *Anasarca*, or any lax and *œdematous*

Vel,

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. ℥ii. Syr. de Alth. Capillor. Vener. ā. ℥i. m. f. Linctus; de quo capiat Cochl. i. frequenter urgente Tussi.

The Incrassating Linctus:

Take Syrup of Marshmallows, Linseed Oil drawn without Fire, Oil of sweet Almonds, of each two Ounces; Sugar-Candy a Dram; mix, and make a *Linctus*; of which take one or two Spoonfuls often.

Or,

Take Oil of Sweet-Almonds two Ounces; Syrups of Marshmallows, of Maidenhair, of each one Ounce; mix, and make a *Linctus*; of which take one Spoonful often, or when the Cough is troublesome.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Ancients imagin'd, that theſe Sort of Mixtures being gently ſwallow'd down, got immediately to the Lungs themſelves, and ſo allay'd the tickling Coughs that often infeſt us: As to the main it is true, but not in that Senſe they took it; for nothing paſſes into the Lungs from the Mouth, but what gives us much Diſturbance, and it would make us cough more violently; but any one may remark, that no ſooner is a little *Linctus* ſwallowed, but the Cough is allay'd; but then it muſt alſo be remark'd, that the Glands of the *Glottis* very often ſpue out a *Serum* that irritates violently, and the *Linctus* reaching the Part, allays this Tickling immediately; which yet returns very ſoon, for that the Cauſe is not recall'd to another Part, nor the Humour corrected. This Mixture is very good, where the Spit ſticks ſo cloſe to the Lungs, that the Patient is much fatigu'd before he can get it up: In thin Defluxi-

ons

ons 'tis uſeful, in thick'ning of 'em; for *Contraria Contrariis curantur.* Theſe Mixtures are not only good in Coughs, but alſo in Fits of the Stone in the Kidneys, which are larger than ordinary; becauſe they ſmooth and widen the Paſſages; and thus the Stone will more eaſily paſs.

I have known him order an oily Draught, in this Form:

℞ *Ol. Lini ſine Igne extract.* ℥i. *Syr. Balſam. Capill. Veneri. ā.* ℥ii. *m. f. Hauſtus, mane & veſperi per triduum ſumendus.*

Viz.

Take Linſeed-Oil freſh drawn without Fire, one Ounce; Ballamick-Syrup, and Syrup of Maiden-hair, of each 2 Drams; mix, and make a Draught; to be taken Morning and Evening for 3 Days.

Such Mixtures relax, lubricate, obtund acrimonious Humours, and relieve Pains.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Febrifugæ.

℞ Cort. Peruv. optim. subtiliter pulver. ʒ ss. Ol. Cinnam. gt. ii. Syr. Capillor Vener. q. s. f. Pil. minores, obruente pulvere Corall. r. pp. quarum octo capiat horis alternis, vel horâ quâq; tertia, in Cochl. Vini Aquâ admisti alexiteria, super-bibendo Haustum ejusdem.

The Febrifuge Pills.

Take Bark of Peru finely powder'd, *half* an Ounce; Oil of Cinnamon 2 Drops, Syrup of Maidenhair what suffices; make small Pills, roll'd up in red Coral powder'd; of which take 8 Pills every 2*d* or 3*d* Hour, in a Spoonful of Wine and alexiterial Milk-Water, drinking after it a Draught of the same.

OBSERVATIONS.

THESE are to be given in the *Intermiſſions* of any *Ague*, or the *Remiſſions* of a *putrid Fever*; and are to be continu'd till they vaniſh: But 'tis not likely that half an Ounce will do to an adult Perſon, whatever it may do to the Age of Twelve; therefore double the Doſe, and then ſomething may be done. It is by no Means ſafe to give the *Bark* without previous Evacuations, unleſs driven thereto by the Neceſſity of imminent Danger.

If you give it in an *hyſterick Aſthma*, you muſt bleed *repetitim*, make gentle Evacuations, apply *Bliſters*, give *Opiates*, and, laſtly, the *Bark*. In an *Epilepſy* that is periodical, it requires to be given a long Time 'ere it produce its Effect. In an *Hæmoptoë*, you muſt bleed as the Strength of the Patient will allow; as alſo according to the Quantity offending, and according to the *Impetus* you muſt revulſe; after which you muſt give the *Agglutinants*, (as *Starch, Gum-Arabick, Whites of Eggs,*

Sy-

Syrups of Comfrey, Mucilages, &c.) or the *Stypticks,* (as *Dragon's Blood, Acacia, Bolus vera, Crocus Martis astringens, Tinctura antiphthisica, Sacch. Saturn.* &c.) and *chalybeat* Waters; and, lastly, the *Bark.* But I must own, that, in this Case, I don't believe the *Bark* is given as it is a *Styptick* only, but also because in an *Hemoptoë*, there is generally a febrile Heat, and the Spitting of Blood returns whenever the *Fever-Fits* come on.

Potio Purgans.

℞ Decoct. Senn. Gereon. ℥iii. Mann. opt. ℥ß. Cremor. Tartar. ʒß. Aq. Pæon. Comp. ʒiii. m. f. Potio mane sumenda, cum levi Regimine.

The Purging Potion.

Take Gereon's Decoction of Senna 3 Ounces, best Manna half an Ounce, Cream of Tartar half an Ounce,

Ounce, Compound Pæony-Water 3 Drams; mix, and make a Potion; to be taken in the Morning with a gentle *Regimen.*

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a very good and gentle Purge, and will agree with moſt Conſtitutions. Debates have been rais'd in the Schools about *elective Cathartick*s, and ſmall ones they are! For, in Truth, that which in one Conſtitution is a *Cholagogue*; in another, nay, in that very Individual, is a *Phlegmagogue*, or *Melanogogue*; and this is not at all ſtrange, becauſe I have often known, that they have chang'd their Nature, ſo far as to become *Alteratives:* For how often have we known the ſame Medicine work gently with one, and harſhly with another? Or how often have I ſeen Phyſick given, work very roughly one Day, which, repeated two or three Days after, wrought gently, and ſometimes not at all? Thus then it is plain, all the *Election* I know in Purgatives is, the Difference of Irritation; which, when

when gentle, irritates the Gall-Bladder; when ſtronger, the Inteſtines, the Glands, and ſo forth. *In* Caſes where the Head is loaden with a Quantity of *phlegmatick* or *ſerous* Matter, this is a good Revulſive, and carries 'em off ſafely; ſo in dull *Head-Aches*, *Coma's*, *Lethargies*, *Vertigo's*, *Palſies*, *Convulſions*, *Night-Mares*, *Epilepſies*, *Tremors*, *Defluxions on the Head*; in *weak Memory*, *Melancholy*, and other Diſorders of the Part; in *Coughs*, *Aſthma's* out of the Fit, *beginning Conſumptions*, *baſtard Peripneumony*, or Pleuriſy; in *Cachexies*, *œdematous* Caſes; in a *Chloroſis*, the *Fluor albus*, in the *Rickets*. Such gentle Evacuants are to be repeated, as the Strength of the Patient will allow of 'em.

Decoctum Pectorale.

℞ Decoct. Pectoral. ſine Hyſſop. lb. iſſ. Aq. Lact. alex. lb. ſſ. Aq. Cinnam. hord. ℥ii. m. f. Apozema;

zema; de quo bibat ad libitum.

The Pectoral Decoction.

Take pectoral Decoction without Hyſſop one Pound and a half, alexiterial Milk-Water half a Pound, Barley-Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces; mix, and make an Apozem; of which drink at Pleaſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE *Doctor* us'd Medicines no worſe than his Patients; ſome he quarrell'd, others he careſs'd; and I think it may juſtly be obſerv'd, that, had he known more, they would have undergone the ſame Fate. Why Hyſſop ſhould be rejected, I know not, nor himſelf. However, this is to be granted; by ordering the pectoral Decoction in this Manner, it becomes palatable for ordinary Liquor, in moſt Diſeaſes of the *Lungs*; as *Aſthma's*, *Catarrhs*, *Inflammations*, &c.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Hydroticæ.

℞. Extract. Rudii ʒ ii. Reſin. Jalap. ʒ i. Spec. Diambræ ſine Odorat. ʒ i. Ol. Juniperi gt. iii. cum. ſ. q. Syr. de Spin. Cervin. f. Pilulæ minores; quarum unam capiat horâ decubitus, & tres mane, bis vel ter in Septimana, in Cochlear. *Julap. vulgaris.*

The Hydrotick Pills.

Take Extract of Rudius 2 Drams, Roſin of Jalap one Scruple, Species Diambræ without the Scents one Dram, Oil of Juniper 3 Drops, with what ſuffices of Syrup of Buckthorn; make ſmall Pills; of which take one at Bed-time, and 3 in the Morning, twice or thrice in a Week, in a Spoonful of the common Julap.

OBSERVATIONS.

RESINS are apt to gripe, unleſs mixt with ſome *aromatick* Oils; and therefore the Oil of Juniper

niper is well added; as they ſtick cloſe to the *Plicæ* of the Inteſtines, ſo they irritate and ſpunge out the Contents from the Glands more laſtingly; ſo that 'tis not uncommon for *Reſinous* Purgatives to continue their Operation moſt Part of the Day: They are not convenient in Colicks, nor any Pains in the Bowels, for this Reaſon; but in Diſorders of the Blood they are very conducive; as in Dropſies call'd *Anaſarca's*, where I do not at all doubt, but the Inteſtines are ſometimes as much bloated as the external Parts; in Eruptions from *ſaline Scurvies*; for that evacuating *ſerous* Humours, the Salts, lodging moſtly in the *Serum*, are alſo carry'd off by Stool; in *Elephantiaſis*, or *Lepra Græcorum*; in moiſt Scabs, in *Gonorrhœa's*, ſimple or venereal (but then mix ſome few Grains of *Mercurius dulcis* with it); in Cold, Head-achs; and, in ſhort, wherever *ſerous* Humours abound.

I do look upon this Mixture to be good; but in ſtubborn Diſeaſes the following are far preferrable.

℞ *M.* Pil. Ruffi ʒi. Antim. Diaphor. Gum. Guaiac. ā. ʒſſ. Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. m. f. Pilulæ. Doſis ℈i. per 30 Dies.

Or,

Take Pills of *Ruffus* one Ounce; diaphoretick Antimony, Gum Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce; Balſam of Peru what ſuffices; mix, and make Pills. The Doſe is one Scruple for 30 Days.

If they are given for 30 Days together, it muſt be done in the *Spring* and *Fall*, and in ſuch Diſtempers as are *Annual*; and Care muſt be taken to keep moderately warm; and that they do not raiſe any *Hypercatharſis*; for when Purgatives are given ſo long together, they are ſuppos'd not to work above twice, or thrice at moſt, which Phyſicians call, working *per Epicraſin*; if they exceed this one Day, you muſt omit 'em for a Day or two; and give leſs next Morning when they are repeated.

As for *Mercurials*, now very commonly us'd, I commend their Uſe; but ſeldom find this *Gentleman* uſe 'em: However, it is to be acknowledg'd, that no grand Matter is done without them; for what Diſeaſe, proceeding from a mineral Salt, will yield, if not equall'd by a mineral Evacuant; and therefore we ſee no great Effects produc'd without *Antimonials*, or them. Thus then you may preſcribe, in deplorable Caſes, where Evacuations are required, *viz.*

℞ Merc. d. gr. 15. Antim. reſuſcitat. gr. 4. Conſ. Lujul. quantum ſufficit. m. f. Bolus.

Or,

Take Mercurius dulcis 15 Grains, Antimony reviv'd 4 Grains, Conſerve of Wood-ſorrel what ſuffices; make a Bolus.

I look upon the *Portugal Potion* to be an odd Preſcription: However, not in Uſe amongſt us here; becauſe 'tis not a Cuſtom with us to drink down *Mercurius dulcis*, as Phyſick; though

though I do not at all question, but it will work effectually, if not too much.

In robust Bodies, white *Precipitate*, made with *Mercurius dulcis* into a Mixture, and us'd in Pills, is a good Medicine.

Electuarium Lætificans.

℞ Con. Rosar. rub. Absinth. rom. ā. ʒiss. Anthos. ʒi. Spec. Diambræ s. O. ʒi. Chalyb. cum Sulph. pp. ʒii. Oc. Cancror. pp. ʒiss. cum s. q. Syr. e Cort. Citri; m. f. Electuarium; de quo capiat Quantitatem Castaneæ, horâ decimâ mane, & horâ sextâ pomeridianâ, super-bibendo Julap. vulg. Cochl. iii.

The Lætificant Electuary.

Take Conserve of red Roses, of Roman Wormwood, of each one Ounce and half; of Rosemary-flowers one Ounce, Species Diam-

bræ without the Scents, one Dram; Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, two Drams; Crabs Eyes prepar'd one Dram and half; with what ſuffices of Syrup of Citron-Peel; mix, and make an Electuary; of which take the Quantity of a Cheſnut, at Ten in the Morning, and Six at Night, with 3 Spoonfuls of the common Julap upon it.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS differs ſo little from the *Electuarium Ecphracticum*, that it is almoſt the ſame; ſave that here is a greater Quantity of Steel, and an Addition of the Conſerve of Roſemary-flowers; and therefore 'tis more effectual.

If I was minded to make this Sort of Electuary more effectual, I would preſcribe it thus.

℞ Conſ. Flor. Abſinth. Flor. Tamariſci, Enul. Condit. Cort. Citri, ā. ℥ſſ. N. M. Condit. ℥iii. Spec. Diarrhod. Abbat. ℥i. Chalyb. pp. ℥ii. Sal. Abſinth. ℈i. Croc. ℈ſſ. Amb. Gryſ. gr. v. Syr.

e

e Conditur. Citri, q. ſ. f. Electuarium; cujus capiat Magnitudinem Caſtaneæ bis de Die, ſuper-bibendo Vini Martial. Cochl. ii. Aq. Rut. ℥ii. Sacch. Cand. q. ſ. m. f. Hauſtus.

Or,

Take Conſerve of the Flowers of Wormwood, Tamariſc-flowers, Elicampane, candied Citron, of each half an Ounce; candied Nutmeg 3 Drams, Species of Roſes of Abbas one Dram, Steel prepar'd 2 Drams, Salt of Wormwood one Scruple, Saffron half a Scruple, Amber-Greaſe 5 Grains, Syrup of the Citron-Peels what ſuffices; make an Electuary; of which take the Bigneſs of a Cheſnut twice a Day; drinking after it a Draught made of 2 Spoonfuls of Steel-Wine, 2 Ounces of Rue-Water, and Sugar-Candy what ſuffices.

All the Ingredients in the latter Electuary are *aperient*; and therefore are good to open Obſtructions

any where, whether in the *Uterus*, *Liver*, *Spleen*, or other Parts. I would, however, have you obſerve, that *Filings of Iron* are much ſuperior to *Steel*; for that a great many Particles are evaporated in turning Iron into Steel, which, doubtleſs, prove Efficacious to rouſe the Circulation, and put the Blood into a brisk Motion; and though Steel, by its new Model, receive an *Elaſticity*; yet it is more than a Doubt, that it does not communicate this Virtue to the Maſs; whereas Iron unprepar'd performs all that can be expected from a Drug that is ſo ponderous, (in which, however, it amounts not to the Pitch of *Mercury*), and ſtock'd with Sulphur; whereby it opens, attenuates, incides, and therefore corrects *Phlegm*, and *ſerous* Humours: It alſo, as an earthy Drug, abſorbs *Acids* and *Seroſities*; and has alſo a latent *Styptic-city*, which does good in ſtrengthening the Fibres.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Catarrhales.

℞ *M.* Pil. de Styrace, Gum. Arabic. ā. ʒi. cum q. ſ. Syr. Balſ. Tolutan. m. f. Pilul. N°. xviii. quarum duas vel tres capiat horâ decubitus, quotidie, in Cochl. Julap. vulgaris, ſuper-bibendo quatuor ejuſdem.

The Catarrh Pills.

Take Storax Pills, Gum Arabick, of each a Dram, with what ſuffices of Balſamick Syrup; mix, and make Pills, 18 in Number; of which take 2 or 3 every Night at Bed-time, in a Spoonful of the common Julap, drinking 3 or 4 Spoonfuls after them.

OBSERVATIONS.

AS no Repeller ought to be made uſe of before proper Evacuations, neither ought any Opiate to be adminiſter'd, before proper Medicines uſed to diſcharge the Plenitude, whether general or particular;

cular; becauſe (ſetting aſide all Hypotheſes) *they are found, by daily Experience, to thicken the Humours, to fix 'em upon the Parts, and to create diſmal Diſorders*; which, with great Eaſe, might be prevented, by diſcharging the Body before their Adminiſtration, ſince there is no immediate Danger in omitting 'em. Give me Leave to make ſome uſeful Digreſſions upon this, which may ſerve to illuſtrate my Meaning. Let us then ſuppoſe a Perſon under a *Salivation*, rais'd to too great a Pitch, ſo that the Glands of the Mouth and Throat are either inflam'd, or ſwell'd without Inflammation, to the Danger of Choaking: In the firſt Caſe, Bleedings and gentle Phyſick; and in the latter, Phyſick and Glyſters are to be us'd, to draw the Bent of the Humours downwards, before we uſe *Stypticks* in *Gargles*, or *Sulphur* in Powder, to ſtop the Flux; for otherwiſe the Courſe of the Humours not being chang'd, or at leaſt the Parts being undiſcharg'd, theſe repelling Medicines would only ſerve to keep the Devil lock'd up in our Veins, and

ſo

ſo deſtroy us; whereas when they are thrown another Way, and the Parts are leſſen'd in their Dimenſions, to almoſt their natural Tone; then indeed theſe Medicines are good to correct the *over-lax'd Fibres*, and fix the *Mercury*, and then only with Safety. Every one knows how prepoſterous it would be for *Surgeons* to make uſe of *Cicatrizers* before the *Ulcer* were digeſted and incarn'd; the Conſequences of which could only be, the Tumefaction of the Parts, and a Reproduction of all the Symptoms afreſh. In fine, in a *Catarrh*, the violent Afflux of Humours to the Lungs, diſtends 'em beyond their ordinary Tone; which Diſtenſion requires Evacuations, by *Bleeding*, *Cathartick*s, *Bliſters*, *Setons*, or ſuch like, to unload this *Viſcus*; but alſo to *change the Motion*, which is in Fault too; and thus when they are reduc'd to their natural Dimenſions, and the Humours become leſs impetuous; then 'tis Time to adminiſter theſe *Opiates*, to hinder the Afflux, to allay the Irritation, to quell the Hurry; in ſhort, to take off the *Cough*: However, I would adviſe all

Practitioners to take Notice in such a Case, always to prescribe along with the Opiate some gentle *Astringent*, to close the gaping Mouths of the Glands. The *Doctor* has here added *Gum Arabick*; because without a Corrector of the *acrimonious* Humours, what avails an *Opiate?* but to allay the Tickling, which would of Course return, if the *Acrimony* did remain. However, I look upon the Dose in the *Recipe*, to be too small, and to be like to do little Service in Adults; and therefore if it is found to be so in any Individual, 'tis not doubted but the Physician or other, will judge it proper to grow upon the Quantity; as every Prescriber will find that he is oblig'd to do, if such a Prescription be found of daily Use; so that nothing in Medicine is found to require encreasing the Dose more than this Drug, till we attain our Ends.

I shall not look upon, as any Secret, a Preparation of *Opium*, which, I'm told, is the *Basis* of the *Earl of* Derwentwater's *Powder*; and which has been found one of the best Preparations of its Kind.

I find it thus in a Gentleman's Dictates, communicated by *Signor Pippi*, then Professor of *Padua*.

℞ *La Tintura di Opium, (cavata primo con Aceto destillato, el quale Aceto si Evapora, & poi si getta Sopra lo Spirito di Vino; & Così se ne Cava la Tintura per-fetta) Extratto di Zefferano fatto con Spirito di Vino ã. un Oncia, Magisterio ò Sal di Perle & di Coralli, ã. mezz' Oncia; Tintura di Spetie di Diambra. drachm. sette; Ambra Gryseæ drachm. una. m. & coagola con Calor lento di Bagno, & serba per farne Pilule. Dos. gr. tre, &c.*

I have known this given (with an Addition of some peculiar Drugs, and rolled up in Gold leaf,) with great and surprizing Effects on several Occasions: But to use *Opiates* indifferently, is an odd and dangerous Practice; therefore I need not here repeat the Cautions I have mention'd above.

Bolus

Bolus Alexiterius.

℞ Pulv. e Chel. Canc. c. Rad. Serpentar. Virgin. ā. gr. xii. Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus, quaq; horâ ſextâ repetendus, ſuperbibendo Julap. vulgar. Cochl. iv.

The Alexipharmack Bolus.

Take Gaſcoign's Powder, and Powder of the Root of Virginian Snakeweed, of each 12 Grains; Syrup of Clove-gilly-flowers what ſuffices; mix, and make a Bolus; to be repeated every ſixth Hour; drinking after it 4 Spoonfuls of the common Julap.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Bolus is a mighty Recruiter of the Spirits in *malignant Fevers*, where the Spirits are low, the Pulſe is weak, and the Heat of the Blood is deficient, in which the Extremities generally grow cold; for by the *Fœtor* of the Root we ſafely argue, that it contains a vola-

volatile Salt and Oil, which are active Principles, and do exagitate the Mass, attenuate it, and make its Texture so open, that the minute and *nimble Agents* in it are easily parted with from it, into the various *Glands*; and, among the rest, into the *Cortical Glands* of the Brain: From whence it comes to pass, that a plentiful and sufficient Secretion into them, recirculating into the Mass, does a-new revive, and give Life to the drooping Circle, and maintains the Circulation, till a good Chance comes up. The *Doctor* order'd this in a continual *Faintness*; and the Patient wearied out with Want of Success, apply'd to such Assistance as gave 'em Reason to blame an admirable Drug: What gives Credit in Physick, but the Discovery of the Cause? How shall a Cause be discover'd without a full Enquiry into all the evident, as well as the internal Causes? How shall the Discovery of these Causes be attain'd to, without the necessary Dispositions of knowing 'em? Who shall discover them, if they are ignorant

of

of the Consequences of natural Causes? Who are capable of doing this, but such as are qualify'd with the perfect Knowledge of our Structure, the Principles by which natural Causes act, and the permanent Causes that immediately affect us? Who knows these, save the *Philosopher*, the *Anatomist*, the *Chymist*, the *Mathematician*, the *Pharmacist*, and the *learned Observer*? I would not here be thought to glance at any inferior Branch of Physick; 'tis to be own'd, I would sooner trust my Life with an experienc'd *Apothecary*, than a raw and unexperienc'd *Academist*, who knows nothing but by Rote.

It is admirably good in *anomalous Gouts*, to push it to the Extremities, and expel it from the internal Parts, after other proper *Stimuli* first being us'd. It corrects all *Acids* anywhere, and destroys any *viscid Phlegm*. It promotes *Sweat*, and so carries off the Particles that offend in the *Blood*, *Spirits*, or *secretory Ducts*.

Hence

Hence it is convenient in *ſerous Catarrhs*, in the *malignant Meaſles*, or *Small-Pox*, as well as in *malignant Fevers*; in a *Gangrene*, in the *Plague*, an *Anaſarca*, a *Palſy*, *Convulſions* from *cold Humours*; in the *cold Scurvy*, and in *hyſterical* Perſons. But whilſt the Stomach is fill'd with a *Saburra* that is *viſcid* and *acid*, 'tis bad; as alſo in *Atrophies*, in *Women with Child*, in Diſeaſes where there is a Defect of *Serum*, in *bilious* and *hectical* People, in *Polypi* of the Heart; becauſe they cannot bear *Diaphoreticks*; nor in *plethorick Habits*.

Diaphoreticks ſhould be *elective*; that is, agreeable to the preſent State; and ſome *Lenients* ought to be premis'd, before their Adminiſtration.

Some diſpute, whether after Sweats the Sheets and Shirt ought to be chang'd: But ſurely when the Sweats are *ſymptomatical*, or turn *ſuch* after they have been *critical*, what forbids it? For ſuch, all know, are not to be encourag'd, according to *Fa. Salius Diverſus de Feb. Reſtituent.* And therefore as no greater Com-

fort

fort can be granted to the Sick, than dry, warm, and clean Linen, I ſee nothing that can forbid ſuch a neceſſary Change.

Hauſtus Anodynus.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ℥ ii. Pæon. Comp. ℥ ſſ. Syr. de Mecon. ℥ i. Extract. Op. Thebaic. gr. i ſſ. m. f. Hauſtus horâ ſomni ſumendus.

The Anodyne Draught.

Take Alexiterial Milk-Water two Ounces, Compound Pæony-Water half an Ounce, Syrup of white Poppies one Ounce, Extract of Theban Opium one Grain and half; mix, and make a Draught; to be taken at Bed-time.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Draught is aim'd at the eaſing violent Pains, any where, or violent Fluxes, whether of

of Blood or Humours: But 'tis ſomewhat ſtrong, and therefore level'd againſt ſuch Diſorders in ſtrong Conſtitutions only; for what weak one can bear upwards of two Grains and half of *Opium?* Take Care of *inflammatory Colicks*; for they are more fix'd by ſuch a Procedure; which are only remedy'd by repeated *Bleeding*, *ſmooth Medicines* by the Mouth, and *emollient Glyſters*, and *Fomentations*: The *Iliack Paſſion* is alſo to be treated cautiouſly; and Care muſt be taken not to adminiſter *Opiates*, but upon abſolute Neceſſity; for they fix the Humours too much, but alſo hinder the *periſtaltick Motion*, ſo that the *Faces* will perhaps never paſs; for if we conſider how much they are impeded before in their Deſcent, and that a freſh Impediment is ſuperadded, what Medicine will be ſtrong enough to equal ſuch a double Bar? Beſides, in ſuch a Caſe, the *Faces* ſticking too cloſe to the Inteſtines, a *Gangrene* frequently enſues in old People, without any previous, or very little Inflammation at all; as I have known it happen to old People

on

on the external Parts, where a ſmall Diſorder begins to ſhew its Head, and is for ſome Time unheeded, (becauſe not worthy their Remarking, as they ſuppoſe); but at laſt ſurprizingly terminates in an incurable *Gangrene*; for when the Fountain runs dry, how ſhall the Streams be ſupply'd? I muſt here adviſe one thing concerning *Opiates* given in inflammatory Pains that tend to *Suppuration*: 'Tis true, that you relieve the Pains by it; but it muſt alſo be affirm'd, that they retard a *Suppuration* ſo much, that ſome Parts of the Matter will thereby be lock'd up in a Tract of the Fibres, large enough to create the *Surgeons* troubleſome Work to digeſt, and heal after 'em; and if this ſhould fall out in the *noble Viſcera*, what Remedies are potent enough to correct this Miſtake? I have ſeldom known *Head-aches* receive much Advantage by *Opiates*; but *Coma's*, *Lethargies*, and ſuch like Diſorders of the Head, ſucceed their Uſe; but then you muſt be apprized, that this Caution only takes Place, where the Humours, occaſioning this Pain, are

phleg-

phlegmatick or *viſcid*, and the Solids themſelves are diſorder'd. And, as to my own Part, I have frequently *met* with ſuch *Head-aches*, which I always forbore to adminiſter *Opiates* in, and then I forbore 'em entirely, and gave ſome gentle *Cathartick*s, to revulſe the Humours from the Part affected, which did the Feat much better: But what can be expected in ſuch a deplorable Caſe? only Charity obliges us, ſince we cannot eradicate, to alleviate. Such Medicines are good in the *ſecondary Fever* of the *Small-Pox*; they allay all thoſe Inquietudes and Anxieties that attend them; and alſo help to curb the great Hurry of the Spirits, and the Over-Fermentation of the Blood, uſual at this Time: However, it muſt be carefully heeded, that no Miſtake be committed in paſſing Judgment; becauſe theſe uneaſy Minutes paſs'd at this Time, may not depend on an extravagant *Effervescence* of the Blood, but too often only happen from a Defect of Spirits; and as this is the moſt dangerous Caſe, thus you will be ſo far from relieving your Patient

with

with *Opiates*, that you will endanger his Life, in an eminent Degree, by the Uſe of 'em; for nothing can rear 'em now, ſave the ſtrongeſt *Alexipharmacks*, and Application of *Bliſters*. It muſt alſo be remark'd, that if the Patient be under the Circumſtances that can bear *Opiates*, and his Condition ſeems to require 'em, it would do well to premiſe a *Bleeding*, if it can be ventur'd on with Safety to the Strength: This is our ingenious *Sydenham*'s Practice, and is confirm'd by repeated Trials now a-Days.

Theſe *Opiates* are excellent in *Frenzies*; but you muſt call to Mind, that, in the Vigour of the Inflammation, or whilſt the utmoſt Rage continues, they rather fix than cure; ſo that they are reckon'd improper till the *Decline* of it, or till the *Frenzy* has been continual for ſome Time. And this is agreeable to the Laws of *Revulſion*, where we are not immediately to repel, or, which in this Caſe is all one, fix on the Organs the offending Matter; either till proper Evacuations have preceded, or till the Continuance of the Symptom

ptom has carry'd off ſome Share of the peccant Matter, whether by *Sweat*, or inſenſible *Perſpiration*; and *thus* has diminiſh'd the Plenitude of the Veſſels.

In *Madneſs*, after you have *blooded* ſufficiently, given *Vomits* and *Cathartick*s, and thus have both evacuated the Humours, and brought the Spirits low, *Opiates* at Night give Quiet to the Fury; without which, the *nitrous Medicines*, the *Whey-Diet*, avail not; and, in ſhort, *Straw*, *Stripes*, and *Flummery*, without them, are not ſucceſsful. I can't, however, ſee why they ſhould merit any Character in *Dropſies*; yet we are not ignorant what Patrons they have acquir'd in theſe Caſes: Indeed, if *Dropſies* depend on ſuch a Cauſe as *Horſtius* names, they are uſeful both externally and internally; but this is indicated upon another Bottom, not as a *Dropſy*. I ſhall not here mention one Caſe, which the *Mahometan* uſes *Opiates* for: If the Ladies would know, let 'em ask.

Pilula

Pilulæ Reſtringentes.

℞ Terr. Japonic. Gum. Arab. Terr. Lemn. ā. ʒi. Tereb. ad Duritiem coct. ʒii. Gum. Tragac. ʒi. cum q. ſ. Syrup. e Symphyto ſimplic. m. f. Pilulæ minores; obruantur pulvere Corall. rub. pp. quarum ſex capiat mane quotidie & veſperi; mane ſuper-bibendo Aq. Bathonienſ. lb. i. & veſperi Hauſtum ejuſdem.

The Reſtringent Pills.

Take Japan-Earth, Gum Arabick, Terra Lemnia, of each one Dram; Turpentine boil'd to a Hardneſs, 2 Drams; Gum Tragacanth one Dram, with what ſuffices of ſimple Syrup of Comphrey; mix, and make ſmall Pills, roll'd up in Powder of red Coral; of which take 6 every Morning and Evening; in the Morning drinking a Pint of Bath-Waters upon 'em; and in the Evening a Draught of the ſame.

OBSERVATIONS.

THESE Pills are good in the *Fluor albus*; becauſe they not only purſe up the Orifices of the Glands of the *Uterus*; which Vertue alone would be hazardous; for that Medicines that have an Effect upon the Fibres only, would ſuffer the Fluids to move on uninterruptedly, and the Parts would be over-ſtretch'd with a Load, which at laſt would force its own Way again; as we find it happen in *Gonorrhœa's*, where they ſeldom obey this Reſtraint long; but here being join'd by *glutinous Medicines*, they having alſo an Effect of thick'ning the Juices, and of clogging their Motion; which, thus impeded, ſtop 'ere they arrive at the *Uterus*; and the Parts being leſs loaden, the Humour ſtops more effectually: It is, however, to be obſerv'd, that all *Fluors* require proper Evacuations, before you give theſe *reſtringent Drugs*; not only to evacuate the Plenitude of the prevailing Humour; for this Diſeaſe often happens to lean Women; but alſo to

to revulſe the deprav'd Motion, by which the Humours once having taken a Bent that Way, by Cuſtom retain it. A Phyſician naturally concludes, when he ſees *Turpentine* preſcrib'd, that it is peculiarly adapted to this *Fluor*; but there is no Reaſon why it may not be preſcrib'd in other *Fluxes*; becauſe the *Rationale* on Medicines is ſomewhat alter'd to what it was; ſince now we do not call a *Drug*, *Cephalick*, or *Uterine*; becauſe it is ſuppos'd to contain ſuch Particles, as are juſt fitted to enter the Pores of ſuch a *Viſcus*, and no other. This, however, is not ſo ridiculous, but that the *Ancients*, nay, and ſeveral *Moderns*, have maintain'd it. The Operation of a Medicine is explain'd by its having ſuch Parts as Experiment, or Experience convince us, they produce ſuch and ſuch Alterations on the Solids and Fluids; but the Pores being circular, can only differ in Magnitude; therefore what is a *Cephalick*, will alſo be an *Uterine*, if the *Vitium* be the ſame. Suppoſe then the Nerves are relax'd in the Brain, and thoſe of the

Uterus

Uterus alſo, what will help the one Relaxation, will be an Advantage in the other: Suppoſe again, the *Lymphaticks* of the upper Parts do not reconvey their Juices, will not the individual *Aperients*, order'd in one Caſe, have their Effects upon theſe Veſſels, if they are faulty before? Therefore what will aſtringe in a Diſorder of the *Uterus*, will act its Part any where, if the Aperture of the Veſſels be in Fault. Let us then ſuppoſe a Perſon labours under a *Fluor albus* from *pituitous* Humours, which, having relax'd the Glands of the *Uterus*, puſh forward in the Form of a *glairy* Subſtance, in ſuch a Quantity as weakens and impairs Health; the Meaſures I would take in ſuch a Diſeaſe, ſhould be the following: Firſt, I would evacuate with *Pills of Rudius one Scruple, Mercurius dulcis ten Grains, Reſin of Jalap 4 Grains, Oil of Juniper a few Drops*; mix, and make 6 Pills; to be taken early in the Morning, with due Regimen; and to be repeated for 3 or 4 Times, at the Diſtance of 3 or 4 Days. After which give the *Decoction* of *Guaiacum-wood* ℥iv.

Morning and Evening for 30 Days; as alſo at the ſame Time I would give a Spoonful or two, or more of the *Gelatina Ichthyocolla*, boil'd up with *Alkanet Root*, 3 or 4 Times a Day. And at laſt I would give theſe Pills to ſtrengthen the Glands, and cloſe 'em, that no more may ooze from 'em, than what may ſerve to lubricate the Part.

So in a *Gonorrhœa*, you muſt evacuate often, then give *Balſamicks* of *Turpentine*, Balm of *Gilead*, *Balſam* of *Peru*, of *Capivi*, or ſuch like, frequently and long; and laſtly, *Aſtringents:* But the Reaſon of giving *Balſamicks* in *Gonorhœa's*, which is not done in ſome other *Fluxes*, is, becauſe in them the *Proſtata* and *Urethra* are ulcerated, which Accidents do not always happen in the other *Fluors*.

Mix-

Mixtura Expectorans.

℞ *Syr.* de Hæder. terrest. Capillor. vener. ā. ℥iii. Oxymel. Scillitic. ℥ss. m. capiat Cochl. i. vel ii. subinde, urgente Dyspnœâ.

The Expectorating Mixture.

Take Syrup of Ground-Ivy, (or Gill) Syrup of Maidenhair, of each 3 Ounces; Oxymel of Squills, half a Dram; mix 'em, take one or two Spoonfuls now and then, especially when the Difficulty of Breathing attacks.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE other Pectorals we have nam'd above, are mostly of the oily and incrassating Species; and therefore are only to be us'd in *dry Coughs*, or such as stick close to the *Bronchiæ*, and don't slip easily up; whereas this is us'd to incide, and to help up Phlegm that lies loose in the Passage; for by its saline Particles it gives a Shock to

the internal Membrane of the Lungs and *Trachea*; and thus a Contraction begun, ſhakes off the Load, and may at Pleaſure be continu'd, till by other Means the antecedent Cauſe is amended, or carry'd another Way. Hence in *wet-Coughs* or *Aſthma's* 'tis uſeful: However, it were eaſy to make it more effectual, by adding ſomewhat of *Saffron*, Flowers of *Benjamin*, Salt of *Amber*, or ſome ſuch inciding Drug; nay, and *Syrup* of *Tobacco* is a very potent *Expectorant*: But where a *febrile* Temper infeſts at the ſame Time, 'tis neceſſary to forbear any volatile Pectoral, and only to uſe the cooler *Inciders*, which do the Work without adding any Fuel to the Flame.

Riverius has an uſeful Mixture in ſuch ſudden choaking Fits; which is a Mixture of this *Oxymel of Squills* and *Cinnamon-Water*, which he as univerſally uſes in this Caſe, as he does his *antemetick Mixture* againſt Vomiting.

Collyrium Refrigerans.

℞ Aq. Spermat. Ranar. Plantagin. ā. ʒiii. Aq. aluminoſ. ʒiii. Aq. medicamentoſ. ʒiii. Trochiſc. alb. Rhaſ. ʒi. m. f. Collyrium.

The Cooling Waſh:

Take Frog-Spawn Water, Plantane Water, of each 3 Ounces; Allum-Water 2 Drams, Water of Lapis Medicamentoſus 3 Ounces, the white Troches of Rhaſis one Dram; mix, and make a Waſh.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHenever the Eyes are inflam'd; that is, when the Arteries are crouded with Blood that is *viſcid*, and the Veins don't return ſo much as they bring, then the little Branches ſtretch'd along the Eye, are diſtended; and this makes the *Adnata* look red, or inflam'd: In this Caſe, this Eye-Water, by conſtringing all the Veſſels it touches, they leſſen, and the Part appears no

more red or inflam'd: But if *Bleedings*, *Cuppings*, and *Phyſick*, do not precede; as alſo if the Humours are not revuls'd, what will it avail to apply ſuch a Waſh? Surely very little; for the back Part of the Eye may be endanger'd by it; and thus a *Gutta ſerena* may be hazarded, which is not uncommon after ſuch Neglects; and thus a good Medicine is often blam'd for being us'd by an unskilful Hand. If *Revulſions* are requir'd any where, 'tis in Diſtempers of the *Eyes* (and indeed of the *Head*, and all its Parts). Hence the beſt Part of the Cure depends on 'em judiciouſly us'd: *Setons*, *Bliſters*, *Iſſues*, *Cupping*, *Bleeding*, (eſpecially in the *Jugular*), *Cathartricks*; and, in ſhort, all the *Stimuli*, are to be us'd, before you apply any Topicks to the Part affected, and are to be continu'd for ſome Time after an Advantage gain'd; becauſe theſe Diſorders are very ſtubborn, and eaſily return; what may be the Reaſon of this, has never as yet been ſatisfactorily accounted for: Sure we are, there is a ſeeming Reaſon, why they ſhould eaſily be conquer'd; and

that

that is, becauſe the Blood finding a greater Difficulty to mount than to deſcend; it might hence be reaſonably expected, that it might be very eaſily revuls'd from theſe Parts; and, in Fact, this is Truth; but then they eaſily recur, which, to me, looks as if the Fault lay not in the *Head* ſo much, as from below. 'Tis uſual we ſee in walking up Hill, for the Legs and Thighs to be preſs'd and ſqueez'd into various Poſtures; and upon this the Blood contained in 'em, is ſqueez'd out from the lower Parts, and only circulates freely, at leaſt more plentifully, in the ſuperior Region: Hence are the Lungs ſo oppreſs'd, that we grow ſhort-breath'd, and at laſt are oblig'd to ſtand ſtill to eaſe our wearied Limbs, and take off this Oppreſſion, and accidental *Dyſpnœa*; why then may it not happen, that the Head and Eyes may be loaden with Blood from the lower Parts, which may be *leſſen'd* by ſome *unheeded Cauſe* that has ſtraiten'd 'em; and therefore in ſuch a Caſe, warm *Pediluvia*, that are emollient, will be admirably adapted in ſuch a Cauſe.

One Thing I ſhall remark to you about Diſorders of the Eyes, that *Emeticks* are very ruinous to 'em: As I remember to have ſeen in a Youth, who, upon a common Inflammation, by a Vomit given, it encreas'd the Symptoms into an *Hypopyon*; and not only this, but the whole Coats of the Eye, overloaden with Humours of a ſtubborn Nature, turn'd *Scirrhous*, and at laſt *Cancerous*: The Remedy of which could not be accompliſh'd, unleſs by Dr. *Turberville*'s Method, nam'd in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*; a Method the Age of the Perſon, the Clemency of the Parents, and the Fear of Want of Succeſs, ſufficiently terrified the Operator and Adviſer, ſo as not to venture on it; which, however, I am fully perſwaded, might have been attempted: But ſuch *Herculean* Labours are not to be undertaken, but by ſure and skilful Hands, and by ſuch who have acquir'd a ſettled Reputation.

Electu-

Electuarium Conglutinans.

℞ Conſerv. Rad. de Symphyto, Conſerv. Roſar. rubr. ā. ℥ii. Corall. rub. præp. ℥ ſſ. Pulv. Haly ℥i ſſ. Croc. Martis aſtringent. ℥i ſſ. cum ſ. q. Syrup. e Symphyt. m. f. Electuarium molle; de quo capiat Quantitatem Caſtaneæ, mane & veſperi quotidie; ſuper-bibendo Cochlear 3 vel 4. Julap. cujuſvis, vel Aq. Spadan. lb. i. vel lb. i ſſ. poſt Doſin matutinam & veſpertinam.

The Agglutinating Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Comfrey, Conſerve of red Roſes, of each 2 Ounces; red Coral prepar'd half an Ounce, Powder of Haly one Dram and half, Crocus aſtringent (of Steel) one Dram and half, with as much Syrup of Comfrey as ſuffices; make a ſoft Electuary; of which take the Quantity of a Cheſnut Morning and Evening, drinking above it 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of any Julap; or one Pound, or one Pound and half of Spaw-Water after each Doſe.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a good Medicine to prevent Miſcarriage; becauſe it is *aſtringent* and *glutinous*; as alſo abſorbs all Humidities; by which Qualities it thickens the Blood and Juices, and purſes up the Mouths of the gaping Veſſels, and ſo prevents any Flux of Blood, from whence the *Placenta* would neceſſarily be looſen'd, and a Miſcarriage would enſue. I would have it obſerv'd, that ſuch Perſons muſt, at the ſame Time, forbear any Sort of Motion, whether Walking, or Commerce with their Spouſes, without which Caution, all the *aſtringent* Tribe of Medicines would fail of their deſir'd Effects, as I have too often known. I ſhall, however, obſerve to you, that there is one Caſe in Women with Child I have met with, which nothing of an *Aſtringent* can reach; and it is, that the Coats, containing the *Colliquamentum*, are ſometimes ruptur'd near the Skirts of the *Placenta*; ſo that you ſhall frequently, upon any Change of Poſture,

ſture, or even upon plentiful Feeding, perceive an Efflux of a *Serum*, which is limpid; but which, however, is very *glutinous*, inaſmuch as it ſtiffens the Linen of ſuch unfortunate Ladies as are held in this Manner; Miſcarriage happens from thence, becauſe the poor Infant is depriv'd of its Neceſſaries for Life; and alſo it endangers the Woman; becauſe when the *Placenta* is not ripe for Excluſion, it ſticks cloſe to the *Cotyledons* of the *Uterus*; and to drive it out, or extract it, you may endanger an Inflammation, or an Abſceſs of the Part: All I could find in this Caſe uſeful was, to refrain from what Motion I have already nam'd, and to continue in that Poſture, which Experience taught 'em, the leaſt Quantity was evacuated by; and in ſo doing they have gone to their full Time, though the Children were healthleſs.

Miſ-

Miſtura Cordialis.

℞ Sal. volat. oleoſ. ʒii. Tinct. Croc. Caſtor. ā. ʒi. m. capiat gutt. 15 vel 20, alternis horis in Hauſtulo *Julap. vulgaris.*

The Cordial Mixture.

Take the volatile oily Salt 2 Drams, Tinctures of Saffron and Caſtor, of each one Dram; mix, take 15: or 20 Drops in a Draught of the *common Julap* every two Hours.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Mixture is profitable to fainting Perſons, and in *hyſterical Deliquia*; for it revives and renews the Spirits; for tho' we cannot diſcover the Spirits, or know in particular what their Texture is; yet we are taught by Experience, that Medicines, which conſiſt of volatile, oily Particles, and ſuch as are of an active Nature, immediately recruit them, and give 'em freſh Motion, and us new Life: However, 'tis obſervable,

ſervable, that ſuch Medicines don't continue their Effects long, but are often to be repeated; which is a Conviction, that we muſt apply at the ſame Time to ſuch Drugs as will take off the original Cauſe of this Failure of Spirits; where the Phyſician is oblig'd to have different Views: For Example: Suppoſe a Patient labours under any *febrile Temperies*, by which the Spirits are evaporated faſter than they are recruited; the giving any ſuch reviving Drug avails nothing againſt the Cauſe of this Evaporation, (not to mention that *Volatiles* are but ill adapted to ſuch a Caſe) for it really encreaſes it; and therefore though you give it for a preſent Relief, you muſt alſo prevent the Occaſion of this *Deliquium*, by giving ſuch Medicines as are proper for the preſent State the Blood is in: det; ſuch may be a *Milk-Diet*, *Sal prunell.* and all *nitrous Drugs*, *Spaw-Waters*, and ſuch like. Again, let us ſuppoſe a Perſon labours under this Faintneſs from the Paucity of Spirits, occaſion'd by a *pituitous* or *vappid Blood*, which contains few of 'em,

'em, or at leaſt does not eaſily part from 'em, by Reaſon of the *Viſcidity*; in ſuch a Caſe, this *volatile Drug* is truly uſeful; becauſe it both ſupplies and corrects the *Vitium* in the *Fluids*; which, however, is not potent enough without the Addition of ſuch, whoſe Effects laſt longer in the Blood; ſuch are *Bitters*, and *Steel Medicines*; the firſt of which attenuate the *viſcid* Particles, by diſſolving the Bond that links 'em, I mean, the *Acid* it deſtroys; for as *Bitters* conſiſt of a *fixt, alcaline Salt*, and this *Salt* is diametrically oppoſite to all the Effects of *Acids*, they therefore deſtroying this, correct the *Phlegm*, attenuate it, and make the Blood circulate; and thus all the *Secretions* will be rightly performed. As for *Chalybeats*, though they may act by their *ſulphureous* Particles; yet *Sanctorius*, in *Hypochondriack* Caſes, takes notice, that they alſo act by their *Pondus*, and force open all Obſtructions; and as the late *mathematical* Phyſicians affect to ſpeak, 'tis all one whether a *volatile Drug*, or a *ponderous* one, be given, ſo the Moments be known; for whether

you

you encreaſe the Quantity or *Pondus* of a Thing, or you give a *lisy* Agent, the ſame Effects are produced, ſo you may be Maſter of the true Proportions.

Enema Laxans.

℞ Decoct. commun. pro. Clyſterib. emollient. ℥xii. Syr. Violar. ℥iii. Terebinthin. (ovi vitello Solut.) ℥ ſ. m. f. Enema ſtatim injiciendum.

The Laxative Glyſter.

Take the common emollient Decoction for Glyſters 12 Ounces, Syrup of Violets 3 Ounces, Turpentine (diſſolv'd in the Yelk of an Egg) half an Ounce; mix, and make a Glyſter; to be thrown in immediately.

O B-

OBSERVATIONS.

GLYSTERS are given in moſt Caſes in the Head; for it often happens, that the *Feces*, ſticking in the *Rectum*, do bear upon the Diviſion of the *Iliack Arteries* and *Veins*, and by ſo doing they hinder the Deſcent of the Blood to the lower Parts; ſo that whilſt they are depriv'd of the Influence, the upper Parts are overloaden; and therefore in ſuch a Caſe, an *emollient Glyſter* is abſolutely requir'd; for thus the Blood-Veſſels will equally circulate their *Fluids* into the various *Ramifications*. 'Tis upon this Head alſo uſeful in *Frenzies*; becauſe not only the *Feces* are render'd ſoft, but alſo the *Glyſter*, lodging in the Inteſtines for ſome Time, ſerves as a *Fulcra* to them, relaxes their Coats; and thus all the *Blood-Veſſels*, and all the *Tunics* being relax'd, more Blood and Juices will circulate in them than before; whence other Parts, particularly of the upper Region, will be unloaden, and the *Deliria*, depending upon this Load as one main Cauſe, will gradually

dually ceaſe, if eſpecially at the ſame Time a cooling Diet of *Gruel* and *Panado*, as alſo cooling Medicines, ſuch as *Sal prunella* in *Julaps* or *Powders*, be given, and they be kept out of Bed, or in an erect Poſture; for in ſuch a Caſe, 'tis not to be thought how much an erect Poſture is preferrable to an *horizontal* one; and the Reaſon is plain to any one, who will give himſelf Leiſure to reflect; for 'tis certain that the Blood moves faſter or ſlower, more upwards or downwards, as it is favour'd by the Poſture, as may be evident in the immoderate Flux of the *Menſes*; for if you oblige ſuch Women to ſit upright, you will very much encreaſe the Flux; whereas an *horizontal* Poſture leſſens it.

They are good in *Stones* of the *Kidneys*; becauſe the *Glyſter* ſerves as a warm Fomentation to the *Ureters*, and relaxes 'em; ſo that if they contain any *extraneous* Body that puſhes its Way forward, the *Ureters* being relax'd, give Paſſage, and it is expell'd: I have often ſeen the good Effects of them in theſe Caſes.

In

In *inflam'd Bowels* they cool and diſcuſs, as well as relax, and may contribute to eaſe the Pains of the Inteſtines. *Ballonius* takes Notice of an *Iſchury*, which is a Sign of an *ardent Fever*, and which I have known accompany'd with Pains in the *Abdomen*; ſuch *Glyſters* as this will eaſe ſuch Pains, *Iſchury*, and all its Symptoms; becauſe Relaxation cures a *Spaſm*; and this ſeems to be ſome *convulſive* Diſorder of the Parts, which are either thus allay'd, or ſometimes by an *Opiate* added to it, if requir'd, by the Violence of the Cauſe, in which you muſt be very cautious.

In Diſorders of the *Breaſt*, *Glyſters* are often very uſeful; for when the *Breath* is ſhort, and there is a Difficulty of Inſpiration, unloading the *Inteſtines*, is what gives Room, ſo that the Breaſt will not be ſtraitened: However, in *Hæmoptoës* they are not allow'd (unleſs ſtrongly indicated); becauſe if ſuch Perſons are oblig'd, even to keep Silence, there muſt, *à fortiori*, be a Neceſſity of doing nothing that may ſtrain the Breaſt; and therefore unleſs the *Styp-*

tick

tick Medicines make it neceſſary, forbear the frequent Uſe of them.

In *hæmorrhoidal* Pains, *Glyſters* are uſeful; but then they ought to be more relaxing, and even oily; ſo that we ſee *Sydenham*, in his *internal Hæmorrhoids*, even orders *Oil of Linſeed* to be thrown in warm, which both ſoftens the *Faces*, and relaxes the Parts, and obtunds all *acrimonious* Humours, and gives Eaſe. I know not but it may be of Uſe to obſerve, that, in this Caſe, the *Pipe* may do Preſudice to the tender Parts, unleſs guarded with a *Chicken-Gut* over the *Pipe*; 'tis what I generally order in ſuch Caſes, and find it, thus us'd, very ſafe and uſeful.

All *Glyſters* are uſeful in *Colicks*, becauſe they draw down the Wind; but it muſt, however, be obſerv'd, that *Colicks*, which have their Seat in the *Colon*, are more encreas'd by them, as I have often obſerv'd; becauſe the *Glyſter* irritates, and encreaſes the *periſtaltick* Motion; now as the Wind pent up in ſome Cell, is not eaſily driven out of it by an ineffectual Remedy, the Pain, by every ſuch weak Effort, is encreas'd, and

the

the Patient grows worſe: Whereas if you give 'em gentle *Cathartick*s along with *Opiates* by the Mouth, you, at the ſame Time, relieve the Pain, curb the Vomitings, evacuate the *Fomes* of the Wind, and cure your Patient.

They are uſeful, as *Mercurialis* obſerves, where Humours are continually breeding afreſh; which I take to be meant in ſuch a Senſe, as that if Perſons uſe a plentiful Diet, and make Uſe of no Exerciſe, either to throw off theſe *Recrements* by Perſpiration or Stool, then 'tis neceſſary to uſe ſuch gentle Evacuations, in order to abate the Quantity retain'd, and to accuſtom Nature to do her Duty this Way; which is more uſeful in our cold Clime, than in hot Countries, where Evacuations are more copious by the Pores.

If ever you mingle *Coloquintida* in *Glyſters*, you muſt be careful to boil 'em in a Rag; and they muſt be but ſparingly us'd, for Fear of *Exulcerations* of the Inteſtines: However, in *lethargick*, or eſpecially *apoplectick* Caſes, *Dekker's* adviſes 'em, even to ſuch a Degree, as will draw

Blood,

Blood, which he alſo would have continu'd for ſome Time; but if this be neceſſary, 'twould be eaſier, and with more Safety, attempted by Dr. *Cole*'s Method of a *plentiful Extraction of Blood from a Vein*; but take Care of meriting a Name like his, for your own Sake.

I have made Uſe of *Glyſters* in a Retention of a *Mola*, with good Succeſs; and if it can be done thus, 'tis ſafer than by *Vomits* or *Cathartick*s: However, the Signs by which you are aſcertain'd of its being indicated, muſt precede. Alſo in a *Retention* of the *Secondine*, they are good; which, proving ineffectual, muſt be drawn out by a careful Hand.

They are then diverſify'd by the Cauſes that affect us; ſo that in *Fluxes of Blood or Humours*, you may order one of Calf's-Head-Broth Eight or ten Ounces, Oil of Linſeed 2 Ounces, Venice-Treacle 3 or 4 Drams; mix, and throw in.

In

In *Colicks.*

Take the Decoction of the Aromaticks, (*viz.* Calamus Aromaticus, Galangal, of each half an Ounce: Leaves of Mint, Wormwood, Centory Tops, of each two Pugils; Seeds of Caraways, Anise-seeds, and Cardamoms, of each half an Ounce); mix with it Electuary Lenitive, and *Epsom* Salt, of each one Ounce; Oil of Amber half a Dram; mix, and make a Glyster, to be thrown in.

In *the Stone.*

Take Oils of Almonds, and Linseed, of each 4 Ounces; of Turpentine half an Ounce, of Scorpions one Ounce; mix, and throw in.

In *Spasmodick Pains of the Bowels.*

Take the common emollient Decoction 8 Ounces, Unguent. potabile one Ounce, Laudanum Opiatum 4 Grains; mix, and throw it in.

In

In ſhort, wherever People are ſo weak, that they cannot bear Phyſick, tho' indicated, *Glyſters* are to be us'd in their ſtead; becauſe they gently do the ſame that *Cathartick*s do.

Care muſt be taken in giving them, that they be *not too cold* given; becauſe thus the *periſtaltick* Motion would thence be impeded, and ill Conſequences would enſue: As alſo you muſt be cautious, leſt you give 'em *too hot*; for ſo you would excoriate the Inteſtines; and the Conſequence of this might be *Pain*, *Inflammations*, *Gangrenes*, and whatever is fatal: Theſe are the Obſervations of *Zypæus*, *Dekkers*, &c. who have obſerv'd theſe Sequels, and have inculcated theſe Cautions.

I ſhall, in the Sequel, have Occaſion to give you further Obſervables on *Glyſters*; which, at preſent, I ſhall ſuperſede.

Enema

Enema Quietans.

℞ Decoct. alb. lb. ſſ. Theriac. Androm. ℥ ſſ. Ovi vitellum unum, m. f. Enema ſtatim injiciendum.

The Quieting Glyſter.

Take white Decoction half a Pound, Venice-Treacle half an Ounce, the Yelk of an Egg; mix, and make a Glyſter, to be thrown in immediately.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN Caſe any Perſon is ſeiz'd with a *Diarrhœa*, you muſt give 'em from one Doſe to 2 or 3 of a gentle *Cathartick*, made of *Rhubarb* one Dram; Syrup of *Solutive Roſes*, as much as is ſufficient to make a *Bolus*; to be taken every other Morning; after which let 'em drink *Tincture of Roſes*, or *white Decoction*, at Pleaſure; and, laſtly, let 'em take *hypnotick Draughts* of *Lettice-Water* 2 Ounces, *Cowſlip-Water* one Ounce, *Poppy-Water* half an Ounce, Syrup of *white Poppies* ſix

ſix Drams; mix, and make a Julap, to be taken at Bed-time; and now and then repeat this Glyſter. In a *Dyſentery*, the *Flux of Blood*, and the *Gripes*, require Medicines more effectual; hence, after Blood has been drawn off to ſuch a Quantity as the Patient can bear, *Boyle* adviſes a ſimple Medicine of *Mercurius dulcis*, made up with *Gum Tragacanth*, to be given: And indeed I have found it effectually evacuate the Humours; ſo that *Opiates* given after this, perform'd the Work, repeated at the Diſtance of 6 or 8 Hours: If this Glyſter is alſo added as the *Gripes urge*, 'twill be more efficacious. However odd the Glyſter may appear to a Practitioner, 'tis *à Propos*; becauſe 'tis ſtock'd with *abſorbent* Particles, that ſuck and dry up thoſe *acrimonious* Humours that lodge in ſuch a Tract of the Bowels as it can reach; and the *Opiate* always produces its Effects (wherever applied or uſed) in the Brain it ſelf, and allays all Manner of Irritations wherever.

I have known ſuch a Glyſter made uſe of in a *Lientery:* But to ſay the Truth, it ſerv'd only to amuſe; for the Cauſe ſtill remaining, the ſame Effects were readily reproduc'd; however, it alſo had the Effect of raiſing a Sort of Credit to a ſecond Phyſician, who was call'd; ſo that he had Grounds enough to glory in what Exploits it had been poſſible for him to have done, had he been early conſulted: Poor Mankind loves to be cheated! *Opiates* then in ſuch a Caſe contribute ſo far as to allay the *Irritation*; the Conſequence of which is the Retention of all that is taken for ſuch a Time, as its own Weight is not able to preſs down theſe Contents; which, however, ſwells the Patients Belly, and makes 'em very uneaſy; inſomuch, that, at laſt, you are oblig'd to give Glyſters, to afford 'em Relief of this Load. Now let us reaſon upon this Procedure: I ſay, what avails it to be able to fill the Inteſtines, by a ſeeming Dexterity, with a Load you are glad to rid 'em of afterwards? Surely nothing at all; for as no Good is done by it, it had better not

not be attempted; and that no Good is done by this, is plain; because the *Lacteals* being obstructed, no Nourishment enters, and all that is retain'd, is an useless Burden. It is, however, to be observ'd, that this Artifice may be useful, if the whole System of the *Lacteals* are not obstructed; but too often us'd, we shall encrease the Obstructions by the *Opiates*.

These Sort of Glysters are useful where the Stomach retains nothing, but throws all off by Vomiting; and in such a Case, the Glyster should be given in a small Quantity, that the Patient may have the Opportunity of taking Nourishment by the Mouth, so as to be nourish'd by having it kept long enough in the Stomach; for as *Opiates* continue their Effects for 6 Hours or upwards, the best Time of giving Nourishment after such a Glyster is, about half an Hour, or an Hour after it; for then the *Opiate* will have had some Effect upon the Body, and there will be Leisure for Concoction.

In the Caſe of *Watching* and *Vomiting* together, it anſwers both Ends; but you are oblig'd to be cautious in the Doſe; for what may allay the *Vomiting*, may not be ſtrong enough alſo to procure *Sleep*; and therefore you are to encreaſe gradually, till you arrive at the *Quantum ſufficit*.

'Tis uſeful in *Spaſms* any where about the *Abdomen*; and given thus, the Stomach is not ſo much pall'd: How far ſuch a Glyſter may be uſeful in *Iſchiadick* Pains, I ſhall not now ſtay to determine; however, after proper Evacuations, whoever has read, muſt know they are us'd in ſuch a Caſe.

However, I would have it obſerv'd, that *Opiates* by Glyſters do require the ſame Cautions, as when adminiſter'd by the Mouth, being proper and improper as they are; of which, I think, I have already ſaid enough in the foregoing Sheets.

In the Manner that *Dolæus* has order'd it, he ſeems to have had an Eye towards Nouriſhment of the Pa-

Patient; and indeed there is no doubt but Glysters may nouriſh, for I know they will fuddle.

Collyrium Certum.

℞ Aq. Plantag. Euphrag. Roſ. ā ℥i. Trochiſc. alb. Rhaſ. ℥ii. Lap. Tutiæ, ℈ii. Vitriol. Rom. gr. ii. miſce pro Collyrio, quo frequenter utatur.

The Certain Eye-Water.

Take Plantain-Water, Eyebright-Water, Roſe-Water, of each one Ounce; white Troches of Rhaſis 2 Drams, Tutty powder'd 2 Scruples, Roman Vitriol 2 Grains; mix 'em for an Eye-Water, which they may uſe frequently.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHoever makes Uſe of theſe Eye-Waters, muſt remember to lie ſome Time after the Water is dropt into the open Eyes, upon their Backs, and muſt move the Eye pretty much after they are dropt in, to make 'em fix upon all Corners of the Eye.

They are apply'd cold to the Part; and if any Thing be apply'd hot to the Eyes, Care muſt be taken not to let it be apply'd too warm, for fear of Evaporation of the *aqueous* Humour, or incraſſating it; which would be of ill Conſequence, and would bring on a *Cataract*.

One Part of this Preſcription, aims at thick'ning the thin Humours of the Eye, and correcting the *acrimonious* Salts that erode them; and thus cures ſore Eyes from hot Inflammations; however, the Addition of a ſmall Quantity of the *Vitriol*, helps to give Motion to the neſtling Humours in the Part, and to cauſe 'em to recirculate into the Veins, ſo that it ſeems to anſwer all Intentions.

ons. I have remark'd already, that all Evacuations ought to precede; becauſe, without them, the Symptoms would be reproduc'd in a ſhort Space of Time; as alſo that in Caſes of the Eye, they are to be continued for ſome conſiderable Time after the Patient has throughly recover'd: For it is a common Obſervation, that all Diſorders about the Face are hard to cure; and I remember to have heard it ſaid, that *Sydenham*, being ask'd why he never wrote on Diſtempers of the Head; he anſwer'd, *Becauſe I don't underſtand 'em:* 'Twas an Anſwer not more generous than true; for when a Phyſician is oblig'd to take a great deal of Pains to cure a ſmall Eruption in the Face, the Patient begins to believe, there may be ſome Colluſion between the *Apothecary* and Him; when, in Truth, he is labouring to waſh the *Black*'s Head into an *European* Dye. In ſuch Caſes, the Phyſician has a hard Task: If before he begins, he tells the Patient, *You will be long in recovering this Illneſs*; they are ſtartled, and cry out, *What! muſt I undergo ſo long and*

ſtrict a Courſe of Phyſick for ſuch a Trifle? If he tells them, *they will ſoon recover*, he cannot keep his Word; and they will then conclude him ignorant, and perhaps worſe: Therefore let the Phyſician chuſe his Chance, neither is good, *Miſerè torquentur avari.*

Pilulæ Anticolicæ.

℞ Extract. Rudii ℈i. Extract. Op. Thebaic. gr. i. Ol. Carvi gt. i. m. f. Pilul. No. iv. ſumendæ quamprimum; repetantur urgente Dolore.

The Colick Pills.

Take Extract of Rudius one Scruple, Extract of Theban-Opium one Grain, Oil of Caraways one Drop; mix, and make Pills, 4 in Number; to be taken as ſoon as may be, and to be repeated if the Pain require it.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN Pains of the Belly, which do not fix any where, but ramble from one Side to another, and denote Wind in the Bowels, theſe Pills are excellent; and not only give preſent Relief, but carry off the Humours that foment this Wind, and prevent them for the future. *Riverius* in his Practice has added *Mercurius dulcis*; and every Practitioner muſt have found the good Effect of them. The Contrivance is admirable; for in all Colicks the Motion of the Inteſtines is inverted, and they are infeſted with Vomitings; now the *Opiate* allays this Symptom, and the Phyſick all the while is playing its Game, in irritating and vellicating the *Fibres*, *Tunicks*, and *Glands* of the Stomach, and then carries off the Matter offending. This Mixture holds good in the *Iliack Paſſion*, or *Miſerere*, if it proceed from Wind; becauſe this is only an encreaſed Colick; for if this Diſtemper proceed from the *Inteſtines* falling into the *Scrotum*, this Method will not have

any Effects; on the contrary, it is dangerous.

Though I have given the Name of *Colick Pills* to this Prescription, yet it is well enough adapted to many other Cases; for suppose Patients be seiz'd with *spasmodick* Pains in the Muscles, and at the same Time are *watchful*, give these Pills at Bed-time, they procure Rest, and also carry off the Humours offending that fix on, or at least grate the Muscles. In fine, wherever 'tis necessary to carry off Humours, and also at the same Time give Relief, they are very convenient.

Electuarium Lævigans.

℞ Conser. flor. Violarum, Conserv. flor. Malvæ, ā. ʒiß. Gum. Arabic. ʒß. Corall. r. pp. ʒiß. cum s. q. Syr. de Symphyt. simplic. m. f. Electuarium molle; de quo capiat Quantitatem Juglandis, horâ decubitus quotidie; super-bibendo Cochl. iv. Julapii sequentis.

Viz.

Viz.

℞ Aq. flor. Paralyſeos, Lact. alex. ā. ℥vi. Aq. Pæon. comp. ℥ii. Sacch. parum ; m. f. Julap.

The Smooth Electuary.

Take Conſerves of Violet and Mallow Flowers, of each one Ounce and half, Gum Arabick half a Dram, red Coral prepar'd one Dram and half, with as much of Syrup of Comphrey as ſuffices; mix, and make a ſoft Electuary; of which take the Quantity of a Wallnut at Bed-time, every Night; drinking above it 4 Spoonfuls of the following Julap.

Viz.

Take Cowſlip-Water, alexiterial Milk-Water, of each 6 Ounces; Compound Pæony-Water 2 Ounces, a little Sugar; mix, and make a Julap.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Compoſition is one of the beſt Preſcriptions the *Doctor* uſes; it is a ſmooth and mucilaginous Medicine, and abſorbs *Acidities*, and drinks up ſharp Humours, and obtunds 'em, and prevents all their dangerous Conſequences in human Bodies.

If the *Serum* of the Blood be overloaden with an *acrimonious* Salt, which chiefly infeſts the urinary Paſſages with a *Dyſury*, and a violent Heat in making of it, this *Electuary* will produce a good Effect in the eaſing of it. *Fallopius* his Electuary is of the ſame Nature, and ſomewhat more effectual in this Caſe; which I ſhall ſubjoin, *viz.*

Take Lettice Seeds, and Purſlain Seeds, of each 2 Scruples; white Poppy Seeds one Dram and half; Endive, and Sorrel candy'd, of each one Ounce; Sebeſtens, and Prunes, of each 2 Ounces; Starch 4 Ounces, Burnt-Ivory one Ounce; Gums, Tragacanth and Arabick, and

and Liquorice powder'd, of each two Drams; Mucilage of Sebeſtens one Pound, Sugard-Candy made with Juice of Violets, 8 Ounces; mix, and boil in a ſufficient Quantity of Pomgranate-Juice and Sugar, make an Electuary; the Doſe is 2 Drams often in a Day.

In Caſe any Excoriation happen in the Stomach, which makes it ſo ſenſible, that it can retain nothing of what it receives; this *Electuary* of the *Doctor*'s is a very good one, and both allays the ſharp Humour there, and the Irritation too; as it happens in an *Ulcer* of that *Viſcus*. And I remember ſomewhere from *Bartholin*, where he mentions *Gum Arabick*, as very uſeful on this Head.

In *Hectical* Caſes, where the *acrimonious* Humours are very plentiful, and ſharp in an eminent Degree; nothing better corrects 'em than this *Electuary*, if, at the ſame Time, you add a *Milk Diet*.

Sylvius commends ſuch a Compoſition againſt all *ſaline* Humours any where; ſo does *Bohnius in Offic. Medici*. Hence in great *Itchings*, ſuch

ſuch a Medicine will allay the ſharp Humour reigning in the Blood, and on the Parts; and conſequently, the Effects from it: But in a *Pſora*, or a leſs Degree of it, I don't find that theſe Medicines are powerful enough; but alſo *Sulphur* is ſome Ways requiſite, to correct the peculiar Salt reigning; and when this Diſtemper runs on to a high Degree, as it does in an *Elephantiaſis*, Sulphur fails too. But 'tis to be hop'd, if Phyſicians would enquire into the true Reaſon of ſuch a Diſorder, ſome Remedy might be found that might be effectual. I ſhould be far from being fond of uſing a dangerous Drug, to ſtruggle with this *Species* of *Eruptions*; and therefore I ſhall forbear to name *Rhefeldt*'s Specifick; becauſe I know not how far the pompous Preparation may ſheath the Poyſon, or whether it may not yet retain its former Keenneſs; however, ſome ſuch potent Remedy muſt be made Uſe of to ſo *Herculean* a Diſeaſe, where a *Salivation* is baffled.

In

In *Ticklings* in the *Larynx*, it will allay 'em, and sheath the *acrimonious* Humours giving Rise to 'em.

Persons, who drink spirituous Liquors, must expect the dismal Consequences they produce in Bodies, to succeed the Use of 'em: Hence the Fibres, as *Lister* observes, of the Stomach, and elsewhere, will be inflam'd, the Humours become very sharp and corrosive, and the Circulation will be hasten'd too much; now to obviate these Consequences, such a Prescription is useful; for it clogs the too rapid Motion of the Blood, sheathes the Sharpness of the *Serum*, and relaxes the too great Tensity of the inflam'd and parboil'd Stomach: However, in this Case, this Prescription alone will not serve the Turn, without gentle and lenient Evacuants, to carry off some of the acrid *Saburra*, that immediately lodges on the Part; and also the mineral and chalybeat *Spaw's*, to corroborate the Fibres, and dilute the Juices they contain; and thus you may expect a good Event.

We have often known Women, who have labour'd under a *Fluxus Menſium* immoderately, and with Pain in the Parts, from *acrid* and *bilious* Humours; in ſuch a Caſe, this *Electuary* is very good, both to curb the Violence of the Flux, and to allay the Fervor; and I have known *Excoriations* from ſuch Humours taken off externally by *Gum Arabick*, mixt with *Hogs Lard*; (ſuch in the *Perinæum*, are troubleſome to the Patient and Nurſe; and ſo eaſy a Remedy did it with an old, infirm Patient of mine.)

If the Eyes are infeſted with *ſaline* Humours, as will be evident by the thin Humour running from them, and excoriating the adjacent Parts, by the Inverſion of the Lips of the Eye-lids, and by a great Heat and ſmarting of 'em; this, or ſuch as this, will give a Smoothneſs to the Blood, and ſheath theſe ſharp *Salts*; and if at the ſame Time you make Uſe of ſome *mercurial* Purgatives, and proper *Collyria*, for a juſt Space of Time, you may perfect the Cure.

One

One Thing is obſervable upon taking all *mucilaginous*, as well as *oily* Medicines, that they pall the Appetite much; but if you uſe the *Spaw-Waters* at the ſame Time, if indicated; or after you have done with the Uſe of theſe Medicines, this Fault will be found to vaniſh in a ſhort Time; and ſometimes even the deſiſting from taking 'em will ſuffice.

Such Medicines do good in a large Stone of the *Ureters*, inaſmuch as they ſmooth and relax the Veſſels, and make 'em give Way to what they contain; as they alſo do in a *Stone* of the *Bladder*, where the Roughneſs of ſuch a Body grates, and gives continual Uneaſineſs to the Part, where the *Mucus*, ſpu'd out of the Glands of the Bladder, is ſhav'd off; and thus the Bladder is left bare, and the *Stone* often preys upon it, even to the creating an *Ulcer*, as I ſaw not long ago: We need not be at a Loſs to know, that the *Mucus* is ſhav'd off from the Bladder; becauſe it is apparent in the Urine of ſuch Perſons, troubled with a *Stone*, and 'tis a *pathognomonick* Sign of it; I ſay, in ſuch a Caſe, ſuch

ſuch a ſmooth and lenifying Drug, not only ſupplies *Mucus*, but ſmooths the *Salts* of the Urine; though an Injection of ſuch into the Bladder, is not only more certain, but more ſudden; ſo in ſuch a Caſe, I have known *Whites of Eggs* beat to Water, or *Oil of Almonds*, thrown in by a *Syringe* through a *Catheter*.

Unguentum e Spermate Ceti.

℞ Spermat. Ceti, Unguenti aurantior. Ceræ albæ, ā. ʒ ii. Ol. amygdal. dulc. parum; m. f. Unguentum.

Ointment of Sperma Ceti.

Take of Sperma Ceti, Orange-Flower-Butter, white Wax, of each 2 Drams; Oil of ſweet Almonds a little; mix, and make an Ointment.

O B-

OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN the *Small-Pox* begin to ſcab, and are in Danger of making *Eſcars* on the Face, this rubbed on, ſoftens the Scabs, and looſens them from the Parts ſubjacent; and thus falling off early without any Pain, the Skin neither keeps ſo long red under, nor are the Scars ſo much dimpled: for, if my Conjecture is good, when the Scab ſtays on a long while, till it pines and ſhrinks, it hardens under, as well as above: Now this Hardneſs is generally as deep into the *Cutis*, as it is high above it; ſo that the Skin, under, heals, as in ordinary *Ulcers*, at the Place the *Cicatrix* is made, which may be higher or lower, as the *Surgeon* pleaſes: And as in common *Ulcers*, the *Surgeon* never heals, or *cicatrizes*, till it be level with the Scarf-Skin; ſo here 'tis prepoſterous not to make the Scab fall off till it ſink below it; which ought to be done whilſt it is fallen to its true Situation, and the Mark, if any, will in a ſmall Time wear inviſible; but

but this is ſpoke of a kindly *Small-Pox*; for 'tis to be own'd, that in the *malignant* Kind, if the Scab fall off before its due Time, the *Ulcer* appears uncur'd below, and they will repullulate and ſprout out again; ſo that here 'tis a difficult Matter to manage well, to preſerve ſome ſmall and comfortleſs Remains of Beauty. I know not in ſuch a Caſe of *Malignity*, whether cutting the *Puſhes* might not be of Uſe to the Patients; for it evacuates the *Pus* that lies on the *Cutis*, and erodes it deep 'ere it begin to ſcab; and therefore 'tis a long Time 'ere the Scab hardens at the Bottom, and it ſticks long on before it fall off; from whence it happens, that the *Scars* and *Murks* are remarkably deep; now cutting 'em gives an *Exit* to the moſt *eroding* Particles; and thus being taken off, the Skin underriſes naturally to the Height of what is above; and which is not infeſted with any *Pock*, (which is no Miſtake, even in the *Flux* Kind, as I can eaſily convince any Practitioner,) and then the Scab is almoſt upon a Level with the Scarf-Skin, at leaſt

least as high as it lies in our Power to make it. The only Question is, whether it be good Practice to cut *the Blushes* or not; some great Men are for it, others against it. However, since it is agreed on to have been made Trial of, I shall leave to each Practitioner to consult his Reason. I was willing to say so much on this Head; not having remembred, that any have thought it worth their while to speak to a Point, which the Ladies have deservedly so much at Heart; and I shall elsewhere take it more into Consideration for their Sakes; and shew 'em some Arts on this Particular, well worth their Reading.

Pilulæ Præparantes.

℞ Colomelan. recent. sexies sublim. ℈i. Extract. Gentian. q. s. m. f. Pil. N^o. ii. sumendæ hora Somni.

The

The Preparing Pills.

Take Calomel, or Mercurius dulcis ſix Times ſublim'd, one Scruple; Extract of Gentian what ſuffices; mix, and make two Pills; to be taken at Bed-time.

Pilulæ Matutinæ.

℞ Pilul. Ruffi, Extract. Rudii, ā. ℈ ſſ. m. f. Pilul. No. iv. manè ſumendæ poſt Dosin præſcriptam.

The Morning Pills.

Take Pills of Ruffus, Extract of Rudius, of each half a Scruple; make 4 Pills; to be taken in the Morning, after the *preparing Pills.*

OBSERVATIONS.

IN *Mercurius dulcis* made into *Calomel*, or *Turpeth's Bolus brunus*, the Acrimony of the Salts is abated; ſo that it deſcends not till Morning, when meeting with the other Pills, by uniting

uniting Forces, it carries off the most inveterate Humours in a Body that lodge in it.

'Tis a good and approv'd Practice, to suffer the *Mercurius dulcis* to lodge in our Bodies for 2 or 3 Days, without attempting to carry it off, till the third or fourth Morning, when such Pills as these may carry it out of the Body, as well as the Humours it has join'd in with; and indeed this Method is near a kin to a *Salivation*, and may serve in its stead, if well manag'd; however, all Persons cannot indifferently beat this Method; because I have known ten Grains of *Calomel* raise a *Salivation* in one Night's Time; and therefore I always join *Flowers of Brimstone* along with it, to hinder these Effects.

Mercurials are effectual in *Dropsies*; but I mean *Anasarca's*; for I know no Medicine can have any Effect on that *Species* of 'em call'd an *Ascites*; and therefore I think it well observed by *Willis*, to forbear 'em; for, in Truth, nothing can have Effect, save the *Paracentesis*, nor that with one in five Hundred: I cannot forbear

bear to make mention of a freſh Invention in the Manner of *Tapping*, which to me ſeems very extraordinary: It is thought, that becauſe the Waters in the Pond are *excrementitious*, and are *corroſive*, and do not nouriſh; that therefore 'tis beſt to evacuate 'em as ſoon as may be; becauſe *Hectick*s, *Gangrenes* of the Inteſtines, fatal *Diarrhœa's*, *Convulſions*, and many other Symptoms, ſupervene, which inevitably uſher in Death; and, moreover, it is certain, that we ſee Women in Labour do very well, tho' ſo great a Load is thrown off at once, and the Belly ſettle in an Inſtant: Hence the Reſolution has been brought into Practice, and cry'd up as a new Art. Monſieur *Thouvenot* has unluckily robb'd theſe *Gentlemen* of the Honour of the Invention; and therefore what I am about to ſay on this Head, is levell'd againſt him; and his Adherents ſecondarily only.

'Tis firſt to be obſerv'd, that the great *Hippocrates* enters his Proteſt againſt ſuch a Procedure, in *Aphor.* 51. *Sect.* 2. not that any Deference ought

ought to be paid to an αὐτὸς ἔφη, where we find it falſe. But as far as I have yet practis'd, this is only begging the Queſtion; and 'tis far from being certain, that any have receiv'd Advantage by this Method, which they are pleas'd to blow about the Town as new: The Arguments they bring, are very frivolous; for I allow 'em the *Antecedent* of their *Enthymeme*; but deny the Inference. 'Tis true indeed, that bad Conſequences enſue the Lodging of the Waters in the *Cavity*; but 'tis alſo true, that ſudden Death attends the entire Evacuation. As to Women in Labour, we are to conſider, that their being with Child, brings 'em into no worſe Condition than they would be, at the Expiration of nine Months, in a natural Condition; for all the while they are with Child, they are not weaken'd by the Evacuation of their *Menſes*; and we ſee 'em at their full Time in perfect Health; which cannot be ſaid of thoſe, who labour under a Load of Water, who are generally very weak, without any *Appetite*, *thirſty*, *feveriſh*, and, in ſhort, under an abſolute

Decay of *Spirits*: Now I would be glad to know, if there be any Compariſon between the Woman's parting with her Load, and theſe poor Creatures; for the Perſon in Health can eaſily recover thoſe Spirits, the other cannot: Let us for once allow the Expreſſion, that the *Child* to the *Woman*, and the *Waters* to the *Dropſical*, are both excrementitious to the *Laborants*; yet the Spirits evacuated happen, by Reaſon of the Subſidence of the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, which muſt be ſupply'd from the Brain; now the Woman being in perfect Health before, her Spirits are eaſily ſupply'd from a ſound Blood; but ſuch a vaſt Quantity is requir'd to inflate or contract all the Muſcles of *dropſical* Perſons (who, by they Way, are conſiderably more ſwell'd than Women with Child), and their Blood is ſo ſcantily ſupply'd with them, that 'tis odds but they die in the Operation; and, moreover, how many poor Women loſe their Lives, even in a Labour, where every Affair belonging to this Head has ſucceeded?

In a *Cachexy*, theſe Pills are admirable; becauſe they evacuate Part of the *pituitous Cacochymy*; after which the *Blood* is eaſier corrected by fixt and volatile *Salts*, *Bitters*, and *Chalybeats*; not that I believe all *Chronical* Caſes will admit of theſe *Alteratives* after their Uſe; but I here am not ſpeaking of *Contra-Indications*.

In any *œdematous* Caſe, this Phyſick diſcharges the Humours ſpecifically.

It may be doubted, how far *Cathartick*s may be convenient in the Beginning of Diſeaſes, where the Pulſe intermits, and is unequal; but this Difficulty is eaſily ſolv'd, if you conſider, that this Inequality proceeds from this, that the Heart and Blood-Veſſels being over-loaden with a Quantity, it and they cannot regularly contract themſelves, nor ſo forcibly as to expel all its Contents at once; and that there is ſome Reſiſtance in the Veſſels, which may be the Quantity it ſelf; for after ſuch Evacuation, the Pulſe is found to turn equal and regular.

Nor ought Weakneſs from a *Cacochymical* Blood frighten us from Purgatives; becauſe when this is once taken off by the Phyſick, the Symptoms diſappear; which makes it evident, that this depends on a Plenty of vitiated Particles in the Blood; But great Care muſt be taken at this Time, leaſt, under theſe Circumſtances, you deſtroy your Patient, under the Notion of evacuating the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe; where, perhaps, it would do well to ſubſtitute, inſtead of a true Purgative, a gentle *Lenient*, which does it *per Epicraſin*, and gently; and thus you will, with Credit, carry off the Cauſe, and ſave the Life of your Sick. Nay, I have known *Glyſters* do the Work under theſe Circumſtances, and in Fevers, with good Succeſs.

They who have us'd bad Diet, bear not Phyſick well; nor they who are *Cachectical* and weak, upon Suppoſal they are eminently ſo.

Bodies

Bodies *emaciated*, and much *extenuated*, are not to be fatigu'd with Physick; for such Bodies are grievously disturb'd with hot Medicines, and you induce a greater *Marcor*, and an *Atrophy*; so that the Mistake of such Physicians is very great, who, finding such Persons not easily moved, have Recourse to *Scammony*, and such *colliquating* Drugs; for one Cause of the Retention of the *Faces* is, the Heat and Driness of the *Intestines*, which such strong *Cathartick*s increase; and consequently, cooling and diluting Physick is more eligible here; I mean, *Encoprotick*s, *Lenient*s, *sulphureous smooth Waters*, and such like; but no *nitrous* nor *aluminous* ones, nor such as leave any *Astriction* behind 'em; so *Cassia*, *Oil of Almonds*, *Veal-Broth*, *Barley-Gruel*, &c. are convenient in this Case.

'Tis not convenient to give *Cathartick*s to such as have no Colour, or are Pale: But they are good for such Persons, whose Bloods are tainted with some *Cacochymy*, (such are the *Leaden* colour'd, the *Green*, the *Yellow*, &c.); or as Physicians term

it, they must be given κακοχύμοις, but not to the ἀχύμοις; the Reason of which is evident; *viz.* because the one wants Blood and Spirits, and the other abounds with a vitiated Blood.

Children can hardly bear Physick, because their Spirits are few; and as they rather languish than abound, 'tis better to nourish and correct the Humours, than evacuate them.

It is not convenient to evacuate Servants that work hard, at least in too plentiful a Manner; because 'tis not a small Disease that throws 'em down; and therefore they are generally much weaken'd before they apply for Remedy.

'Tis certain that Persons, whose Blood abounds with a *cacochymical* Juice, bear Physick better than sound Persons; because the Physick carrying off Part of the offending Matter, there remains less of it behind, and they then approach to a healthful State; whereas to evacuate in a Person that is in perfect Health, is to take away Humours that do not abound; and to bring on a Commotion they are under no Necessity

to

to have rais'd; and, in ſhort, from Health, to change them into ſick People.

In *Vomiting* and *Purging*, 'tis hard to determine what Sort of Phyſick is proper; which is beſt known by the Diſcovery of the Cauſe; for ſhould they be ill adapted, you would raiſe *Syncope's*, and many diſmal Symptoms.

Where the Blood is tainted with *Pus*, and the Patients can bear 'em, they are convenient; but Care muſt be taken, that you don't encreaſe the *Hectick*, commonly join'd in ſuch Caſes: So in an *Empyema*, where the Matter is reſorb'd into the Veſſels, and there creates a *Hectick*, and other Symptoms; after the Matter is emptied from the Part, and they recover ſome Degree of Strength, gentle *Cathartick*s are convenient for this End.

Whenever *Phyſick* is indicated, you muſt remember, not only to raiſe the Humours, for that alone would be dangerous; but to evacuate 'em by Doſes repeated, till you gain the Point you aim at.

I have already mentioned, that *metallick* Purgatives are the moſt effectual in ſtubborn Caſes, as *Ballonius* well remarks.

Emulſio Amygdalina.

℞ Decoct. Hord. lb. i. Amygd. d. decorticat. N°. x. f. Emulſio; cui adde Aq. Cinnam. hord. ℥i. Sacchar. parum; de quâ bibat copiosè.

Almond Milk.

Take Barley-Water one Pound, ſweet Almonds blanch'd N°. x. make an Emulſion; (to which add Barley-Cinnamon-Water one Ounce, a little Sugar,) of which drink plentifully.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a cooling and diluting Drink, and ſerves to quench the Thirſt of Perſons in *Fevers*, as well

well as to nouriſh 'em; and where there is Danger of the *Fever's* turning up to the Head, it cools that *æſtus*, or Fervor, and keeps 'em ſenſible. I cannot approve the *Regimen* commended by *Morton* in ſuch Fevers; for certainly where the Blood is much inflam'd, and you heat 'em more, you only add Fuel to the Flame, and ſcorch your Patients to Death.

It is good in the Heat of Urine, or *Strangury* rais'd by Bliſters; but then it would be more effectual, if you added the cold Seeds; and particularly, the *white Poppy*, which, being an *Opiate*, relieves all Pains; however, in a *Strangury* from another Cauſe, commonly known, 'tis a good, ſafe, and eaſy Remedy, and may then be made more effectual, by adding *Sal Prunellæ*; or by *Nic. Grimm's* Method, nam'd in his *Compendium*.

Clyſter Aloeticus.

℞ Decoct. commun. pro Clyſteribus emollient. ℥xii. Syrup. de Spin. Cervin. Tinct. ſacræ, ā. ℥i. m. f. Enema hodie injiciendum.

The Aloetick Glyſter.

Take the common Decoction for Glyſters 12 Ounces; Syrup of Buckthorn, Tincture of Hiera, of each one Ounce; mix, and make a Glyſter to be thrown in.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have already made ſome Remarks on *Glyſters*, and hope I may be excus'd from ſaying much more on this Head: However, I ſhall remark to you, that *Glyſters* ſhould not be given to Perſons, whoſe *Hypochondre's* are diſtended, ſays *Ballonius*; becauſe they drive back the *Flatus* you would have driven out.

In general, they ſoften the *Faces*, and carry them off where the Patients can't bear Phyſick; they diſcuſs *Flatus*; they draw the Humours downwards, and make Revulſion of 'em from the Head; they carry off the *Saburra* of the Inteſtines; they invite a Vomiting downwards; they bring away any Phyſick that does not work well: They ſerve in *hyſterical* Women, to ſupply the Defect of Phyſick; they are good in Diſeaſes of the Head, *Apoplexies*, *ſciatick* Pains, *ſyncopal* Fevers; in *Dropſies*, *Ulcers* of the Inteſtines; in *Worms*, *Ophthalmies*; in a *Teneſmus*; before Labour, if the Belly is not ſoluble; in the Beginning of *Fevers*; in Suppreſſion of the *Menſes*, and in many other Diſorders; but Care muſt be taken to adapt the Materials of which they are compos'd, to the Caſe in Hand.

In Women with Child they are dangerous, at leaſt when they are under *Fevers*, or frequently given; and in *Ruptures*, at leaſt in the Fit; alſo in *critical Eruptions*, and *Abſceſſes*; in the flowing *Hæmorrhoids*, (unleſs they proceed from an obſti-

nate

nate Obſtruction of the *Feces*; alſo in Women that are 4 or 5 Months gone with Child; and if the Matter that offends ſticks in the *ſmall Guts*. *Waldſchmidt* tells us, if the *Inteſtinum rectum* be ſtuffed with Excrements, that *Glyſters* are convenient; but if the *ſmall Guts* be filled with extraneous Matter, then *oily* Things muſt be given by the Mouth.

Aſthmatical Perſons muſt not retain 'em long; becauſe they ſtraiten the Breaſt, and cauſe 'em to breathe ſhorter.

If *Carminatives* be look'd on as uſeful, we muſt give *Glyſters*, or *Lenients*, before their Uſe; becauſe to raiſe Wind before a Paſſage be made for the *Feces*, would be to inflate the Parts more violently, and bring on the *Colick*, we are ſtudying to prevent.

It is to be remark'd, that in a Suppreſſion of the *Menſes*, if they are judg'd neceſſary, you may give 'em warmer than uſual; becauſe they will then open the Obſtruction better, by becoming a *Fœtus* to the *Uterus*.

If

If they are to be nouriſhing *Glyſters*, the Belly muſt be made ſoluble before their Uſe, in order that nothing but true Nouriſhment may be receiv'd; they muſt be given in a large Quantity, they muſt retain 'em as long as they can, and they muſt be made of ſuch Things as will nouriſh ſoon; and therefore nothing ſharp muſt be added, in order for their longer Retention; *Sack* is a very nouriſhing one; ſo is *Broth*, *Sack-Whey*, &c.

Whilſt they are thrown in, the Patient muſt lie on the right Side; if they are to be thrown out immediately after, and are not, throw in ſharper, or uſe a *Suppoſitory*. The *Cathartick Glyſters* ſhould not be retain'd above half an Hour; and therefore when you have kept 'em ſo long, take two or three Turns about the Floor.

If you deſign 'em for intermitting or remitting *Fevers*, as ſoon as they are return'd, give another, and repeat 'em ſo often till the *Fever* vaniſh.

Pilula

Pilulæ Sedativæ.

℞ M. P. e Styrac. ℈ii. Marg. pp. ℈i. Ol. Cinnam. q. ſ. m. f. Pil. N°. xii. quarum duas capiat horâ Somni, bis vel ter in Septimanâ, ſi ſit inquietus.

The Appeaſing Pills.

Take Storax-Pills 2 Scruples, Pearl prepar'd one Scruple, Oil of Cinnamon 3 Drops; mix, and make 12 Pills; of which let 'em take two at Bed-time, if they are reſtleſs.

OBSERVATIONS.

THESE *Storax Pills* are generally us'd in *Coughs*, to allay the troubleſome Tickle of them, and to procure Reſt; but are to be avoided in moiſt *Aſthma's*, or wherever any Load lodges in the Lungs, which would choak the Patients; becauſe ſuch require Expectoration by *Balſamicks*, *Volatiles*, *Salt of Amber*, *Flowers of Benjamin*, *Syrup of Ground-*

Ground-Ivy, *Oxymel of Squills*, and ſuch like, which *Storax-Pills*, being *Opiates*, do hinder. However, in Caſe a *Diarrhœa* and *Aſthma* are join'd, you muſt then join inciding *Pectorals* and *Opiates* together; for otherwiſe the *Diarrhœa* intirely ſtops the Expectoration, and makes 'em breath ſhort, and hurries on Death: Or it may fall out, that a *Colick* and an *Aſthma* are complicated, which is not unuſual; then too, the *Opiates* and *Pectorals* muſt be blended, to anſwer both Indications. In a *Pleuriſy*, theſe Pills are good in the Beginning, but not when they begin to expectorate; becauſe in a beginning *Pleuriſy*, they may ſerve to prevent the Hurry and inteſtine Motion of the Blood; by which the Encreaſe of the *Inflammation* might be prevented, and, by the Aſſiſtance of the neceſſary Bleedings, the Diſeaſe would be pinched in the Bud; but after it is ſo far advanc'd, that they begin to expectorate freely, then 'tis dangerous; becauſe this Expectoration being an Evacuation of what is noxious, and of what carries off the

Diſ-

Diſeaſe, it would be ill Management to arreſt an Enemy potent enough to ruin 'em within their Boſom. What I have ſaid of a *Pleuriſy*, is alſo to be underſtood to be ſpoke of an Inflammation of the *Lungs*.

I need not repeat here, that *hyſterick Aſthma's* ſeldom terminate without the Aſſiſtance of *Opiates*; but I have known *one* chang'd into other Symptoms retaining to the *hyſterick* Diſeaſe, for want of due Evacuations, and proper Alteratives, *viz.* for want of Bleeding, lenient Phyſick, Bliſters, Glyſters, *Chalybeats*, and the *Bark*.

In nocturnal Pains, *Dekkers* commends *Gum. Guaiacum*, *diaphoretick Antimony*, and *Opium*, in order to ſweat out Part of the offending Matter, and to allay the Anguiſh; but ſuch Pains are beſt allay'd by an *Opiate* and *Cinnabar Plaſter*; unleſs they proceed from *carious Bones*, or a *Spina ventoſa*, which nothing but opening relieves; and it often happens, that even opening, little avails ſuch a miſerable Condition; becauſe if ſuch Pains are upon the Joints,

Joints, where the Aſſemblage of the *Tendons* is, Cutting is dangerous for the *Tendons*; and if that could be ſafely attempted, yet the Bones being cellular at the Joint, and porous, it would avail little, unleſs it were very ſuperficial.

Emplaſtrum Suppedale.

℞ Emplaſtr. cephalic. cum Euphorb. q. ſ. f. Emplaſtrum totis pedibus applicandum.

The Sock-Plaſter.

Take cephalick Plaſter, with Euphorbium, as much as ſuffices; make a Plaſter, to be apply'd to the Feet.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have hinted how little Value I put upon Plaſters; but then it muſt be underſtood of ſuch as conſiſt of unactive Particles; for where

Eu-

Euphorbium, and ſuch warm Drugs, are blended with them, we are made ſenſible of their Effects, and feel them in a ſhort Time in our Blood, by the Invigoration of the Pulſe, and the increaſed Warmth; ſo that this in particular is apply'd in Caſe of a *Delirium* in a *Fever*.

Theſe revulſe the Hurry of Humours from the Head, and are a *Demi-Blyſter*; for they raiſe at leaſt Sweats in the Part, and often *Bliſters*, by long lying on, in tender People. He alſo orders the following for the ſame End.

Emplaſtrum Fœtidum.

℞ Emplaſtr. oxycroc. Gum. Galban. Emp. cephalic. ā. p. æ. f. Emplaſt. totis Pedibus applicand.

The Stinking Plaſter.

Take Plaſter of Oxycroceum, Gum Galbanum, cephalick Plaſter, of each

each equal Parts; make a Plaster, to be apply'd to the Feet.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is not so powerful as the former, but acts much in the same Manner, by Insinuation of the Particles into the Mass, and exagitating it; or also by vellicating the *Fibres* of the Part, it invites the Flux of the Humours that Way.

Pilulæ Stypticæ.

℞ Corall. rub. pp. Croc. Mart. astring. Gum. Arabic. Tragacanth. ā. ʒi. cum. s. q. Syr. e Symphyt. m. f. Pilulæ minores, obruantur pulv. Oc. Cancror. pp. quarum sex capiat mane quotidie & vesperi, in Cochleari Julap. superbibendo Cochl. iii. ejusdem.

The

The Styptick Pills.

Take red Coral prepar'd, aſtringent Saffron of Steel, Gum Arabick, Gum Dragon, of each a Dram; make, with Syrup of Comfrey, ſmall Pills, to be roll'd up in Crabs Eyes powder'd; of which take 6 Morning and Evening every Day, in a Spoonful of any Julap, drinking 3 Spoonfuls above them.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE *Electuarium conglutinans*, the *Pilulæ reſtringentes*, as alſo the *Bolus aſtringens*, having the ſame Virtues with theſe, I need ſay little of them; only ſhall add, that *Riolanus* looks upon the *ſtyptick* Particles to be adapted to the Paſſages too wide, and looks upon the *glutinous* ones to be fitted to any *Eroſion* of a Veſſel: In which, I think, he judges rightly; and therefore the Gums, *Arabick* and *Tragacanth*, are proper in any ruptur'd Veſſel of the *Lungs*; and the *Saffron of Steel* and *Coral*, in any *Diarrhœa*; ſo that if both

both Caſes happen together, 'tis a *Specifick.*

Pilulæ Hyſtericæ.

℞ G. Ammon. ℈ii. Galban. ℈i. f. Pil. minores; quarum capiat ii. urgente Dyſpnœa; ſuper-bibendo Cochl. iii. Aq. Ceraſ. nig. cum Sacchari pauxillo edulcoratæ.

Hyſterical Pills.

Take Gum Ammoniack 2 Scruples, Galbanum one Scruple, make little Pills; of which take two, if the Difficulty of Breathing urge; drinking above 'em 3 Spoonfuls of black Cherry-Watter, ſweet'ned with Sugar.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is the ſame with the *Miſtura Hyſterica Lactea*, p. 7. and therefore no more need be ſaid of it; but I refer you to that *Mixture.*

'Tis

'Tis high Time to draw to a Concluſion, and to inform the Reader, how much a-do I had to find *Recipe's* with Variety enough. As for ſmall Alterations, they were not worth while to inſert; ſo as to add *Ol. Ovin.* or *Limacum*, to the *Linimentum Anodynum*; and ſuch trifling Alterations would but pall the Reader, and give me needleſs Trouble: Theſe then I have omitted; and if my Leiſure and Will agree, you may hear of ſome further Proceedings of this Kind.

FINIS.

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Being a Work of General Uſe to all Phyſicians, Apothecaries, and Surgeons.

——*Sors ingenio, plebis inanibus*
Illudit ſtudiis; nam varias ſinu
Cum diſperſit opes; ridet inutili
Plebem fervere jurgio.

LONDON: Printed for *C. Rivington*, at the *Bible* and *Crown*, againſt the North Door of St. *Paul*'s *Church*, in St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*. 1716.

PREFACE TO THE READER.

THE First Part of Dr. Ratcliff's Prescriptions having been so kindly receiv'd, that in less than Six Months above Sixteen Hundred have been sold off, so that a Second Impression was undertaken in less than Three Months; it may reasonably be suppos'd, this Second Part will also be acceptable, since it contains seasonable and just Remarks on the

follow my own Humour at Present; and, when any of you will, I assure you of the same Liberty, without Guile, (petimusque damusque vicissim.)

If I have any where broke thro' the Rules of Good-Manners, I here retract; I have no Design, I assure you, so to do, being resolv'd to commit no overt Resentment; I blame no Man for thinking otherwise than I do, and I only ask the same Freedom.

The short Reasonings in the Compound Medicines was contriv'd to avoid tedious Repetitions, and the Reader is left to his Judgment in the Rest; for, without that, he'll make a sorry Practitioner.

No

the READER.

No Author has out-done Dr. Fuller in his Recipe's, *but his Remarks avail little to the Inſtruction of the Reader; which Defect, I hope, is ſufficiently provided againſt in this Work.*

I am obliged to my Friend Mr. Trevor M. L. who obtain'd for me a large File of the Doctor's Recipe's; and if any doubt of the Sincerity of the Author in Tranſcribing them, Mr. Trevor is ready to ſatisfy them in that Point.

THE

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Vinum Diureticum.

℞ Cort. interior. Sambuc. p. i. Abſinth. Roman. m. ſs. Rad. Gent. 3 ſs. ſem. Dauci Sylveſtris 3 iij. infund. in Vin. Hoccomorenſ. opt. ℔ ij. bibat hauſtum ad libitum.

The Diuretick Wine.

Take the inner Rind of the Elder one Pugil, Roman Wormwood half a Handful, Gentian Root half a Dram, wild Carrot-Seed three Drams, infuſe 'em in a Quart of old Hock; let him drink of it at Pleaſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHenever any *ſmall Stone* lodges in the Paſſages from the *Pelvis* down to the *Glans*, *Diureticks* are proper to diſlodge it; but it is to be obſerv'd, that where-ever Perſons have been long infeſted with ſuch a Diſeaſe, they are

prejudicial; becauſe tho' they force any Stone down, by their Irritations and Shocks given to the Kidneys, yet too often us'd they drain the Blood of its neceſſary Quantity of *Serum*, thicken it, and make way for ſuch dangerous Concretions, as *Riverius* juſtly obſerves.

It would be but injudicious Work to adminiſter ſuch a Mixture in inflammatory Diſorders of the Kidneys, or in Ulcers of that Part, or, indeed, in any Inflammation in the Bladder or *Sphincter*; becauſe, as I have ſomewhere obſerv'd, all inflamed Parts ought to be kept free from Motion, and the very eſſential Notion of Diureticks includes it *repetitim*; hence wou'd the inflam'd Part be enrag'd, and receive irretrievable Damage; the ſame ought to be underſtood in Ulcers of thoſe Parts, becauſe, as Motion is contrary to Unition, therefore they ought to be avoided; however, this is to be taken in ſuch a Senſe, as to Ulcers, that all Diureticks are not improper, nor at all Times; give me Leave then to pry into the Seaſon and *Species*. Some Diureticks are of a balſamick Nature, ſuch are Turpentine, and all *Terebinthinates*;

nates; theſe, indeed, force the Separation of Urine with Eaſe and Advantage; inaſmuch as they give a gentle and pleaſing Jog to the labouring Parts, and invite them to graſp the offending Particles contain'd between 'em, and ſpunge 'em; and thus are the Parts ſafely deterg'd, and afterwards diſpos'd to Union, which, however, wou'd be over-acting your Part, if you ſhou'd continue 'em longer than you were aſſur'd that the Ulcer had ſufficiently parted with its ſanious and noxious Matter; for then you ought to proceed to drying and abſorbing Medicines, in order to unite and cure; hence *Groenvelt* acted not amiſs, after a ſufficient Mundification of the ulcerated Bladder with his Flies, when he fell to *Agglutinants*, *Abſorbents* and *Dryers*, in order to complete his Cure; (ſuch were Amber, Coral, Gum-Arabick, and Balſamicks in Pills,)

Morellus adviſes againſt Medicines barely Diuretick, in opening the Obſtructions of the *Uterus*, and adds, that ſuch a Procedure wou'd coagulate the Blood more by draining it, and wou'd thicken it, and render it leſs fit for that monthly Separation; and we

ſee it an uſeful, becauſe a ſucceſsful, Practice to adminiſter, in ſpitting or vomiting of Blood, Nettle-Juice, which all know is not ſtyptick but by Accident, inaſmuch as it paſſes by Urine, and ſo thickens the Blood. By the ſame Mechaniſm have I known Tobacco, by its too plentiful Evacuation, rob the Blood ſo much of its neceſſary *Serum* and *Lympha*, that it cou'd not circulate, but threw a Perſon into an irrecoverable Apoplexy: Hence happy is that Phyſician who knows how to obſerve a *Medium*.

Where Women are ſubject to Abortions (as ſuch, who have been young marry'd, are, or where the Blood is too *ſerous*, and their *Fibres* too lax) any extraordinary Motion of the Inteſtines or Bladder, repeated too frequently, compreſſes the *Uterus*, and draws it into Conſent, and whatever is contain'd within its Body, will gradually force its way forward, and this Motion *Borellus*, in his 2d *Cent. Obſerv.* 98th, finly enough calls *Vomitus Matricis*, as if by ſuch a Shock the Womb contracted its Fibres, and vomited out the Infant. In ſuch a Condition then we muſt be aware, in evacuating the ſe-

rous

rous Blood, that it be done with the utmoſt Caution; nor are *Diureticks* to be truſted to complete this.

If we ſpeak of ſuch Medicines as are commonly denominated *Diureticks*, or ſuch as conſiſt of active Principles; it is to be own'd, they may merit that Name, or change it for Alteratives, becauſe what will evacuate by Urine, given in a leſs Quantity will attenuate; and where the Blood is ſtock'd with a Cargo of unactive Particles, ſuch may be premis'd before the Adminiſtration of Catharticks, to render the Humours more fluxile, according to the Advice of our great Maſter *Hippocrates*, Τὰ σώματα χρὴ, ὅπως ἂν τις βέλτιστα καθαίρειν, πέσσα ποιέειν. I know ſome late Theoretical Gentlemen have rejected this Caution as uſeleſs and trifling; but tho' it may be made evident in all Caſes, to a Demonſtration, (ſuch as the Nature of the Matter will allow of) yet in no Conſtitution more palpably than in the *Hypochondriacal* and *Hyſterical*, where prodigious and outragious Symptoms attend the injudicious Adminiſtration of Catharticks before you have prepar'd the Body for them; what Reaſon can be given for theſe dire Ac-

cidents, I shall now only hint at, till a fitter Opportunity. I am apt to believe, that in such a Constitution, the Acid having a coagulative Faculty, must have rendred the Blood and all the Juices (in Proportion to the Distance from the Heart) gross and viscid, and consequently the Circulation in those Parts, or any where, is but slow: Now, in *actu Purgatorio*, the intestine and progressive Motions are much *intended*, and the Juices, which properly enough may be said to stagnate in the extreme Parts, will be put into a violent Hurry, and as they can hardly pass the Capillaries so suddenly, without the Danger of Inflammation, therefore violent Symptoms succeed such a hasty Attempt. This I only deliver as Conjecture, but leave each to *think* as he pleases; however, *Sennertus*, *Sylvius*, *Sydenham*, *Ettmuller*, *Dolæus*, and *Waldschmidt* do all agree, that Preparation ought to be premis'd before Evacuations in this Disease.

Where the *Glands* of the *Uterus* are relax'd by a copious Afflux of *phlegmatick* Juices, and become thereby incapable to retain their Contents, but spue out in great Abundance whatever arrives

rives at them, and at the ſame time the Blood is overpower'd with *Serum*, then is produc'd that troubleſome and weakning Diſeaſe, call'd the *White-Flux*, which if neglected for any Space of Time, is rendred incurable. In ſuch a caſe, Diureticks, after proper Cathartick, are very proper to drain the Blood of its abounding *Serum*, to divert its Flux to another Port, and the Remainder of the Cure will be eaſily completed by Glutinous and Abſorbing, and, laſtly, Styptick Medicines; Motion muſt be avoided by ſuch as labour under this Misfortune.

In the Manner aforeſaid, where the Inteſtines ſuffer their Contents to paſs too eaſily downwards, and produce that Diſtemper call'd a *Lientery*; the Laxity of the Fibres, and the viſcous or ſerous Load lodging in them, may be amended by Diureticks, inaſmuch as they divert thoſe Humours, after having attenuated 'em, into other Channels, and ſtrengthen the Fibres, by draining them; ſo that they can bear the Weight of the Victuals for a due Seaſon; but I cannot be ſuppos'd to mean, that where a *Catarrhus ferinus*, as *Duretus* obſerves, has rais'd a Lien-

tery by Eroſions of the Inteſtines, there Diureticks are of any Force; on the contrary, you wou'd increaſe the Ulcer, and irreparably haſten the Deſcent of the Nouriſhment ſo much, that the Chyle cou'd not have Leiſure to enter the Blood; and you wou'd by ſuch an Imprudence deſtroy your Patient in a double Senſe, by encreaſing the Ulcer, and ſtarving him.

The Viſcidity of the Blood is the frequenteſt Occaſion of its being obſtructed in the Evaneſcent Arteries, and a Rupture of them is a very common Accident attending this Impediment to Motion; when this Rupture happens in the Veſſels of the Inteſtines, 'tis call'd *Fluxus Hepaticus* (the *Hepatick Flux.*) In ſuch Circumſtances, tho' it be an eaſy Matter to curb the Flux for a while, by the Methods too uſually inſiſted on in ſuch a Caſe, (Stypticks), yet theſe alone are far from anſwering the main Point, I mean the Opening the Obſtruction, in which conſiſts the Welfare of your Patient; therefore, as there ſeems to be a double Indication, the Sick will not fare well without *Deobſtruents* and *Stypticks* conjoin'd. If then to ſome ſuch

ſuch Diuretick Mixture, you add ſome *Coral*, *Sal-Martis*, *Dragon's Blood*, *Terra Lemnia*, *Conſerve of Red Roſes*, *Sacchar. Saturni*, or ſuch Things made into an Electuary or Pills, to be adminiſtred together. Good may be done, unleſs the Diſeaſe be much riveted.

The ſluggiſh Motion of the Juices thro' the Fibres makes them ſtop every where, and the *Lympha* is ſo groſs, that it cannot enter into its reconveying Channels; hence univerſal or particular Stagnations enſue on the Surface, which raiſe œdematous Tumours and *Anaſarca's*; and ſuch a Diſeaſe I have known in Mariners from *Archangel*, from the groſs Diet they have been oblig'd to live upon, the ſevere Colds and many ſuch Hardſhips; where theſe groſs and phlegmatick Humours are not irreparably fix'd, Diureticks are abſolutely neceſſary, after proper Evacuations, to carry off Share of the Load, as well as to remand the Lymph into its proper Courſe, by attenuating it, and opening the Obſtructions every where.

As it is a known Maxim in *Hippocrates*, that ἐναντία τ ἐναντίων ἰήματα (or Contraries are cur'd by Contraries;)

ſo wou'd it be an unskilful Act in any Phyſician to order Evacuations, where Supplies are the only Neceſſary; therefore in an emaciated Perſon it would be *Mal-Practice* to order Diureticks; becauſe here we ought to add; therefore the Perſon ought to be fed with *Chocolate*, *Jellys*, *Yolks of Eggs*, and *Sago Broth*, and in ſhort good Diet and Reſt are his *Sheet-Anchor*.

The Blood has been, ſince the *Æra* 1500, according to Dr. *Harris* in his *Scelera Aquarum*, vitiated with Exotick Salts, ſuck'd in by ſome of our ſix *Nonnaturals*. Now as the Nature of thoſe Salts are moſtly hid from us, we have no *Criterion* to judge what Species of Salts they retain to that affect us, but by the Conſtitution that reigns; and as the ingenious *Willis* has deſcrib'd the Scurvy accurately, and divided it into a *Bipartite* Conſtitution; ſo the Remedies muſt follow the Indicant. I ſhall only hint to you that the warmer Conſtitution requires gentle Evacuations, whether by Bleeding, if Blood abounds, or by Emeticks and Catharticks, if Humours domineer; and alſo Diureticks of the cooler *Species* in order to carry by the Urinary

Paſſages

Passages the Abundance of *Choler*; after which it will be proper to make use of *Diluting* Medicines to obtund *either Acrimony* of the Salts that dilaniate the Gums and other Parts; and if it be possible to find out the *Specifick Acrimony* reigning, whether it be *Alcaline* or *Acid*; as also whether it be a *Mineral* or a *Vegetable Acrimony*, we shall know what particular *Alcaly* or *Acid* is adaptable to the present Circumstances. I believe it is plain to every common Observer, that our *Prescriber* seem'd generally to be of opinion, that *Acids* were our *Arch-Enemy*; and if his Success was really such in Practice, as Figure, Pomp, and Deference paid him, made it appear, there is no doubt, but trucking in testaceous Powders only was an useful Article to the Patient, the Apothecary, and his Master. In the cooler Constitution the Blood is feculent and viscous, and requires Evacuations upwards and downwards, as also by Urine, and the Prescription here nam'd is useful; after which all the *volatile Salts* of *Hartshorn*, *Salt Armoniack*, *Sal volatile oleosum*, *Spirits of Hartshorn*, *Salt Armoniack*; all the *volatile* Plants, as

Horſe Radiſh, *Scurvygraſs*, *Brooklime*, *Muſtard-Seed*; all *Bitters*, as *Wormwood*, *Centaury*, *Fumitory*; all *fixt* Salts of *Wormwood*, *Broom*, and ſuch, made into various Forms, complete the Cure.

When any viſcous Matter lodges in the *Ductus Communis*, at the *Sphincter* of the Gall-Bladder, or in the *Hepatick* Glands, and impedes the uſual and neceſſary Secretion of Bile, Aperients or Diuretick's are very uſeful; and therefore in a Jaundice from ſuch a Cauſe, after proper Evacuations, this Diuretick is not an improper Remedy; but it cannot be ſuppos'd equally adapted to every Jaundice, as will more plainly appear in the Sequel.

Hyſterical Perſons may be rang'd among *Children* and *weak* People; and as weak Perſons can't bear many nor ſtrong Purgations, ſo neither can the Hyſterical nor Children; and therefore in ſuch, Diuretick's muſt ſupply that Incapacity.

Pilulæ Hypochondriacæ.

℞ Rhabarb. opt. pulveriſat. Pilul. Ruff. à ʒ ſ. Chalyb. cum Sulph. pp. ℈ j. Croci ℈ ſs. Gum. Ammoniac. ℈ i. Tart. vitriolat.

vitriolat. gr. iij. cum q. ſ. Elixir Proprietat. m. f. Pilul. minores, quarum tres capiat horâ ſomni, & tot mane quotidie.

The Hypochondriack Pills.

Take Rhubarb powder'd, Pills of Ruffus, of each a Dram, Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 1 Scruple, Saffron half a Scruple, Gum Ammoniack 1 Scruple, Tartar vitriolated 3 Grains, Elixir Proprietatis what ſuffices, mix and make ſmall Pills, of which let him take *Three* at Bed-time, and as many in the Morning.

OBSERVATIONS.

THeſe Pills contain a Medley of Alteratives and Purgatives; I muſt frankly own, I know not what Effects Alteratives can be ſuppos'd to produce when blended with Purgatives, unleſs they be of a very volatile Kind; becauſe the Irritation hurries the Humours ſo haſtily off, that they add Bulk without any Proſpect of Advantage; I here except ſuch Particles as obtund the too great Acrimony of the Cathartick, or correct its Gummoſity and hinder its Adhæſion. However, this

Med'cine

Med'cine is adapted to Persons afflicted with *Hypochondriacism*, and gently carries off the offending *Saburra* in the Glands of the Intestines, where having taken up their Quarters for a considerable time, all that is carry'd from the Stomach is impregnated with their vitiated *Acid*, and the Blood becomes daily more tainted, till at length it becomes a Mass without active Principles, without Spirits, without Motion, and at last without Life. It is not only adapted to such Cases; but where any viscous, sluggish Particles settle on the Cortical or Callous Substance of the Brain, and obstruct or impede the brisk Motion of the Spirits or their Separation, and produce sleepy Diseases, as Lethargies, *Coma's*, and such like; such a Med'cine repeated at proper Distances carries off this crude Matter: For, as some will have it, πέπονα φαρμακεύειν καὶ κινέειν μὴ, ὠμά· *Cocta non, cruda medicanda*; and to speak Truth, in Chronical Cases, the Plenitude from Crudity is as well to be evacuated as the concocted Humours in acute ones; and therefore I look upon this *Aphorism* to serve a double Turn very justly.

Where-

Where-ever the Blood is clog'd with too much *Serum*, as it frequently is in ſuch as conſtantly tipple Malt Liquors; the tendereſt Parts become more flexile, and admit Quantities they never ſufficiently return, but lodge in the Paſſages; ſo that as few Spirits are bred, the Function of the Brain is prejudic'd, and ſuffers either in its own Citadel or in the Outworks; in the former Caſe, Loſs of Memory is a frequent Accident; where Ideas lie bury'd, nor do they, nor can they, like *Claudius*'s Witneſs at *Pozzuolo*, appear upon Summons: In ſuch a Caſe Catharticks are uſeful for the Load; but Med'cines muſt be us'd to ſtrengthen the Brain which are *Aromatick*, and Styptick, in order to actuate the vapid Maſs, to generate new Spirits, and contract the over-relax'd Fibres; which I have known to produce their Effects on younger Perſons; but I have try'd 'em in vain to ancient People: And as to the *Nerves*, theſe ſame Humours driven into 'em and bunging up their Paſſages (which however are imperceptible to us even by the niceſt Glaſſes) bring on Palſies; for as they are the Inſtruments of Motion and Senſation,

Senſation, ſo Want of either argues Faults in them: 'Tis a great Misfortune to want the Motion of a Part; but yet a double one to want the Senſe, and a mighty Argument of a total Obſtruction, and ſoon after the Parts are depriv'd of Nouriſhment, and an Atrophy ſucceeds. In ſuch a Caſe by Purgatives the Progreſſive as well as the Inteſtine Motion is encreas'd, and the Humours expand 'emſelves *undiquaque*, and contribute to open the Sluices for the Spirits; but without the Aſſiſtance of all the volatile Tribe of Med'cines we can never compleat the Affair; to which alſo Bliſters are judiciouſly added to give a Shock to the Ἰσχυία (or Parts containing) and make 'em recirculate their lazy Contents.

As People troubled with Hypochondriaciſm are ſubject to Colliquations, ſo Sweats are a common Attendant of this Diſeaſe; for the Acid is ſuppos'd to play the ſame Game here, as it does with Milk or Emulſions, which it coagulates; and the *Serum* is divided from the *Craſſamentum*, and therefore drops every where in the Circulation, whether by the Kidneys in Diabetical Fluxes uſual in this Diſ-

eaſe,

eaſe, or by the Pores in Nocturnal Sweats; and the Patient without due Care dwindles into an Atrophy; becauſe the Diſproportion between what is digeſted and what is thrown off is very great, and were it not certain that the Cake ſettles immoveably on ſome of the *Viſcera*, and there plays a tragical Game, yet this one Symptom is ſufficient to determine their Fate. In this Caſe we follow, with good Reaſon, *Hippocrates*'s Advice in evacuating ſome of the Load; and over and above Alcalines, given internally, and adapted to the preſent State, hinder future Coagulations, and may diſſolve ſome already made, and laſtly Stypticks cloſe the Pores; Steel does the Feat in the cool State of Humours, in abating the Acid of the Blood, and giving Strength to the Pores.

The Spirits are often put into Hurries upon various Accounts; but in a more particular manner from Crowds of *Acid Phlegm* redounding in the *Sinus* of the Blood; ſuch a *Fomes* taints every Secretory Duct with its vitious *Saburra*, and ſometimes the Brain itſelf; this *Acid Saburra* is what *Willis* dreamingly terms the *Copula Exploſiva*, which produces

produces all the Species of Convulsions in such a Manner as surpasses the Judgment of Physicians in the *HOW*, and, often, the Patients Strength. Hence however are produc'd Epilepsies, Convulsions, Hysterick Fits, *Trismi*, Tremors, and all such nervous Symptoms as depend on Contractions of the Nerves, as is commonly believ'd. In these Cases, gentle Purgatives unload the Vessels, revulse the Humours, and prepare the way for the remaining Methods of specificated Alteratives of the reigning State, the Bark and Opiates. There are some Species of Convulsions, whose *Fomes* lodges mostly about the *Abdomen*, and more especially in the Stomach, and all the common Anticonvulsives avail nothing without due Regard had to this Cause by gentle Emeticks and Catharticks.

Some tender Persons there are, whose Pores are easily affected by the common Changes of the Air; and thus, by a Retention of the insensible *Effluvia* issuing from them, the Blood is tainted, as *Monsieur Beddevole* has it, with a Medley of *Serous*, *Sulphureous* and *Saline* Particles; which effervesce and raise Commotions and febrile Heats every Evening,

vening, and thus raiſe a Catarrhal Fever, or a hot Catarrh; or add a Load of *vapid Serum* to the Maſs of Blood; and as the Diameters of the Veſſels become larger, ſo the Parts become more diſtended, and the Lungs being very ſuſceptible of any thin Particles, the *Serum*, in the Act of Compreſſion, is ſuffer'd, if not oblig'd, to paſs haſtily thro' its Glands, and being ſtock'd with Particles more Saline than the Humour uſually ſecreted, as well as being much more copious, Irritations, Coughings, and Defluxions follow; which cannot be relieved without proper Cathartick, tho' I can't much commend the preſent for that purpoſe; both becauſe of the Steel, and the Tartar vitriolated, for the firſt might occaſion an Aſthma by its Stypticity, and the latter irritate too much; and if, according to the Urgency, at the ſame time Bliſters, Setons, perpetual Bliſters, Iſſues, Bleeding, and ſuch Evacuations be made uſe of; the remaining Irritation and Tickle will eaſily be remedy'd by the incraſſating and opiate Drugs at Bed-time, if the Catarrh be a febrile one; for an aſthmatick one is beſt reliev'd, after proper Evacuations,

vacuations, by volatile, inciding Expectorants.

It frequently happens that in a Retention of the *Perſpirabile*, the Veſſels becoming fuller, ſome few Particles of *Serum* are extravas'd from ſome ſmall Capillary on ſome nervous Part; and by galling it we are made ſenſible of this Cauſe; for Pains in the Head, Jaws, or Teeth, are often a Conſequence of this Extravaſation. The *Rupture*, or rather *Aperture* of the Veſſel is ſo inconſiderable, that one Doſe of Phyſick ſo depletes the containing Channels, that being thus reduc'd to their ordinary Pitch, the Maſs circulates uninterruptedly on as before, and the Veſſel cloſes of its own accord, and takes off the Cauſe of this Pain, and it ceaſes: This is the individual Caſe in *Iſchiadick* Pains, and repeated Doſes carry it off.

If you go about to evacuate, by Phyſick, in the Caſe of Worms, whilſt they are alive, they thruſt their Heads into the *Mucus* of the Inteſtines, and will gnaw the Inteſtines themſelves, in order to ſhun being expell'd; we muſt then avoid this Management in ſuch a Caſe; give firſt ſuch Med'cines

as

as will destroy 'em, and after they are kill'd, Physick is necessary to drive 'em out; because their Stay wou'd but afford Matter to raise Disturbances in the Blood.

Arnoldus Bootius takes notice of a Disease common enough in *England*, which he calls *Cheilocace*, or *Labrisulcium*, or swell'd Lips that chop; and it is with us commonly look'd upon to retain to the *Kings-Evil*; Children often catch cold repeatedly, and their Blood being of a piece with their Diet, gross and viscid; whenever any Part swells, it is difficult to remove it without good Evacuation, due Attenuation of the Humours, and proper Applications; hence he evacuates 'em every 3d or 4th Day pretty smartly, uses Issues, and then uses a discutient, and styptick Decoction, and Liniment to relieve 'em.

To draw this Paragraph to a Conclusion: In the few Instances I have here remark'd out of many more yet remaining, it is evident that Evacuation is necessary where there is any Plenitude of Humours in the intestinal Canal, in the Blood, or in the Nerves; but that they ought to be adapted

adapted, if you pleaſe, to the reigning Humours, ſo as Rhubarb will be proper to evacuate Bile, and ſo forth of the reſt: It ought alſo to be call'd to mind, that it ought to ſuit with the Strengths of the Patient. And I ſhall add one general Remark, *That no great Diſeaſe ever ſeizes any Perſon, but ſome Cacochymy abounds*, (ſuppoſing it to proceed from the Fluids, becauſe in Diſeaſes from the Solids this holds not true) and therefore in moſt Diſeaſes Catharticks are indicated, and ought to be adminiſtred; but a nice Judgment is requir'd to know when it ought to be omitted, leſt we ſhould do more Harm than Good. Hence Fevers in our Clime are hardly cur'd without 'em, whether in the Beginning, or Augment; nay, and they are even indicated in the Decline of Fevers, if they are very gentle and work *per Epicraſin*, for then they carry off the digeſted Load by Degrees, and ſafely enough free the Blood of 'em. Nay, *Riverius* in his Obſervations mentions malignant Fevers carry'd off by 'em in a warmer Region, which the Curious may conſult, *Cap.* 2. *Obſ.* 87.

Pilula

Pilulæ Nephriticæ.

℞ Terebinth. è Chio ʒ ſs. Opobalſam. ℈ ij. Pulv. oc. Cancror. è Chel. Cancror. à ʒj ſs. Syr. Balſam. q. ſ. m. f. Pilulæ mediocres, obvolv. pulv. oc. ℔. capiat iv. bis de die.

Nephritick Pills.

Take Chio Turpentine, half a Dram; Natural Balſam 2 Scruples; Crab's Eyes and Claws, of each a Dram and half; Balſamick Syrup what ſuffices; mix and make ſmall Pills, to be roll'd up in Powder of Crab's Eyes; take 4 twice a Day.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Violet-Smell of the Urine convinces us, that the Turpentine paſſes the Secretory Glands of the Kidneys; how far it is true, that *Terebinthinates* encreaſe the Quantity of that Liquor, is not eaſily determinable; but whoever deſigns to receive any Advantage from ſuch a Medicine, would do well to make uſe of good Quan-

Quantities of Liquor alſo, ſuch as White-Wine Poſſet-Drink, or poſſeted Punch, in order to diſlodge and waſh down the Gravel that harbours in the *Pelvis* and *Ureters*; for to be ſincere, I know no ſurer Diureticks than Quantities of Liquor impregnated with ſome irritating Particles; they anſwer all Indications: When then a Fit of Gravel ſeizes your Patient, ſuch Diureticks will force it into the Bladder, which will be eaſily ſent forth, if you order your Patient to hold his Water for a conſiderable time, becauſe the Quantity waſhes it out, by enlarging the Channel it runs through, and by its Force; and thus thoſe Spaſms, which ariſe from a *Continent Cauſe* ſo eaſily mov'd, are allay'd, without having Recourſe to a more pompous *Apparatus*: All this muſt be underſtood of *Sand* only, for I do not think it ſafe to uſe ſuch a Method with a *Stone* that is larger than what the Veſſels can eaſily paſs; becauſe the Force, ſuch a Body moves with, might endanger the rending of the *Ureters*, or at leaſt, wou'd bring on violent Spaſms and racking Pains, and perhaps Inflammations, and at laſt Death. This I ſhould not inculcate,

culcate, if my own Experience had not convinc'd me, that ſuch Conſequences are not unfrequent; and what is very perplexing, is that theſe Diſorders are too often unheeded, till the Humours are irrevocably impacted into the Body of the Part; and if they ſurvive the Misfortune, their Exchange for the Grave is an Ulcer of the Kidney, which, if it lie out of the Road of the Urinary Paſſages, turns fiſtulous, and remains incurable, and proves a Reprieve; but indeed if it look towards the Paſſages, is curable, as I have often found; and theſe very Pills are conducive to this purpoſe by their Abſorbing and Balſamick Qualities; to account for which, we will, if you pleaſe, conſider the Nature of the Ulcer, and then it will be more eaſy to ſketch out the *Modus* of the Operation of the Med'cines. When the Parts have been ſtretch'd with a Quantity of Humours, and the Fibres cou'd not any longer bear the Load, then are they ruptur'd, and ſpill their Contents into one common Cavity, and the Matter thus contain'd along with the injur'd Fibres, has merited the Name of an Impoſthumation, and is but an Ul-

cer, occaſion'd by an Inflammation: Now when this Matter has made a Paſſage for itſelf, or one is made for it, by Section or otherwiſe, the Injury of the Fibres remains yet in the ſame State, that is, each Fibre in the Circumference of this Impoſthumation, being in part or intirely maim'd, ouzes out its Contents into this Cavity till they are reduc'd to their ordinary Dimenſions, and then if the Blood be in a natural State, they cloſe of 'emſelves, and recirculate their Juices as before; but if by any retarding Accident, ſuch may be the too flagrant Acrimony of the Blood or *Lympha*, the Parts are gall'd, and ſo throw off a *Sanies*; this Impediment will be internally remov'd by ſuch a Med'cine, but more ſpeedily if at the ſame time you can apply ſuch obtunding Drugs to the Part affected; and it will be ſtill ſooner accompliſh'd if the Patients are neither afraid of their Beauty nor their Skin, ſince an Application to every Line of the Fibres ſo damag'd cannot fail to be more effectual than if partially apply'd; hence honeſt and good Surgeons ſcruple not large Apertures.

In *virulent Gonorrhœa's* nothing is effected without *Terebinthinates*, notwithſtanding the late Pretenſions of a Gentleman in his Treatiſe of this Diſeaſe; I am not for throwing aſide Injections; on the contrary I approve of 'em at certain times, and even wou'd level 'em againſt the peculiar Fault of the Part affected; but as this is not always too eaſily comprehended, the Reader will pardon me if I give him a Detail of my Opinion, in order to rectifie a Miſtake of no ſmaller Conſideration than the entailing Misfortunes on many of the nobleſt Families, down to ſucceeding Generations. Thus then let me allow a Perſon after an Engagement with an impure Harlot to receive by immediate Contact, (on the *Glans*, *Prepuce*, and even into the *Urethra*) ſome Parcel of this faſhionable Poyſon, and that it clings to the Pores of theſe Parts, and before *Emiſſion* enters 'em in a great meaſure by the forcible Attrition; which I believe muſt as eaſily be allow'd me, as that *Embrocation* cauſes leſs ſpirituous Matter to enter any other Pores leſs flexile than theſe tender Parts have; and I ſhall not be deem'd to

judge amiſs, by ſuch as are skilful in the Healing-Art, if I add that the Time of Emiſſion being generally proportion'd to the Age, or which is all one to the Inability of the Agent, the Attrition will be protracted in ſuch a *Ratio*; and the Danger of being tainted will bear a Proportion to the *Time* of Action; Affairs ſtanding thus, I am appriz'd of the abſolute *Analogy* this Poyſon bears with all other Animal ones; for as they differ in ſome Degrees, ſo does this infinitely, even from itſelf; becauſe it would otherwiſe be inconceivable how an eaſy Degree of Infection ſuffers the Perſon, who makes a ſecond Attempt, to engage with Impunity; whereas the ſame abandon'd Creature will, ſome time after, hardly fail to envenom every Aſſailant; and if ſhe yet farther neglects herſelf, whoever is the Unfortunate, damns himſelf at an Over-rate even in the Opinion of Worldlings. Whoever then attempts a Remedy on poor Wretches thus maim'd, tho' the Procedure be univocal as to the Drugs, yet his Phyſician will be far from meriting that Name, if he believes the early Aſſiſtance or Quantity of Venom don't

don't oblige him to ſink, or kick up the Scale. Thus then, as in Bites of poyſonous Animals, Externals, if immediately apply'd, and to ſuch a Degree as the judicious Operator or Adviſer ſhall direct, ſeldom fail of carrying off all the *Deleterious Atoms* from the Part affected, and prevent its being hurry'd into the Maſs by its longer Demur on the Fibres; which, however, no prudent Perſon will judge a ſufficient Proviſion ſome Hours after; therefore in ſuch a Caſe, as I come from mentioning, can it bear any other Denomination than a raſh Procedure to depend on an external Application without farther Caution? It will never then be deem'd an uſeleſs or trifling Diligence, in the Bite of a Mad-Dog receiv'd, not to rely on Embrocations with ſpirituous Drugs, on other Topicks, on Scarifications, Cuppings, and all the Train of Externals advis'd, and us'd by the Gentlemen of the Faculty, *alone*; for if we alſo make uſe of the choiceſt of the Tribe of *Diaphoreticks*, (which Experience has taught us do moſt effectually deſtroy the dangerous Concretions, and the dreadful Changes which produce that un-

couth *Delirium*, I have experienc'd, follows the heedleſs and careleſs Treatment of ſuch a Wound) what Comfort will the Decumbent, and his Adviſer find in this *Over-diligence*, if they are pleas'd ſo to *Miſnome* it? I cannot therefore reflect on ſuch unprecedented, ſhall I ſay, and unwarrantable, Boldneſs, without ſome Brand upon the Practice; for we are left at leiſure to curſe a diſtant Danger: If then, beſides theſe Injections, you alſo give the internal *Purgatives* (of *Mercurius dulcis*, *Pil. Rudii*, *Pilul. Cochiæ*, *Reſin of Jalap*, made up with *Balſam of Peru*, *Opobalſamum*, or any ſuch) if you alſo, after ſufficient *Evacuation*, (which I look upon to be a *Synonyme* with what the Surgeons call *Deterſion*) make uſe of *Digeſtives* and *Balſamicks*, or what other Denomination you are pleas'd to beſtow on *Terebinthinates*, to unload the gorged Fibres of the *Urethra*, to ſuch a Compaſs, as that your Work will eaſily be completed by Abſorbents and Stypticks; will the Expence of, or the ſwallowing down ſuch Med'cines be remembred at ſome Years diſtance, with equal Diſpleaſure with *Caries*, *Caruncles*, *Nodes*, and *Spina Ventoſa*? I leave

leave any *feeling Reader* to judge whether he would not chuſe to walk with both Crutches: But, methinks, I hear this Gentleman ſoothing his Re-applicants with wholſom and ſcriptural Reproofs, when in truth the preceding Mal-practice laid the Foundation of this ſecond Viſit.

This Compoſition may be made uſe of as *Balſamick Pills* in Ulcers of the Lungs; which if large, all muſt know, are incurable; however, ſince it is known that conſumptive Perſons live, ſo long as they continue to expectorate freely, ſuch Balſamick Med'cines promote Expectoration, and prolong Life.

In an *Empyema*, where the Fever is not exceeding great, as it is not when moſt of the Matter is empty'd into the Cavity of the *Thorax*, or where the Parts have never been much injur'd, ſuch Pills deterge the Parts, and when they are fully diſcharg'd, they naturally cloſe and heal, but much ſooner when aſſiſted by abſorbing Drugs, which correct that corroſive Acid, which is ſo potent an Enemy to Unition; and therefore in this Caſe, theſe Pills are complete.

Infuſum Bechicum.

℞ Sem. Sinap. ʒ ſs. Allii ʒiij. infund. in vin. alb. opt. ℔ ij. m. f. infuſum, de quo bibat hauſtum ad libitum.

The Pectoral Infuſion.

Take Muſtard Seed half an Ounce, Garlick 3 Drams; infuſe 'em in 2 Pints of White-Wine, make an Infuſion, of which drink a Draught at Pleaſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THis *Recipe* was for an *Aſthmatick Cough*; I need give it no *Encomium*, 'tis admirable. I ſhall apprize you of the *When* of this Med'cine, which diſtinguiſhes the true Practitioner. It cannot be ſuppos'd, but *Aſthma's* may be variouſly produc'd, for whenever the Organs of Reſpiration are any ways affected, the *Niſus* the Inſpiratory Organs undergo muſt be a dead Weight to ſuch eſpecially who labour under additional Impediments to the natural one; for 'tis certain that the greater Angle the *Coſtæ* in Inſpiration make with

with an imaginary Perpendicular to the *Horizon*, the greater must be the *vis Motrix*; for indeed Inspiration is a *Centrifugal* Action, and not perform'd without a forcible Agent; whereas Expiration is but suffering the Load to fall to the Center, and consequently requires no Force, save what is natural to all heavy Bodies. I shall take a short View of the many Impediments to Inspiration, that we may pass a Judgment *WHEN* this Composition will be useful, and *when* dangerous.

That the Function of Respiration may be duly perform'd, 'tis requisit, that the Fluids and Solids shou'd be rightly dispos'd, that is, the Muscles, the Nerves, the *Costæ*, the Arteries, the Veins, and the Lymphaticks, the Glands, the Lungs, the Blood, the *Liquidum Nervorum*, the *Lympha* and Glandular Juices; for whenever they are ill organiz'd, or whenever they are vitiated in their Quantity, their Qualities, their Motion, their Substance, or their Site; what various, and sometimes, indeed, irremediable Distempers does poor Mankind labour under?

The Muscles may be inflam'd, as is the Case in some Pleurisies, where the

Rheumatick *Serum* is ſo groſs, as not to paſs thro' the Minute Fibres of the Muſcles, but clings cloſe to the Sides of them, and obſtructs the Blood in its Circle, ſo that the Parts tumefy, and are diſtended to a great Degree, and become painful, which Pain, if it encreaſe Daily, the Parts grow ſo turgid, that they turn into an Impoſthume; in ſuch a Caſe, *leſſening the Quantity of Blood* both depletes the Veſſels, and if rightly manag'd revulſes the Humours from the Part overladen, and thus cuts off the *Fomes* that feeds the Diſorder; and if to this Method, (repeated as often as the Pain, Fever or Difficulty of Breathing require, and proportion'd alſo as the Strength of the Patient will admit) you add *cooling and diluting Med'cines* of the Waters of Poppy, Lettuce, and Purſlain, as alſo *Sal. Prunella*; and *gentle Aperients* to enforce the Motion of the viſcid Particles forward, ſuch as Infuſions of Sterc. Equin. Antimon. Diaphoretic. Pearl in Powder, Crabs Eyes, and Claws, *Dens Apri*, *Mandibul. Lucii*; *Gentle Opiates*, in order to allay the Spaſms and Watchings, ſuch as Syrup of Red Poppies, and ſometimes

times white, Tincture of Papaver. Rhæad. Mynſichti; and *oleous Medicines* internally and externally; in order to make the Matter lodg'd glide eaſily off from the Lungs; as alſo to eaſe the Spaſms by enlarging the Parts, and making 'em more flexile, you will do all that in you lies to cure.

The Muſcles are ſometimes affected with a Palſy, where all know the Scarcity of Spirits diſtributed to 'em, is hardly ſufficient to nouriſh, much leſs to ſerve to inflate 'em for Action; in ſuch a Caſe the *Levatores* Muſcles are not ſupply'd from the ninth Pair of Nerves, the third Pair of the Neck, the ten laſt Pair of the *Thorax*, nor the firſt Pair of the Loins with Spirits, either from a real or a metaphorical Atrophy of 'em; and thus Cordials and Aperients internally given or externally apply'd, are what amend theſe Faults, and reſtore us to a ſound State; hence volatile Spirits, volatile Oils, and in ſhort whatever gives new Motion and irritates, relieves.

The *Coſtæ* are either diſplac'd, and are to be reduc'd by manual Operation; or it may be they may be ſo join'd as not to move eaſily, and are incurable.

The *Glands of the Lungs* may be inflam'd; in such a Case an *Asthma* must necessarily evene, because their Bulk being inlarg'd, there is no Room for Entrance of the Air, nor consequently for the Propulsion of the Blood, and thus the Blood either circulates slowly, or there happens a *Demi-Stagnation*; in this Case, we must act as in a Pleurisy, but Prudence must balance the Scale.

It often happens that the Blood-Vessels are over-fill'd with a Quantity of Blood or Humours, and in such a Case Experiment has demonstrated, that the Lungs cannot expand 'emselves as they shou'd, nor consequently is there Room for Air; for inject the Vessels of the Lungs, and try to blow 'em up, they won't move; nay, inflate 'em only, and *Blancard Prax. Medic. p.* 118. *Fig.* 5. shews they won't expand. Hence in such a Case all Means must be made use of to evacuate the Plenitude, but whether by Bleeding and Cupping, or Cathartick and Blisters, another Place will be more proper to point it out to you: However, I here enter a Protest against the Plenitude *Platerus* in his Observations remarks to us, and which I have

I have ſeen more than once, where tho' the Veſſels are crowded with an Exceſs of Humours; yet as the Play is now over, the Plot is diſcover'd; for the few Moments of remaining Breath can no longer be protracted becauſe this *Aſthma* is the Conſequence of a fatal and ſettled Stagnation, and he there diſcovers to us, that upon the Approach of any one towards 'em, they are ready to choak, and I ſhall add, they never fail to die in a few Hours; this *Aſthma* is generally the laſt Scene of a *Cachexy.*

The *Lymphaticks* are often obſtructed, and the Return of their Juice is retarded, if not impeded, whence may follow a Baſtard *Peripneumony*, which in a great Meaſure agrees in the manner of Cure with a *Pleuriſy*, ſave that the Fever and Reſpiration require not ſo much Bleeding, and even admit of *Lenients*, in order to carry down and revulſe the offending Quantity of *Serum*, as well as aperient Drugs to unfold the furl'd Fibres, and open the Obſtruction.

That I may draw this Obſervation to a Concluſion, I ſhall ſay little of thoſe Diſeaſes, to which an *Aſthma* is a Symptom,

Symptom, and only mention the Caſe in which the preſent Preſcription is uſeful. I ſhall then remark to you, that ſuch Perſons as are advanc'd in Years, enjoy Health leſs ſteddily, becauſe their Veſſels and Organs are become almoſt unfit for Circulation, as alſo they are weakly ſupply'd with Spirits, ſo that the inteſtine and Progreſſive Motions of the Blood are ſluggiſhly perform'd. All know how a vapid Blood, moving ſlowly, not only drops Share of its ſerous Particles into the Glands of the *Bronchiæ*, but even in the Legs, and often elſewhere, ſo that 'tis common to ſee aged Perſons Dropſical and Aſthmatical at the ſame time; in this Diſeaſe 'tis not very difficult to pry into the Indications, which I ſhall sketch out in a few Words. Such Perſons being moſtly free from a *Febrile* Temper, we may more boldly adminiſter warmer Med'cines; therefore in ſuch a Caſe, after you have premis'd the moſt general Evacuations, proper to the reigning Humours, and proportion'd the Repetition of 'em to the Strengths of your Patient; you may alſo evacuate by Urine, which this Preſcription effectually performs,

by

by a brisk Irritation, than which two Drugs none are more powerful that can ſafely be given; and what remains to be done, is to evacuate this Phlegm lodging upon the *Bronchiæ*, which is perform'd by the ſame Mechaniſm; for as no Evacuation is made without Irritation, ſo the Blood ſtock'd with ſuch penetrating and irritating Salts cannot fail to ſhock the Lungs, and thus they are clear'd, and the *Aſthma* is cur'd too. Muſtard-Seed, and the Garlick, conſiſting of very volatile Salts, are very aperient, and in caſe of a Palſy cannot fail of being conducive; therefore in an *Aſthma*, where it is a Symptom of a Paralytick Diſpoſition of the Nerves, and depends not on any incurable, external Cauſe, this *Linctus* is good.

Electuarium Pectorale.

℞ Conſ. fructuum Cynosbat. ℥iij. Conſerv. Roſar. ℥j. pulv. Haly ℥j. Spec. Diatragacanth. frigid. ℥ſs. cum q. ſ. de Rubis Idæis m. f. Electuarium molle, de quo capiat quantitatem juglandis mane & veſperi quotidie; & mane ſuperbibat

ſuperbibat ℔ſs. vel ℔j. Aq. Spadanæ, & veſperi hauſtum ejuſdem.

The Pectoral Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Hips 3 Ounces, Conſerve of red Roſes 1 Ounce, Powder of Haly 1 Dram, Species of Diatragacanth. frigid. half a Dram, with what ſuffices of Syrup of Raſpberries, mix and make a ſoft Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Walnut Morning and Evening; in the Morning Doſe, let him drink half a Pint, or a Pint of *Spaw-Water*, and a Draught of the ſame in the Evening.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Electuary is compos'd of cooling, acid, opiate and ſmooth Particles. Whatever Effects it therefore produces, muſt be in correcting the volatile and dilaniating Salts of the Fluids, and ſoothing the Irritations, which are a Sequel of theſe Particles that have uſurp'd Dominion in our Blood; and it agrees in Virtues with the *Electuarium Phthiſicum* in *Part* 1. *p.* 21. I remember

member to have ſeen this Electuary ſome Years ago; it was cry'd up very much for all Conſumptions, and us'd in any *Stadium* of it; 'tis very pretty in its Colour, very tempting, very palatable, and very uſeleſs in ſuch Caſes; for notwithſtanding Dr. *Paxton* ſeems dogmatically to aſſert that nothing conduces in the laſt Scene of a Conſumption, where the Lungs are affected with an Ulcer, ſave ſuch gentle Stypticks, and Acids, which cool the Hectick, and hinder the too great Separation and Irritation; I muſt crave leave to diſſent from this learned Gentleman; for let us take a View of the Conſequences of ſuch a Procedure, and we ſhall eaſily perceive that his Sentiments have been drawn from Reaſoning *à Priori* only; becauſe whenever you have unwarily clos'd up any external Ulcer, the Matter thus pent up reproduces Inflammations, and freſh Impoſthumations in the ſame Part or adjacent ones, and then afreſh are you to deterge, and run the whole Round of Cure; which by this Miſmanagement repeated, you might continue *in Infinitum.* It will, I believe, be granted me

me as safe enough to argue from external Ulcers to the internal ones; let us then see what *Hippocrates* found by Experience many Years ago in this individual Case, saying, *Quum vero sputum sistitur, moriuntur*, Aph. 11. S. 7. *So long as they spit, so long they live*; and *Sylvius, cessant fluere ante mortem, whenever an Ulcer ceases to run, the Patient ceases to live:* I the rather chose to mention the great and divine *Coan*; but daily Experience convinces us, that Opiates or Stypticks in an Ulcer of the Lungs hurry on an *Asthma*, a Stoppage of their Spitting, and they are look'd on to fall a Victim to Ignorance, even in the Eye of the unthinking Vulgar; the Lungs in such a Case undergoing the individual Changes, as the Parts do in external Ulcers; for the Lungs immediately are more inflam'd, and the Breath shortens in proportion to the Enlargement of the *Viscus*, or as the *Bronchia* (the Consequence of the Inflammation) are straitned; and they scarce survive such a Procedure beyond the Expiration of one Week; therefore avoid this Composition at this Season, where as nothing avails, so nothing prejudicial ought to be administred, unless

unleſs weighty Reaſons, and ſome Equivalents oblige us. Therefore it is of uſe only in gentle Coughs and thin Rheums, which tickle the Fibres of the *Bronchiæ*, and indeed, I may add that the Deſtillation muſt be gentle, where ſuch a Pectoral anſwers; becauſe few Indications are ſatisfy'd enough by it; when the *German Spaw-Waters* are join'd, as they are here, they dilute the Blood, ſtrengthen the Fibres, temper the *Hectick*, disjoin the Salts, allay the Irritations, repair the loſt Appetite, and leſſen the Perſpiration; and thus by adding Opiates at Bed-time, ſuch as *Storax-Pills*, *Laudanum*, with *Gum-Arabick* and any Balſam, and having premis'd ſuch general Evacuations as the Nature of the Caſe requires, a growing Conſumption is check'd.

Errhinon Cephalicum.

℞ Fol. Mari Syriaci, Majoran. Lilior. convallium à ʒ j. Fol. Aſari pulv. ʒ ij. m. f. pulvis pro Errhino, quo utatur ad libitum.

The Cephalick Snuff.

Take of Leaves Marum (or Herb Maſtich) Marjoram, Lilly of the Valley, of each

each one Dram, Asarabacca Leaves powder'd two Drams, mix and make a Powder for Snuff, to be used at Pleasure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Powder snuff'd up, is good in several Cases; whenever any phlegmatick Disorder affects the Head especially, or Eyes, such a Medicine evacuates Part of the Matter, and alleviates; suppose then a Person Lethargick, where Sleep overwhelms the Patient, from a serous or pituitous Load abounding. Its Quantity, as well as its Grossness, prevents not only its own progressive Motion, but also impedes the Generation of Spirits; for how can a vapid Mass allow what it contains not? Hence Supplies to the Nerves of the Heart are cut off; from whence the propulsive *Vibration* of this *Viscus* grows languid; the small Fibrils in the extreme Parts are bung'd up, and what follows behind, not being powerfully enough driven forward, becomes a Load of viscous Matter, which is thrown upon the Organs of Sensation, and if not timely reliev'd, will

will ſtagnate irremediably there; now having premis'd general Evacuations by *Phlegmagogues*, and other Evacuators of Phlegm, ſuch a Powder as this immediately drains Humours from the adjacent Parts, and contributes to relieve; but alſo the Uneaſineſs it gives the Patient, conduces to keep him awake.

I knew a Gentleman, who was held with an *Ulcer* in the *Sinus frontalis*, and which threw off a good Quantity of a fungous Fleſh once in a Week or Fortnight; whenever it came within the Reach of his Breath, he then cou'd, with uſing Force, blow it out, and was eaſy for a while after: To aſſiſt this, ſuch a Powder anſwers. I ſhall by the way make here an Obſervation upon *Riverius* and *Willis*, both which great Men ſeem to have judg'd amiſs in the Affair I am going to advance; *Riverius*, in his *Firſt Century*, and 37. *Obſervation*, takes Notice of a Merchant's Daughter grievouſly afflicted with a Head-ach, of which ſhe died, but evacuated *Water* or *Pus* from the Brain; and he concludes, that if ſhe had been timely look'd after, ſhe might have recover'd; and *Willis*'s *Anatom. Cerebri*,

Cap. 12.

Cap. 12. alſo mentions a Lady who evacuated a Quantity of yellow Water from the Noſe, after a violent Headach, and having diſſected her Brain, and finding the ſame colour'd Water in the Ventricles, he believes all her Symptoms proceeded from thence, and that it had ſome Paſſage thro' the Noſe. Dr. *Lower* diſcover'd that nothing cou'd reach the Palate from the Brain, nor by the ſame Conſequence, the Noſtrils; and therefore this Liquor thus thrown out, cou'd not be drain'd from thence, nor does there ſeem to be any Lodgment for *Serum* any where, ſave by Accident there be ſome *Hydatis* in the Cavity of the *Sinus frontalis*, and the Breach of this muſt have afforded this Quantity; and the Brain being fill'd at the ſame time, was an *argumentum propagationis cauſæ*, but not that it ouz'd from thence; I may have Leiſure ſomewhere to ſhew the Methods, how to diſcover when any Matter lodges there; in the mean time, ſuch a Powder, blown up, will be uſeful to break this *Cyſtis*; after which, a *Suffitus* of *Cinnabar* and *Maſtich* will be uſeful to diſſipate Part of the Matter, and conſtringe the Fibres into their ordinary

ordinary Tone, and close 'em; but this is understood to be done after you have put the Patient into a Course of Physick (of Purgatives and Diaphoreticks some time before.)

In several Diseases retaining to the *Uterus*, this Snuff will be useful; such as *Hard Labour*, *Dead Child*, or the *Retention of the Secundine*; because in all these Cases there is requir'd a strong Compression to expell the Contents of the *Uterus*; and by sneezing, the Muscles of the *Abdomen* are very much contracted, and press hard upon the *Uterus*, and the *Os internum* will yield in Proportion, and thus will be open'd to give *Exit* to what the Womb contains.

Catarrhal Fevers are the only Instances of *Fevers* that terminate without any notable *Crisis*, so that a small Concoction is sufficient to give us a Hint for Evacuation, and if there be Signs of its having deposited a large Parcel of its morbid and putrid Particles on the Head, and that proper Evacuations have preceded, these sternutatory Powders will stimulate the *Membrana Pituitaria* of the Nose to exonerate the remaining Contents (if not

not throughly fix'd) thro' its *Glands*, and the Patient will insensibly recover.

I have known strong Sternutatories conduce much in Deafness, by revulsing the Humours thro' the Nostrils that lodg'd on the Organ of the Hearing, whether on the *Nerves* or *Tympanum*.

'Tis, however, to be remark'd, that such Med'cines are by a contrary Reason frequently Dangerous; for, who in his right Senses does not know that Persons dispos'd to any Species of *Hæmorrhages* ought to avoid 'em? For, who wants to re-open a Vessel they have endeavour'd to close up?

In *Inflammations of the Eyes*, they are Dangerous; because such a Disease generally proceeding from a viscid Blood, you only draw the Humours more plentifully that way, without having a Power to evacuate 'em, and they become daily more impacted, because they are daily more copious, and the Vessels becoming impermeable, there wou'd be a Danger of an irremediable Rupture of 'em; and from such a Mistake, seemingly Slight, the Humours wou'd be confounded, and the Sight destroy'd,

deſtroy'd, as Experience has often taught us; the ſame Reaſons hold good in other Inflammations of the adjacent Parts, ſuch as *Angina's*, or *Peripneumonies*, becauſe the ſevere Shock in ſneezing, pumps the Blood more upwards, and alſo, provoking ſuch an *Aſcent*, impacts it ſtrongly, and encreaſes the aforeſaid Diſeaſes, which require a Reſt of the Parts; for every one knows that *inflamed Organs are to be kept as much unmov'd as poſſible.* Nor do ſuch as uſe ſuch Med'cines in Ulcers of the Noſe, fare much better, becauſe the irritating Particles of the Drug join Hands with the ſharp ones of the Blood, and draw 'em more plentifully to the Part affected, and deſtroy the moſt eſſential Indication in Ulcers, I mean *Union.*

In Perſons afflicted with *Hernia's*, they are dangerous, for if we have ſeen the Inteſtines forc'd into the *Scrotum*, beyond the Power of Reduction, by moderate Motion; What ſhall we ſay of the rudeſt Shocks made by the ſtrong Compreſſion of the joint Power of the Abdominal Muſcles?

Hollerius may now be underſtood, ſaying that Sternutatories are bad in

Diſeaſes of the Eyes, for there he muſt underſtand inflam'd Eyes, but not watry ones: But *Hildanus* in diſpraiſing their Uſe in the Optick Nerves obſtructed, is to be underſtood under ſome Diſtinctions, which I may take Notice of elſewhere.

In general it muſt be obſerv'd, that they muſt be taken in a Morning; that Cold muſt be avoided after their Uſe; and that the ſharp ones are ſeldom to be uſed.

Miſtura Balſamica.

℞ Syr. de Symphyt. Syr. Capillor. Vener. a. ℥ ij. Syrup. de Mecon. ʒ iiij. Syr. Balſam. Tolutan. ℥ j. Aq. Cinnam. hordeat. ℥ ſs. Aq. Lact. Alexiter. Ceraſ. nigror. a. ʒ j. ſs. m. f. mixtura, de quâ capiat Cochl. unum vel duo, urgente tuſſi.

The Balſamick Mixture.

Take Syrup of Comfrey, Syrup of Maidenhair, of each two Ounces; Syrup of white Poppies, four Ounces; Balſamick Syrup, one Ounce; Barley Cinnamon-Water, half an Ounce;

Ounce; Alexiterial Milk-Water, black Cherry-Water, of each one Ounce and a half; mix and make a Mixture; of which take one or two Spoonfuls, when the Cough is troublesom.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Mixture argues a compound Indication; for here are some Med'cines to promote, and others to impede Expectoration; nor ought it therefore to be concluded an injadicious Mixture; because it frequently occurs in Diseases, that we are reduc'd to such a fatal Necessity; nor is the Judgment of a Physician ever more discern'd than on such Occasions. To come then to the Point, as the chief Secret in curing Coughs, is the Discovery of its Causes; so, whenever a *Catarrh* is a *mix'd* one, you are oblig'd to have Recourse to some such Mixture; for Example, 'tis not unfrequent to find Patients, whose Blood is made up of very *Heterogeneous* Particles, (whether by a Diet of such Particles, or some of the Non-naturals reducing it to this *Compositum*) such particularly

are thoſe, who abound with *Galen*'s *Pituita Salſa*; the Nature and Eſſence of ſuch a *Compoſitum*, is adapted by its Viſcoſity and Weight to obſtruct the *Glands* of the Lungs, and create *Tubercula*; whenever it is any where arreſted (which it is very eaſy to be in the Lungs, by the Coolneſs of the Air.) Its ſaline Particles continually irritate and gall the tender and ſenſible Fibres of the *Bronchiæ* particularly, to repeated Shocks, in order to ſhove off its troubleſome Lodger; and this Mechaniſm invites the Afflux of the Humours to that Part; which thus, by their repeated Irritations, wou'd continue this Bent *in infinitum*: Now, all know how neceſſary Opiates are in ſuch a Condition, not only to obtund this Sort of Acrimony, as *Sylvius* believes, but alſo to quiet the irritated Fibres, and allay this vexatious Tickle, and give eaſe to the Cough: And in the mean while, the other Particles of the Mixture gently contribute, by their volatile and fixt Salts, to attenuate the Viſcoſity, and give it Motion thro' the Veſſels into the Veins; and on the one hand, the Circulation of thoſe reſtive Particles is promoted, whilſt on the other,

other, their farther Afflux is prevented, and Irritations are allay'd, which are the immediate Cauſes that do indicate; and if a wiſe Pilot coms the Helm, the Ship will be ſafely conducted into the Harbour; for other antecedent Cauſes, the Reader will, I hope, excuſe me from pointing 'em out to him at preſent. What I have here ſaid of this Sort of Cough, may be naturally enough alſo adapted to a conſumptive Cough, where there is an Ulcer in the Lungs; for as it is incurable, ſo it continually ſpues out a *Sanies* into the Cavity of the *Bronchiæ*; and as it would be a dangerous Practice to ſtruggle to arreſt it in them, ſo wou'd it be equally hazardous not to give ſome Reſpite to the fatigued Muſcles of the expiratory Kind, and alſo relieve the uninterrupted Contraction of the Lungs; therefore, by ſuch a Mixture we give Reſt, relieve the conſtant Irritations, and yet promote Expectoration of whatever is contain'd in the Paſſages, but can never pretend to cure the Ulcer by any Means the moſt Potent.

Gargariſma.

℞ Decoct. pectoral, ℔ j. Syr. Diamor. ℥ j. m. f. Gargariſma ſæpius ſyringâ injiciendum.

Take pectoral Decoction one Pound, Syrup of Mulberries one Ounce, mix and make a Gargle to be ſyring'd in.

OBSERVATIONS.

GArgles are adapted to the Cauſe offending; when then the Parts are tumefy'd and inflam'd, and are ſo tenſe that they become almoſt inflexible, 'tis neceſſary to uſe an Emollient to ſoften the Parts and relax 'em, and gently to diſcuſs the contain'd Humours, and contract the Parts to their ordinary Tone, which laſt is a Caution neceſſary in any Inflammation of ſoft Parts; for the others are here inſufficient without 'em. Thus in the *Maturation* of the *Small-Pox*, where any Puſtules break out near the *Pharynx*, and very much impede Deglutition, by encreaſing their Bounds; in the time of this Encreaſe, ſuch a Gargle

Gargle is uſeful to eaſe the Throbbing, and keep the Parts thereabouts flexile and eaſy; but as ſoon as they are ripen'd, this will not ſerve the Turn.

Electuarium Hyſtericum.

℞ Conſ. Abſinth. Roman. ʒ ij. Conſ. Fol. Rut. ʒ j. Chalyb. cum Sulph. pp. 3 iij. Zinzib. in Indiâ condit. 3 ij. cum q. ſ. Syr. è Cort. Citri f. Elect. molle, de quo capiat quantitatem Juglandis mane & veſperi quotidie, & ſuperbibendo Cochl. tria vel quatuor Infuſi Cardiaco-Stomachici.

Hyſterick Electuary.

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, two Ounces; Conſerve of Rue, one Ounce; Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, three Drams; Ginger candied in the *Indies*, two Drams; with what ſuffices of Syrup of Citron-Peel; make a ſoft Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Walnut Morning and Evening, drinking above it three or four Spoonfuls of the *Cordial Stomachick Infuſion.*

OBSERVATIONS.

IN the *Hyſterick Paſſions*, if with *Highmore* we take a View of the Means that aſſiſt 'em, we ſhall remark that all *Alexipharmacks* and *Bezoarticks* are uſeful, inaſmuch as they force the Perſpiration from the Center to the Circumference, and recruit the Spirits; for he obſerves Womens Bodies to be δυσδιαφόρητα, or impermeable; and alſo that *Fetids* agree with 'em, not that I aſſent to his Reaſon that they fix the Spirits. We ſhall find this Electuary ſtock'd with ſuch Particles, and therefore good in the Hyſterick Diſeaſe; the Reader, will not, I believe, take it amiſs, if I deliver ſuch Sentiments, as the Experience of many Years has fully convinc'd me to be the Cauſes of this Diſeaſe. If I diſagree with the Learned *Highmore*, the accurate *Willis*, or Dr. *Purcell* on this Diſeaſe, 'tis but a Liberty they themſelves take, and every one is free to communicate his own Thoughts on this Head. To be able to give a tolerable Account of the Diſeaſe, let us view ſome of the various Symptoms occurring

ring in ſuch Patients: *Some* I have known with diſturb'd Sleeps, *Diarrhœa's*, Vomitings, Convulſions, Dry Aſthma's, Salivations, Sweats, Palpitations, Pains in the Head, and an *Erratick Fever*, but always with Deſpair of Recovery; upon the Salivation ſtopping, profuſe Sweats have follow'd, which have been ſucceeded with Diabetick Symptoms; and the Urine ceaſing to flow ſo plentifully, there have ſucceeded Vomitings and Fluxes, and upon their ceaſing, a dry *Aſthma* has been uſher'd in. Others I have known infeſted with Colicks, clammy Sweats, a general Decay of Strength, Stranguſations, a Heavineſs in the Head, Windineſs at their Stomachs, and Cachectical Symptoms, but have been far from any Fever obſervable on 'em; for their Heat was rather diminiſh'd, and their Pulſe ſlow and weak. Now, whoever takes all theſe various Circumſtances into Conſideration, muſt neceſſarily conclude, that the *Hyſterick Paſſion* does not always proceed from the ſame State of Blood, nor conſequently can be underſtood to require an univocal Method of Cure in the ſeveral Individuals. I ſhall, in ſhort,

relate to you what I have found beneficial in the ſeveral Conſtitutions, and leave my Reader to paſs Judgment for me: I wou'd alſo have it remark'd, that I have obſerv'd the former Caſe to be ſo variable, that you ſcarce find your Patient as you left *Her*, but ſome freſh and ſurprizing Symptom infeſts *Her*, to what ſhe had when ſhe was viſited before. From what has been advanced (from what I know to be Fact) I think it may be ſafely concluded, that the Conſtitution in this Diſeaſe varying infinitely, the Cure cannot always be manag'd in the ſame Manner; for in the former State of Humours, the *Acidity* that reigns is very *Corroſive*, and requires *diluting* Drugs that are very cooling, *Alcaline* ones of a mild Nature, and *Opiates* of the cooler Sort; in order to diſſociate the Salts, to abſorb 'em, and to blunt their Keenneſs; whereas, in the latter, the Acidity, according to *Sylvius*, is an *auſtere Acid*, and conſequently requires watry Liquors that are warming, volatile *Alcalines*, and hardly admits of an Opiate, but if it does, it muſt be of the reſinous Sort: So that in the

the former State, the *German Spaw-Water*, or our own *Tunbridge*, or *Islington* Waters are useful, Milk, Water and Toast; Testaceous Powders, such as Crab's Eyes, Crab's Claws, Pearl, are good; and lastly, Syrup of White-Poppies, and such like; whereas, in the latter, *Bath*-Waters, *Sal. volat. C. C. Salis Armoniac. Sp. C. C. Sal. volat. oleosum*, Steel in Powders, Infusions; and lastly, *Laudanum Londinens. Laudan. liq. Tartaris.* are only of use. Now, whoever considers what *Sydenham* has wrote on this Head, must own, that tho' he speaks Truth in saying, that the hysterick Passion proceeds from a Weakness of the Spirits, and a vapid *Crasis* of the Blood, yet he falls short in his Views, and only considers that Species of it, which belongs to the vapid State of Blood; however, 'tis observable he also praises the *Chalybeate* Waters, the Bark of *Peru*, and *Serum Lactis*, but says not why; as he often does when sound Practice contradicts his settled *Theory*. I have therefore found such a State of Hystericks as will yield to this Cooler *Regimen*, as well as *one* which is cured by the warmer Method. Now, as to

the Med'cine we are now ſpeaking of, it is ſpecifically adapted to the *hyſterick Paſſion*, from a *pituitous, acid Blood*; and, continu'd for a conſiderable Time, it ſcarce fails of producing the deſir'd Effect; in ſuch a Caſe, Riding in the Country is very aſſiſting; for as the Spirits of ſuch Perſons are but few, they cannot bear ſo much Exerciſe as *Chalybeates* require generally when that Courſe is follow'd: And altho' in ſuch a Diſeaſe, Purgatives, properly ſo call'd, raiſe great Diſturbances, yet they are often indicated, and ought to be adminiſtred with Judgment. What I have here advanc'd about the Hyſterick Diſeaſe, ought to ſtand good in the *Hypochondriack*, becauſe I know no Diſtinction of Symptoms, ſave in the Cauſe and Parts; and how evident is it that different Cauſes often produce the ſame Changes in Blood? However, where the *Craſis* of the Blood is much broke, and the *Spirits* are few, it cannot be judg'd a reaſonable Procedure in ſuch a Suppoſition to haraſs the Patients with *Evacuations*, but we muſt entirely inſiſt on this alterative Courſe.

In

In *Cachexies* the Blood is ſtock'd with a Load of unactive Principles; and terminates, in its laſt Scenes, in Stagnations, in moſt of the depending Parts eſpecially; hence enſue œdematous Legs and Thighs, hence enſues an Obſtruction in moſt of the ſecretory Ducts; as in the *Kidneys* the Urine is ſecreted in ſmall Quantities; in *Jaundices*, from this Cauſe, the viſcid Particles bung up the Minute Orifices of the Hepatick Glands, and there is in ſuch a Caſe a pale yellow Colour all over the Body; the *Stomach* is pall'd with a viſcid *Saburra*; both from the *Ingeſta* and the *Glands*, which here ſecrete very little of any natural Ferment, or rather very little of any Juice, ſave what is viſcid and glutinous, and ſuch as contributes very little either to give Appetite, or digeſt what is ſwallow'd; in *Chloroſes*, the Glands of the *Uterus* alſo are obſtructed by this individual Viſcoſity, and the ſlow Motion of the Blood contributes nothing to the opening of 'em; hence their *Menſes* flow ſparingly, and very pale, or not at all; and the Blood is overloaden with a viſcid *Saburra*, and in ſuch a Caſe other Parts are oblig'd to undergo the common

mon Calamity; hence in this Diſeaſe the Lungs are ſtuff'd with a Load of Phlegm, and the Glands relax and tumefy, and become œdematous; as alſo the Veſſels are crowded with the ſame Humour which clings to their Walls, and thus ſtraitens their Paſſages, and whenever Motion up Hill haſtens the Circulation of the Blood, they become *Aſthmatick*, becauſe the Quantity forc'd forward by this Accident ſtretches the ſmall *Surculi* to a great Size, and ſtraitens each Veſicle, that the Air cannot enter; in ſhort, every Capillary is a Bar to the Motion of the Blood, and an inſuperable Stagnation, in them, becomes certain Death. In ſuch a State of Blood this Preſcription is very uſeful in attenuating the Phlegmatick Maſs, in promoting the Circulation, in forwarding the ſeveral Secretions; and, in ſhort, if due Caution is us'd, and if it be timely adminiſtred, it takes off all Cachexies; but it is to be obſerv'd, that I have known pale colour'd Girls ſo far advanc'd in *Chlorotick Aſthma's*, that ſuch Med'cines cou'd have no Effect; but on the contrary, as the Obſtruction was become invin-

invincible, they made 'em breathe ſhorter, and haſten'd their *Exits.*

Vinum aperitivum.

℞ Rubiæ Tinctor. ʒ j. infund. in vin. Hoccomorenſ. ad ℔ ij ſs. f. Colatura, de quâ bibat hauſtum ad libitum.

The aperient Wine.

Take Madder Root one Ounce, infuſe it in Hock 2 Pints and a half, ſtrain the Liquor, and let him drink a Draught at Pleaſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Wine, with the Pills, are both aperient.

Pilulæ Deoppilantes.

℞ Pulv. Ari Comp. rad. Gentian. Rhabarb. opt. Chalyb. cum Sulphur. præp. a. ʒ j. cum q. ſ. Syrup. de Chalyb. m. f. Pilul. minores, quarum quatuor capiat mane quotidie, & tres veſperi,

veſperi, & ſuperbibat hauſtum vini medicati.

The Deobſtruent Pills.

Take compound Aron Root powder'd, Gentian Root, Rhubarb, Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, of each one Dram, with what ſuffices of Syrup of Steel, mix and make ſmall Pills, of which let him take 4 every Morning, and 3 in the Evening, drinking above it a Draught of the medicated *aperient Wine.*

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Wine and Pills are fitted to open Obſtructions of the Liver, and to cure a *Jaundice*, which they perform in the following manner; wherever the viſcous State of Humours diſpoſes the Blood to ſtand in the Extremities, and by this Stagnation ſo bungs up the ſecretory Ducts, that they retain the bilious Particles within the Veſſels; then are the Bowels depriv'd of the neceſſary Quantity of Bile to complete the Work of Digeſtion, or, to expreſs it in other Terms, to draw the

the Juice from the Fibres of the Meat we have devour'd; and what of it is kept within our Veins dyes the Skin, the Eyes, and our Urine of a Dye, which bears a Proportion to the Quantity retain'd, as well as the Nature of the Bile lock'd up there; and then also we complain of Faintneſs, Wearineſs, and bitter Taſte in our Mouth, becauſe vicious Blood breeds univocal Spirits; and alſo becauſe Vigour in our Limbs proceeds from a natural Strength in our Fibres, as well as the Circulation of our Juices in a regular manner; neither of which can ſucceed in the preſent Caſe; for the Fibres relax with ſuch an unctuous Blood as Bile creates, ſince we know Bile is almoſt all Oyl, and 'tis common to waſh Cloaths with Gall inſtead of Soap; and the Circulation is faulty, in that the Blood being ſtuff'd with a viſcous Juice, is apt to run too lazily on. In ſuch a *Jaundice* you are oblig'd to give a Shock to the Secretory Veſſels about the Liver, and to diſſolve this *Coagulum*, and thus you will perform the Cure: If then the Patient can bear an Emetick and Catharticks, they will perform the firſt Part of this Work, and this Wine

and

and Pills will complete the Cure of the remaining Congelations, if they have not been too old; for then they degenerate into incurable *Scirrhi*, and Dropſies, as is well enough known. I muſt however obſerve, that *Aran* Powder, long kept, will do no wonderful Feats, for no volatile Med'cine will keep long, and therefore this kept in the Shops is an uſeleſs Drug; I need bring no Authorities to convince my Reader of this, but ſhall tell you in *Dolæus*'s Senſe, that *volatile Antiſcorbuticks dry'd are ſeldom to be brought into Uſe, becauſe the volatile Parts fly off*, p. 415. The ſmall Quantity of Rhubarb helps to irritate more effectually, and conſequently will open the Sluices; for to ſay the Truth, *Hoffman* has well obſerv'd, that Aperients and Purgatives only differ in Degrees, and 'tis known, that a larger Doſe of Deobſtruents paſs off quickly by Stool.

'Tis well known, that anaſarcous Dropſies do proceed from a viſcous Blood, and relax'd Fibres, both which contribute in the following manner; the Fibres being ſoak'd with the ſerous and phlegmatick Maſs, daily enlarge, and grow more ſoft and yielding; and thus

thus the Mouths of the Lymphaticks don't receive the *Lympha*, but suffer it to stagnate in the Capillary Fibres, and make 'em appear doughy upon Pressure. Now, tho' it be necessary to premise some proper Catharticks as far as they can bear 'em; yet the Regeneration of this viscous Blood will not be prevented, without the Aperient and Attenuating Drugs to give the Blood a fresh Motion, and add Particles of an active Nature to it, so that all the Secretions may be rightly adjusted, a sufficient Perspiration may be retriev'd, and the Urinary Passages may again convey their Liquor forth in due Quantities. In most Cases, Aperients, with a moderate Degree of Acrimony, produce their Effects most surely, because when they are very volatile, their Effects are suddenly communicated, and as soon evaporated.

In any Obstruction, where-ever it is, these Med'cines will do well, for if the Glands of the *Uterus*, or the *Vagina* are glued up by such a viscous Matter, nor can the Blood part with its menstrual Contents, but is tainted with it, and according to the Degree of Vitiation, Varieties of Symptoms are usher'd

uſher'd in, ſuch are Aſthma's, Colicks, Cachexies, and many more; and if the Obſtruction is obſtinate, and have continu'd many Months, 'tis almoſt irretrievable, and we are oblig'd to have Recourſe to a ſecundary Method of relieving, inſtead of curing, which as I have ſaid is become impoſſible. But this Wine and Pills do gradually incide and attenuate, ſo as at laſt the Paſſages are open'd. I ſhall remark to you, that Emmenagogues don't open Obſtructions, and cauſe this Evacuation, as Purgatives and Emeticks occaſion 'em in the Inteſtines, to wit, by *immediately vellicating* the *Tunicks* of them to throw out their Contents; but by Attenuation of the Blood to ſuch a Pitch, as the Conſtitution of that Perſon requires, and then by ſuch a Change from Sickneſs to a ſound State, the uſual Flux returns with their Health.

Henricus ab Heers praiſes Chalybeates in obſtructed Spleens ſo much, that he tells us, *Chalybeatis autem lienes quoſvis obſtructos, feliciter curari, in Aſclypiadarum Lyceo, tam tritum eſt, ut gannire videatur, qui de eo dubitat, potius quam philoſophari & cum ratione loqui.*

And

And this holds true in cold Melancholies, where the Juices in the larger Veſſels move heavily forward, and by a ſtronger Reaſon in the leſſer, where the Motion leſſens in Proportion to the Meandres they have to creep thro'; and here it often produces fatal Concretions, irremediable by the niceſt Artiſts; the Symptoms produc'd by the Fault of the Blood ſtopping thus in this *Viſcus*, never fail to run greater Lengths; for ſtrange and ſurprizing Alienations of Mind are Attendants that follow hard at the Heels of this Vitiation. I am not inclin'd to pretend fathoming ſuch dark Receſſes of Nature; for I am ſure 'tis loſt Time to enquire after the Cauſes of ſuch confus'd Ideas; and I here content myſelf with a fatal Prognoſtick.

Joel obſerves the Damages from Steel, given beyond its proper Doſe, to be diſcover'd by Head-aches, Drineſs of the Tongue and all over, and Pains in the Bowels; at ſuch a time, deſiſt from farther Adminiſtration of it, and if you have gain'd your Point you aim'd at, what Occaſion is there to over-act your Part? *Omne nimium vertitur in vitium*, is a Maxim holds as true in Phyſick

Phyſick as in Morals; for whenever a Patient has taken Med'cines to bring his Blood to that Mean ſuitable to Health, by a Continuation of the Method you began with, you hurry on another State of Blood equally prejudicial with the former; becauſe let me ſuppoſe a Perſon labouring under an Acid State of Blood, and the Phyſician has ſucceſsfully retriev'd him from all the Symptoms produc'd by this prevailing *Taint*, by all the Chalybeates and volatile, or fixt Salts, or the Teſtaceous Med'cines, and other proper Correctors of the State, 'tis enough, I ſay, to have gone ſo far; for if you yet proceed farther, the Blood will inſenſibly dwindle into ſuch a State as will oblige you to adminiſter the very oppoſite Med'cines, to change the Blood to what you have been giving; and as you have chang'd an Acid State into an Alcaline one, ſo you muſt go backward, and rechange this Alcaline State (by your over-doing) into an *Acid* to a certain Degree, that you may not run on *in infinitum* in a Round of Faults.

I muſt remark to you, that I am not much a Friend to the Wine the Doctor

ctor prescribes these Aperients in; for, suppose it very genuine, 'tis too *tart* for an Aperient, and if it be sophisticated, as Dr. *Merret* seems to make necessary in the Summer, for small Wines are apt to languish, and prick in *June*, and what Ingredients they amend it by may not be very agreeable to our crazy Constitution; and therefore I would rather chuse a generous Wine.

I have us'd Deobstruents of Steel with good Success in Sterility for many Years; but I must expatiate a little in what Case it was us'd; for I am very sensible in how many Emergencies 'tis useless. What avails it to give Medicines to change the Conformation of a Part, which is equally in our Power, as it is to pretend to extirpate a sixth Finger by Internals? So in case of Over-distance of the *Tube* from the *Ovarium*, 'tis to no purpose to administer; in an Ulcer of the same, 'tis not in our Power to hinder its Occlusion in such a manner as Chance guides it. Indeed, if the Fluids are in fault, we may amend 'em; hence in the *Fluor Albus*, all Phlegmagogues, all Volatiles, all Bitters; and lastly, all the

the glutinous and ſtyptick Drugs are convenient, to revulſe, as well as exonerate the Redundance of Phlegm, to exalt the State reigning; and to cloſe up the Aperture of the Veſſels: In any immoderate Flux of the *Menſes*, the proper Evacuants and Revellents, the proper Alteratives, whether Incraſſants or Stypticks, are to be given: If Women have the Misfortune to be of ſuch a Conſtitution, that their Blood is vapid, and the Coition is perform'd without any delightful Senſation, as is not unfrequent, 'tis a Sign of a ſtrange Deviation from the natural State; and when it depends on the State, abſtracting from any other Cauſe, they ſeldom ſurvive it many Years (as ſome Inſtances in Practice have convinc'd me.) Here ſuch Evacuations are to be repeated, as the State requires, and the Strengths will allow of; ſuch Alteratives are to be adminiſtred as will give new Life and Motion; here all the Cordial Drugs and Diet are neceſſary, and all the Bitters, the volatile and fixt Salts, as alſo Chalybeates, are given, to keep the Circulation on foot, to inſpire the Fluids with active Principles, and to reſtore the loſt Tone

of

of the Parts; whence unusual Secretions lessen, the natural ones return, and the Person returns to her pristine Health. If the suppress'd *Menses* are in the Cause, we have already spoke to that Head; but I must observe that we have known what *Liberius Histor. navigat. Brasil.* c. 17. and *Georgius à Turre*, inform us of a Person marry'd, who was of Age enough to have had that regular Course seven or eight Years, yet never had it, and who however bore a Child at the Expiration of nine Months, after which they observ'd their stated Times: I have remark'd, that such as indulge 'emselves in Debauches of strong and spirituous Liquors become barren, for the *Fimbriæ* of the *Tubæ* from thence become *Scirrhous*, nor do they embrace as usual the *Ovum*; but also the Juice contain'd in the *Ovum* undergoes the same Fate, as the *Serum* of the Blood, when it is blended with Brandy Spirits; and receives no Impression from the *Semen*.

Haustus Ecphracticus.

℞ Millepedas contusas N°. xxx. vin. aperitivi ʒiij. m. f. Haustus bis in die sumendus.

The Deobſtruent Draught.

Take Millepedes bruis'd 30, aperient Wine 3 Ounces, mix and make a Draught to be taken twice a Day.

OBSERVATIONS.

Millepedes, prepar'd the ordinary way, are robb'd of their volatile Salts in a great Meaſure, and are an uſeleſs Maſs; but if we take their Juice in this manner, their Particles are convey'd into the Blood with their full Force.

In the preſent Caſe, they are order'd along with this aperient Wine, with a Deſign to enforce the Operation of the Liquor, in removing the *Obſtruction* of the Liver, which they perform by diſſolving the *Coagulum* in the Branches of the *Hepatick Arteries*, gradually down to the very *Point of Impediment*; but ſuch Changes are made beſt by a gradual Procedure, becauſe ſhou'd we adminiſter ſuch Med'cines too haſtily, or in too large Quantities at once, they wou'd only produce ſuch Changes as wou'd more impetuouſly drive the Blood

Blood into the Capillaries, and perhaps irretrievably.

Millepedes are us'd in *Ophthalmies*, but it muſt be in ſuch, where the Eyes are every Morning clogg'd with a *Gummous* Subſtance, for in thoſe, the Blood wants to be attenuated, and 'tis in ſuch that *Hippocrates* adviſes Wine, *Aph.* 31. *Sect.* 6.

In Aſthmatick Caſes, all know they are very uſeful; becauſe in ſuch a Caſe (I ſpeak of moiſt and ſpitting *Aſthma's*) the mucous Phlegm clogs up the *Aſpera Arteria*, and what is ſecreted by the Glands of the Lungs wants ſuch active Principles to irritate the Membranes; and therefore it reſts there, nor is it cough'd up, without ſome irritating Particles; hence in ſuch Caſes an Expreſſion of *theſe*, with *Hyſſop-Water*, *Saffron*, and *Oxymel of Squils*, is a commendable Mixture; or *Lac Ammoniaci*, with Juice of *Millepedes*, is uſeful.

But I have rather conſider'd the Millepedes here, as when alone, than in the preſent mixture; where it ſeems adapted to Hypochondriaciſm, becauſe 'tis Diuretick, and by them the Fury of this Diſeaſe is driven forth; for it unites with the Acid in our Body, which occaſions this Diſeaſe, and paſ-

ſes by the Kidneys; but I am here to be underſtood to ſpeak of the cold Melancholy, becauſe ſuch as are afflicted with Melancholy from the *Atra Bilis*, where the Matter is very corroſive, according to *Craanen* in his *Examen Medicamentorum*, bear no hot Med'cines, but are to be cur'd by Bleeding, a cooling or moderate Diet, and cooling Plants, ſuch as *Ceterach*, &c. in Decoctions; 'tis true, the Med'cines here ought to conſiſt of ſuch Particles as gently attenuate, and correct the Acid, but not ſuch as are too active in their Operation; the *German Spaw* is here very uſeful, becauſe Water corrects, by Dilution, all Salts whatever; takes off their *Corroſivity*, and being *Chalybeate*, they open latent Obſtructions, which happen too frequently here; ſo that if you cauſe 'em to continue this Method for ſome conſiderable time, oblige 'em to moderate Exerciſe, and give 'em good Diet, they will recover.

Electuarium Bechicum.

℞ Conſerv. Roſar. rubrar. ʒ iij. Ol. Sulphuris per Campanam q. ſ. ad gratam aciditatem, m. f. Electuarium,

arium, de quo capiat quantitatem caſtan. frequenter, urgente tuſſi, cum veſic°. intra ſcopulas.

The Electuary for a Cough.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes 3 Ounces, Oil of Sulphur by deſcent what ſuffices to a grateful Acidity, mix and make an Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Cheſtnut often, when the Cough is troubleſom.

OBSERVATIONS.

IF we ſuppoſe a Perſon to be tainted with a *Bilious* Blood, which in its *Tour* drops its Particles into the Glands of the Lungs, as we ſee it often does in Jaundices; this *Recipe* is uſeful upon a double Account; firſt, as it corrects the Bile, and alſo as it conſtringes the *Pulmonary Glands*, and impedes their Oozing, and conſequently prevents Irritation and Coughing: But I muſt at the ſame time obſerve, that a Bliſter was apply'd in order to revulſe the Humour that ruſhed in violently upon the Part. In all Defluxions from a volatile Acrimony, this Mixture is good, I except Inflammations; for nothing

that coagulates is proper in 'em; and tho' Authors assure us, that *Ol. Sulphur. per Campan.* will not coagulate; yet I can assure you it curdles warm Milk, as other Acids do; it may indeed be objected, that we rarely have the Genuine Spirit; but all these distill'd Acids produce the same Effects, according to their Degree of Strength.

In the choaking *Paroxysm* of an *Asthma*, the Cause depending on a Rarefaction of the Blood within its Channels, and strait'ning the *Bronchiæ*; this Spirit, giv'n often, reduces the Blood to its former Bounds, by condensing it, which in effect is a Species of a Coagulation; so that were we to argue from the Principles of such as deny that it coagulates, yet their Notion and Practice clash.

Acids are sometimes good in Convulsive Cases, because they may answer a double Indication, in correcting the Bilious Acrimony of the Juices, and hindring the Effects of such a Blood in the Brain, which we may call Commotion, or, if we please, Explosion; hence it is we often find Spirit of Vitriol order'd in such a Case; and to speak Truth, all Spirits of Minerals

are

are but vitriolick Spirits, cloath'd with ſome Vertue of the Mineral.

In *ſharp Head-achs*, where the Blood is ſtock'd with volatile Salts, as may be diſcover'd, in part, from the Heat of the whole Body, and more eſpecially from the Heat of the Soles and Palms, the Pain is burning, and the Conſtitution is thin; in ſuch a Caſe, after having premiſ'd *Bleeding* to ſuch a Quantity as the Strength will bear, and Catharticks repeated gently to carry down the Bile abounding in the Canal of the Inteſtines, and the *veſica fellea*, you may proceed to ſuch a Mixture, at medical Hours, with any cooling Julep to temper the remaining Acrimony, and to clog the Motion upward; and theſe antecedent Cauſes taken off, the immediate one, not being fix'd, eaſily ceaſes.

Enema Emolliens.

℞ Decoct. commun. pro Clyſterib. Emollient. ℥ x. Syr. Violar. mel. Mercurial. a. ℥ jſs. m. f. Enema ſtatim injiciendum.

The Emollient Glyſter.

Take the common Emollient Glyſter 10 Ounces, Syrup of Violets, Honey of *Mercury*, of each one Ounce and half, mix and make a Glyſter, to be thrown in immediately.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS differs little from the *Enema Laxans*, *P.* j. *p.* 3. and therefore need not be here repeated, but I refer you thither.

Bolus Febrifugus.

℞ Cort. Peruvian. ſubtiliſſim. pulverif. ℥ij. Syr. de meconio q. ſ. f. Bolus tertiâ vel quartâ quâq; horâ ſumendus ad decem vices.

The Febrifuge Bolus.

Take the beſt Bark of Peru powder'd 2 Scruples, Syrup of Diacodium, what ſuffices, make a Bolus, to be repeated every 3d or 4th Hour, to ten Doſes.

O B-

OBSERVATIONS.

HE us'd it often in Pills made up with *Theriaca Andromachi*, which is all one with the preſent; the moſt effectual way of giving the Bark is in Powder, or Decoction; it is ſubject in ſome Conſtitutions to go downward, and therefore mixing it with an Opiate is neceſſary in them; and it often falls out, that *Diarrhœa's* or other Evacuations may render the Opiate neceſſary, whilſt the Remiſſions require the Bark; therefore we muſt anſwer both Indications, unleſs we find no Occaſion for either: As it may happen in a Perſon labouring under a Remittent Fever, whoſe Body is ſtock'd with abundance of bilious Humours, and who wants not Strength; for in ſuch a Caſe we may permit the Flux to go forward, till we find the Blood-Veſſels ſufficiently unloaden; and then this Mixture will be judiciouſly adminiſtred as directed above.

Attempts to demonſtrate how the Bark has operated, have hitherto prov'd trifling and uſeleſs, and I believe *Experience only* will be found to

have given us Cautions for the Uſe of it; we may ſay, it aſſimulates one Part of the putrid Particles, and precipitates others, whence the Blood will move on in a regular and ſtated Manner, as in Health, without ſhifting; we may alſo convince the World, that it will not ſuffer the Blood to coagulate, when blended with it; but it will be more uſeful to obſerve, that Periodical Diſorders, which have their *Root in the Blood or Spirits*, may be radically taken off by this heavenly Drug; for Example, Returns of *Hæmoptoë's*, *Epilepſies*, *Hyſtericks*, and ſuch Diſorders; becauſe, if they depend upon Exacerbations, theſe are reliev'd by the *Cortex* only; ſuch Diſorders as depend on extravas'd Matter, ſuch is the Caſe in an Ulcer of the Lungs, cannot be reliev'd for any Space of Time by *it*, becauſe Med'cines act not beyond their *Sphere*, and as this Matter daily ruſhes in upon the *Bronchiæ*, the Effects produc'd by the Return of this Matter, may for a while be prevented; but what is bred this Day, cannot be prevented ſo perpetually, nor ſo effectually, as to impede the Hectick, and all Effects for any time, becauſe ſuch

Matter

Matter is out of the Reach of the Fluids.

I know not by what Title the *Bark* has acquir'd ſo great a Character of a Styptick, as that *Fuller* ſhou'd forbid its Uſe in the Time of the *Lochia*; for, may it not fall out that a remitting Fever may happen at this Seaſon? *Morton* then adviſes its Uſe. I ſhall endeavour to clear up the Point: Tho' the *Bark* have ſome ſtyptick Particles join'd with its Bitter, yet they are by no Means in any great Quantity in the *Compoſitum*, and therefore we often find that the Bitter is ſo prevailing in *it*, that if *Laudanum* were not blended with *it*, as 'tis in this *Recipe*, *it* wou'd paſs downwards; and in Effect, What Advantage do the Patients, in Fevers, receive from its Adminiſtration, where a *Diarrhœa* attends, if 'tis given alone? You encreaſe the Flux, drain the Spirits, hurry 'em into fatal Symptoms, and are deſervedly look'd on as an ignorant Practitioner; therefore, as this is a Fact allow'd by the whole Body of Phyſicians, I think it will not be deny'd me, that it is not Styptick in any eminent Degree; and that, if we rely on it barely, as ſuch, in *Hæmoptoë's*,

and ſuch Fluxes of Blood, 'twill fail us; therefore, in caſe a remitting Fever ſeizes Women in Child-bed, whilſt the *Lochia* yet flow, I ſee no Reaſon why it ſhould be neglected, purely upon Pretence of Arreſting this Flux; were it allow'd to arreſt 'em, and that equal Damages wou'd ariſe from this Procedure, as from the Neglect of the remitting Fever, yet it ought to be adminiſtred; but this Caution is rendred of none Effect, if we conſider that the *Bark* may be ſo given, as to be robb'd of its ſtyptick Parts, I mean, *in Infuſion*; for no ſtyptick Particles can thus be communicated, as all know; therefore, if 'tis requir'd, by reaſon of ſome dangerous Symptom; at this Time, forbear it not. Thus have I made way for evading the Reaſon of the ſuſpected Uſe of the *Bark* in *humid Aſthma's*; it is certain, that if 'tis adminiſtred in ſuch a Caſe, the Patients grow inſenſibly more ſtuff'd, and breathe ſhorter; and let me allow that its ſmall Quantity of ſtyptick Parts contribute to bring on this Symptom, which I the rather ſhall aſſent to, becauſe I remember, *Hollerius*, p. 169, tells me, That Aſtringents

gents don't agree in *Aſthma's*; is it not eaſy to prevent this Inconvenience, by infuſing it, and giving it in that Form? Nor is there any Reaſon to forbear it on this Occaſion, if truly indicated.

I know *Tauvry* will have it, that Dropſies enſue the giving it without due Preparation; I have never found ſuch an Effect from it, but look upon it as ſtrange, that Attenuation for three Days ſhould produce ſuch a dreadful Change, when we have known attenuating Drugs given for two Months, without the leaſt Danger of ſuch an Effect; and therefore, I am apt to believe, this is giving *non cauſa pro cauſâ*; for whoever conſiders the Climate of *France*, will find few Fevers cur'd without large Quantities of *Ptiſans*; and, I think, it may ſafely enough be allow'd us, that they will readilier produce Dropſies, if too largely given, than the *Bark*; and I have known one flagrant Inſtance of this Procedure, but never one of the other.

As a warm *Regimen* does not agree with ſuch as take the Bark, ſo confining 'em to Bed at the time, and admini-

adminiſtring of it in the Paroxyſms, or in ardent Fevers can't agree; and the Reaſon is plain, according to the Nature of its Operation; for if we ſuppoſe it produces its Effects, by its fixt Salt, or perhaps ſome few volatile ones blended alſo, and conſequently that the Shifting, which is an Effect of ſome Congelations in the Maſs, is thereby prevented, it wou'd be empirical to add a farther Spur to the Motion; for as I have obſerv'd above, thus ſhou'd we crowd the viſcid Fluids into the little Arteries, and impact 'em there beyond Recovery; hence, in continual Fevers, where there are no Footſteps of Remiſſions, we never give the Bark for the ſame Reaſon: By an Analogy, 'tis forbore in Rheumatiſms, and rheumatick Pains; becauſe Evaporation of *Serum* in too great Plenty, ſtill incraſſates the Maſs more, and in this conſiſts the eſſential Nature of Rheumatiſms. 'Tis alſo obſervable, that the Bark does Harm, in Caſes where the Brain is ſuppos'd to be overloaden, but alſo where any *Viſcus* is oppreſs'd by a Quantity; becauſe either its ſtyptick Particles arreſt the Load there, or becauſe the attenuating

Vertue

Vertue enlarges the Dimenſions of the Veſſels, by rarefying the Maſs, ſo far as to occaſion a Rupture, and therefore in *Deliria*, *Peripneumonies*, and ſuch Diſorders, 'tis ill Practice to inſiſt on it.

It will be look'd on as an odd Management to give the *Cortex* and *Purgatives* at the ſame time; but *Jones*, and another great Practitioner, having allow'd it, I ſhall not diſpute the Practice; for ſuch Caſes may fall out, where both may be indicated; not that any ſuch occurs to me at preſent, nor that I ſhall co-incide with their Notion; for, in Truth, whoever knows that whenever a Perſon has imprudently lock'd up the febrile Ferment in the Veins, and by that Mal-Practice entail'd a valetudinary Life on the Patient, by giving the Bark; that the moſt preſent Relief for them ſo labouring, is to adminiſter a Doſe or two of Catharticks, to make the Type of the Fever return, muſt be in ſome Meaſure perſuaded, that ſuch a Compoſition will be to little Purpoſe.

To give the Bark in Fevers, where there will enſue ſome Eruption on the Skin, ſuch as the Small-Pox, Meaſles, or

or any other Fever of this *Species*; the Practice is disallow'd, and not without good Reason; because the Prejudice receiv'd by the Retention of such *deleterious* Matter within our Veins, is equal to the Effects from repelling the Eruptions in an *Elephantiasis*, where it seizes on some noble *Viscus*, and all the Comfort the Physician reaps from such Procedure is but a seasonable Act of Repentance, best shewn by giving *Diaphoreticks* and Expellers; to produce many Instances on this Head wou'd be tedious, and therefore I shall desist.

Morton disagrees with *Sydenham*, in praising the Bark in rheumatick Pains, but whoever considers the Necessity of curing the Fever, will contemn the Hazard from the Encrease of the Pains, when put in the Balance with that from the Fever; because, when the Fever is carry'd off, you will have sufficient Leisure to correct the remaining Faults that produc'd the Pains; for if the *Period* vanishes into a *malignant* and *continual Fever*, the Pains may cease, but the Patient will die. Therefore, tho' I am of Opinion that the Bark may give Encrease to the rheuma-

rheumatick Pains, and when no Fever is join'd, it would be but ſorry Practice to adminiſter it in ſuch a Caſe; yet, as *Contra-indicants* are not infrequent, and Reaſon is the true *Baſis* of curing, we muſt change our Procedure, and not rely on the common and trite, but deceitful Method of Practice by Obſervation.

The Adminiſtration of the Bark anſwers but one *Indication*, and therefore if we find by the proper Diagnoſticks of the Cauſes, that ſome other Cauſe lurks in our Veins; the giving it alone does but make room for a ſecond repeating of it; and therefore, all the proper Alteratives ought to be given whilſt you continue it.

I don't at all doubt, but heretofore the Bark was more Genuine than it is now, and the vaſt Neceſſity, we find ourſelves under, of uſing it upon numerous Emergencies, promotes Adulterations; and now, as it has been found to ſucceed, not in Fevers only, but in all periodical Caſes, the Demands have encourag'd farther Colluſions; and therefore it behoves a Phyſician to be extremely careful in chuſing

ſing of it; its *Colour* ſhould be like that of Cinnamon; its *Taſte* ſhould be a grateful bitter, and gently ſtyptick; its *Smell* ſhould be gratefully muſty; it ought to appear, when broke, full of ſhining Streaks, like as if Strings of Silver; it ought to be choſe freſh, for the Old, by all, or moſt, is reputed uſeleſs; it is alſo ſaid, the ſmaller Branches of it are beſt.

The moſt modern Experience about the Bark, is much preferable to the firſt Trials of it; and therefore, we may without any Derogation to *Barbette*'s Honour, reject his Method of premiſing Cathartick's to the Bark, and giving them after its Uſe; becauſe this Doſe, after its Uſe, makes the Fever return in its old Shape; for if the Bark be carried off, what locks up the Fever? However, we are taught to give Phyſick after the Adminiſtration of it, in caſe there be any Plenitude in the Bowels, as will appear by windy *Diſtenſions*, *Ructus*, *Nauſea* and ſuch like, and there be no Fear of a Relapſe, as there is not, when they have had no Attacks for a Fortnight.

A late *Gentleman* has inform'd us, that the Repetition of the Bark is uſeleſs,

leſs, if it be given very plentifully when you are at work; for Example, if one Ounce take the Fever off, give the Patient another Ounce more, and the Fever will not return, nor need we repeat the ſame Doſe, according to *Morton*, every tenth Day to the next *Syzygy*: I am perſuaded that this Practice is good, having try'd it with Succeſs; and if we conſider, that any Fever taken off by the Bark is apt to return, nor is it to be cur'd but by the Bark (I now abſtract from the rational and tedious Method by *Criſes*;) we may reaſonably conclude, that as what wou'd turn a Fever into a valetudinary State, when ſcantily given; if adminiſtred plentifully, will cure it; ſo what cures a Return, will prevent one: Hence we follow the old Maxim, *Quæ facta ſunt, liberant; ſi ante fiant, prohibent*, Hippocrat. Epidem. *Lib.* VI. *Sect.* 3. for Conſequences drawn thus, are Demonſtrations *à poſteriori*, and Prevention and the Cure are but Degrees of the ſame *Species*.

As to its being given after the Manner of *Helvetius*, 'tis the Sheet-Anchor, but not to be fully rely'd on in Adults; but where *Nauſea's* affect your

Patients,

Patients, and they can't retain ſo ungrateful a Remedy, I commend its Uſe, becauſe no one doubts of the fineſt of its Particles entring the Maſs, as nutritive Glyſters do; the Practice is become common by *Baglivi*, *Fuller*, and the aforeſaid *Author*'s Encouragement.

If the *Fever* be a *ſlow* one, join'd with *Remiſſions*, the latter indicates the Uſe of the Bark, and the former *Serpentaria Virginiana*; *Bates* and *Wainwright* are our leading Adviſers in ſuch a Caſe, and Reaſon countenances the Practice.

I ſhall make a ſmall Digreſſion in ſketching out ſome Diſorders, where the Bark is given with great Advantage, and then ſhall take Leave of this Subject.

Periodical Hemicrania's are the Reſult of ſome State of Humours reigning, as well as ſome Febrile Ferment; for if your Patient abound with bilious Particles in his Blood, which, at certain times, effervece and enlarge in Bulk, and find no free Paſſage by their over-crowding, and conſequently return more ſlowly; they fix for a certain Space of Time on the Membranes

branes of the *Cerebrum*, or on the *Pericranium* (and *Baglivi* ſomewhere mentions membranous Diſeaſes to be moſtly *Periodical*) after which Space they gradually begin to move forwards and outwards, and the Fit ceaſes for that time; the beſt and the eaſieſt *Rationale* on ſuch a Termination of the Fit, is, that what was before at reſt, now moves; and what moves, is by ſome Agent, which can be no other in a natural *Ceſſion*, than an Overbalance of the Fluids in the labouring Canals, in Proportion to the impeding Particles at the Capillaries; and by *Analogy*, when it ceaſes by Art, Attenuation and Recirculation complete the Work; but I am ſtill oblig'd to remind you, that unleſs we premiſe *Bleeding*, and *Cholagogues*, as alſo the proper Alteratives of the offending State, the Bark will be dangerous, or at leaſt uſeleſs; and, I ſhall relate to you a Hiſtory of *Michael*'s *Flatus Furioſus*, which will convince you of the Truth of the latter Part of the Sentence; for I remember a Gentleman who had chang'd his Blood by ſitting in his *Study*, where the Walls were newly plaiſter'd, *vid. Willis de Scorbuto*; he was ſeiz'd with Pains

ſo

ſo exact in their Returns, that they began at Four a Clock every Morning, and ended at Eight; they were ſo violent, that it had been impoſſible for him to have eſcap'd an Alienation of Mind, had they been continual; notwithſtanding his Care of premiſing Purgatives, and a little Bleeding, and then giving the Bark, its Uſe was fruitleſs; but by repeated Bleedings, and by giving *Sal. volát. oleoſ.* and *Laudanum liquid.* at Twelve or One in the Morning to prevent the Pain, it was effectually carry'd off in three Weeks; and this is that *convulſive Rheumatiſm* mention'd by Dr. *Pitts* in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 208. *p.* 58. which he there took off by the ſame Methods.

There are Diſeaſes which return *Annually*, ſuch are *Defluxions*, *Elephantiaſes*, and ſuch like; whenever any Miſmanagement in the ſix Non-naturals, eſpecially ſuch as heap up Humours, has preceded, then our Blood is fill'd with Plenty of *Heterogeneous* Particles; and they ſhew themſelves by Irritations, or Stagnations, and produce Diſeaſes ſuitable to the Character of the reigning Humour; hence it is neceſſary,

ſary, in ſuch a Caſe, to follow our Maſter *Hippocrates*'s Advice, in attempting proportionable Evacuations to empty the Veſſels of their dangerous *Cargo*; and I do alſo believe it adviſable, in ſuch a Caſe, to give ſome Quantity of the Bark, to prevent the farther Miſchiefs that may enſue from thence; however, it is obſervable that *Elephantiacks* ſeldom receive much Relief from theſe Cautions, unleſs the Patients, at the ſame time, forbear all Fleſh-Meats; and alſo, unleſs they drink plentifully of the *Chalybeate* Waters, which attemperate the fierce Salts that reign in the Blood; as alſo, unleſs they over and above make uſe of the Cold-Bath; and when they are much rooted, ſo as to approach to the Nature of a *Leproſy*, all Attempts are fruitleſs; this State of Blood, *Waldſchmidt* properly enough calls *Cancerous*; for whenever you offer at Phyſick, to endeavour an Evacuation of ſome Share of the Load, it may retire from the Skin; but then, the Remainder being not to be corrected by any Drugs, as yet known to us, plays a tragical Game within us, in raiſing *Colicks*, *Peripneumonies*, or nervous Symptoms; and, indeed, I know

know nothing, ſave *Tranſuſion*, can relieve 'em.

Julapium Thoracicum.

℞ Aq. Ceraſ. nig. Abſinth. mag. Comp. Tinctur. Croci Vino Canarino præparat. a. ʒ iiij. Rad. Gentian. nodulo incluſ. ʒ ſs. f. Julapium de quo capiat cochlearia tria mane, & ad libitum, urgente Dyſpnœâ.

The Pectoral Julep.

Take Black-Cherry Water, the greater Compound Wormwood-Water, Tincture of Saffron prepar'd with Sack, of each four Ounces; Gentian-Root, in a Rag, half a Dram; make a Julep, of which, take three Spoonfuls every Morning, and at Pleaſure, while the ſhort Breathing is troubleſom.

OBSERVATIONS.

Aſthma's may depend on a Want of Spirits; for, if we ſuppoſe the *Coſtæ* ought to be elevated in Inſpiration, to the Height of three Inches, and there are not Spirits ſufficient to raiſe

raiſe them to one Inch, then the Inſpiration is ſmall and frequent, and produces that *Species* call'd *Tachypnœa*; in ſuch a Caſe, Cordials by recruiting the Spirits, and adding Vigour, enable the Organs to raiſe their Load to a much greater Height, and conſequently relieve ſuch *Aſthma's*. This Mixture then is good on many Emergencies; for, where *Debauchées* have by frequent Irregularities overcharg'd their Blood, and evaporated their Spirits, or oppreſs'd 'em, ſuch a Julep will invigorate and reinſtate the Sick with freſh Supplies, and will relieve all ſupervening Symptoms: I know nothing ſafe in the Caſe *Platerus* has mention'd, and I have hinted at above, where the laſt Scene of *Aſthma's* and *Syncope's* ruſh in upon the drooping Habit, ſave ſuch a Mixture; becauſe Evacuations are not to be attempted, and Alteratives produce their Effects too ſlowly to relieve ſo ſuddenly as is requir'd; and therefore this, or ſuch an one, is the only *Aſylum* remaining.

In the laſt *Stadium* of the malignant *Small-Pox*, the Patients frequently become anhelous, and they ſeem to be choak'd, rather than die for want of

Spirits; which, however, is the Source of the present Ailment; in such Circumstances this generous *Cordial-Pectoral* sooner relieves, than all the Tribe of Inciders; because, in such a Case, it does not appear that any Matter lodges on the *Bronchiæ*, but that Inspiration is not easily perform'd from a Failure.

Saffron is call'd *Anima-Pulmonum*, and not without Reason; for *it* makes any viscous Matter which lodges there, slip up very glibly, because many of its Parts are mucous and smooth: *It*, by exhilarating the Spirits with its volatile oily Parts, causes such to breathe freely, who by *Syncope's* turn anhelous: *It* obtunds the acrimonious Particles, which continually irritate and tickle the Fibres, and serves like an Opiate to allay such troublesom Sensations: *It* agrees in *Hysterick Dyspnœa's*, because it agrees in convulsive Disorders, of which this is a *Species*; and it does so, because its volatile oily Particles exagitate the Mass of Blood, which by its Stagnation in the Lungs may hurry on such a dry *Asthma*: It is said to assist Persons in a Consumption; but as this can only be by reason of its expectorating

rating Faculty, no more need be ſaid of it here.

Saffron is, however, look'd upon to pall the Stomach very much, by its oily Particles, and therefore the *Doctor* has judiciouſly order'd *Gentian* to be hung in the Bottle, which is a known *Stomachick.*

In ſhort, in *Cachexies*, where Length of Illneſs has ſpent the Spirits, in any Faintneſs, in any melancholick Caſes, in ſleepy Diſeaſes, in any convulſive Diſorders, where the Spirits want to be rear'd, the Circulation is to be kept on Foot, and Cordials are wanting, 'tis a Sovereign Mixture. But, I muſt remark, that as a moderate Doſe of *Saffron* exhilarates and produces all the Symptoms that depend on ſuch a Vertue; ſo too large a Quantity ſuddles, and becomes even Poyſon; nor can any farther be ſaid to ſuch Accidents, than that no Poyſon is ſuch, if given in a ſmall Doſe, but becomes alterative, and may, if rightly manag'd, become uſeful; ſo this uſeful Med'cine, by an over-Doſe, becomes dangerous: Examples of this Nature are daily Obſervation, for Wine ſtrengthens or enervates, as it is us'd.

The *Engliſh* is reputed the beſt in preſent Uſe; our Cultivation of it has made it equal, if not better than the *Oriental.*

Miſtura Sulphurea.

℞ Syr. Capillor. Vener. de Praſſio. a. ℥ iij. Balſam. Sulphuris Terebinthinat. g. xx. m. capiat Cochl. unum vel duo, bis vel ter de die, urgente Dyſpnœâ.

The Sulphureous Mixture.

Take Syrup of Maidenhair and Horehound, of each three Ounces; Balſam of Sulphur made with Oil of Turpentine, 20 Drops; mix, and take one or two Spoonfuls twice or thrice a-day, in the Fit of the Aſthma.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN phlegmatick Humours lodge in the *Bronchia*, and choak up the Paſſages, the Lungs can neither receive the Air, nor circulate the Fluids thro' their *Surculi*; not the firſt, becauſe we have by Suppoſition plac'd

a Body there which won't yield, nor give place to the Entrance of the Air; nor yet the latter, becauſe its Preſſure on the Veſicles, by a neceſſary Conſequence, alſo bears on the Ramifications of the Veſſels, and this cauſes an additional *Aſthma*, or Fits of one. This Mixture, in ſuch a Suppoſal, is us'd with good Succeſs, but more particularly, if there be no Danger of a febrile Temper, becauſe there it wou'd expectorate indeed; but by adding Fuel to the Blood, wou'd make more Work, and oblige us to bleed, and give cooling and inciding Med'cines; and therefore, 'tis unadviſedly preſcrib'd in ſuch a Caſe; hence, as *Severinus* obſerves Conſumptions without ſpitting of Matter or Blood, but with an Expectoration of *Mucus* only; 'tis good in ſuch an *one.*

Hornerus's Method of making this Balſam is commendable, and may contribute to make it paſs eaſier off, as well as agree better with the Stomach; he adds Myrrh, Aloes, Saffron, Oil of Juniper, and Oil of Turpentine, infuſes and draws it over the Helm.

I find few young Perſons who are able to bear *Terebinthinates* in Coughs,

because their Blood is generally too active and fiery, and such a Mixture overheats 'em; nay, I speak of such of 'em as have asthmatick Coughs; for, still too invigorating Med'cines act their Part too impetuously.

Waldschmidt tells us, that this Balsam often us'd occasions a Consumption, and advises it seldom in a Week, and only few Drops at a time.

In some Cases, *Sulphur* boil'd in Water, and sweetn'd with *Manus Christi perlat.* is no contemptible Drink in pectoral Cases; it lubricates without Heating, and makes 'em expectorate with Ease; for some of the most crude, sulphureous Parts are dissolv'd by the Water, but more especially the Spirit of it.

When Persons are drawing on to a Consumption, and crude Tubercles affect the Lungs, such a Mixture is useful to attenuate the Humours, to recilculate 'em, to dissipate the Tumours, and to cause 'em to expectorate; but Care must be taken that we don't encrease the Hectick by its use.

I knew one of my Patients, who spit up Stones from the Lungs; in such a Case, all the Relief expected was from the Expectoration of those Bodies;

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Balsamicks and Oils are what do relieve such for the present; by glibbing the Passages, and making them slip off from the Parts they adhered to; as we see it common and daily Practice in Stones in the *Ureters*, where oily Mixtures avail, as also in Jaundice from such a Cause, oily Mixtures are useful; such are Pills of *Castile-Soap*, and *Emulsions* of *Sem. Cannabin.* which, after oily Evacuants, glib and relax the *Ductus Choledochus*, and make Room for its pushing itself forward.

In short, where acrimonious Particles infest humane Bodies, and gall, and irritate the Fibres, and ravage poor Carcasses in an outrageous Manner: Sulphurs, and all its Preparations, are sovereign Obtunders; and sheathing the Salts, the Effects from them cease.

Infusum Diureticum.

℞ Sem. Sinap. ʒ ij. Sem. Dauc. Sylvestr. ʒ iij. Absinth. Roman. p. j. infunde simul in Vin. alb. Gallic. opt. ℔ ij. capiat Dosin ad libitum.

The Diuretick Infusion.

Take Mustard-Seed, two Drams; Daucus Seeds, three Drams; Roman

Wormwood, one Pugil; infuſe 'em in a Quart of *French* White-Wine, take a Draught at Pleaſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a ſmall Variation of the *Vinum Diureticum* above, and I refer you thither.

Ptiſana.

℞ Paſſular. ʒ ij. coq. in Aq. Hordeat. ℔ ij. ſs. f. Colatura fervid. affunde Liquorit. contuſ. ʒ ſs. iterum coletur, f. Ptiſana, de qua bibat ad ſitim reſtinguendam.

The Ptiſan.

Take Raiſins, two Ounces; boil 'em in Barley-Water, two Pints, ſtrain, add Liquorice, half an Ounce; make a Ptiſan to quench Thirſt.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHAT is meant by Ptiſan in *Hippocrates, Lib. de victus Ratione*, is not well underſtood; however, it appears to have had Vertues univocal to this here preſcrib'd; for it agrees in Fevers, and all acute Diſeaſes,

eaſes, as *His* did; it lubricates, moiſtens, and quenches Thirſt; is raiſes no Diſturbance in the Body. However, it is to be obſerv'd, that Liquorice agrees with few People; it raiſes a *Nauſea*, and palls the Stomach by its odd Sweetneſs; and in ſlow Fevers 'tis a dangerous Liquor, becauſe drinking poor Liquors, in ſuch Caſes, depreſſes the Spirits, which ought to be rear'd; and therefore, when we approach near a *Criſis*, 'tis yet more diſagreeable; ſince nothing ought then to be adminiſtred, but what will promote the critical Sweats; and therefore, I wonder at *Smetius in Miſcellaneis*, adviſing at this time Snow-Water.

Luja's *Ptiſan* is much preferable, becauſe it is more grateful, and performs the ſame, which is the following ℞ Decoct. Hord. cum Corn. Cerv. ʒ vj. Decoct. Alterant. ʒ iij. Tinct. Flor. Violar. Bellid. a. ʒ j. Syr. Canell. c. ʒ j. Julep. Roſar. ʒ ſs. m. f. Ptiſana. Or; Take Barley-Water, boil'd up with Hart's-Horn, ſix Ounces; the Alterative Decoction, three Ounces; Tincture of Violet and Daiſy Flowers, of each one Dram; Syrup of

Cinnamon compound, one Dram; Julep of Roſes, half an Ounce; mix and make a Ptiſan for one Draught.

Morellus, amongſt his Incraſſants of Bile, has the following *Apozem*; ℞ *Rad. Borag. Bugloſſ. a.* ʒ j. *Fol. Lactuc. Portulac. Violar. a. m.* j. *Flor. Nymph. p.* iij. *Sem.* 4. *frigidor. major. a.* ʒ ij. *coq. in S. Q. Aquæ Simp. colatur.* ℔ j. ſs. *add. Syr. de Portulac.* ʒ ij. *Aceteſ. Simplic.* ʒ ij, *Sp. Vitriol.* ℈ j. *m. f. Apozema.* This cools in ardent Fevers, by clogging the Hurry of the Blood, it makes it move on more ſedately; ſo that the *Saliva* (which in a Sound State is ſecern'd in due Quantity, in order to keep the Fibres about the Jaws ſmooth and flexible) begins afreſh to perform its wonted Office, and is ſecern'd plentifully, and thus it allays Thirſt.

This Ptiſan is ſomewhat *Pectoral*, from the Raiſins and Liquorice, both which, by their ſmooth and incraſſating Quality, temper and ſheathe the acrimonious and vellicating Particles, that occaſion conſtant tickling Coughs; but alſo it lubricates, ſo that what adheres to the Fibres of the Lungs, is by ſmall Endeavours eaſily ſhook off from thence; hence we may conclude how

how uſeleſs, if not hazardous it wou'd be to adminiſter it in an aſthmatick Cough; becauſe, ſuch proceeding from phlegmatick Humours, there is a Want of Irritation, and ſuch Pectorals cauſe a ſhorter Breath.

Pulvis Cathartícus.

℞ Calomelan. ſexies ſublimat. gr. vj. Reſin. Jalap. gr. vij. Sacch. albiſſ. ℈ ſs. m. f. Pulvis mane ſumend. cum cuſtodiâ.

The Purging Powder.

Take Mercurius dulcis ſix times ſublim'd, ſix Grains; Reſin of Jalap ſeven Grains; fine white Sugar, half a Scruple; mix, and make a Powder to be taken early with due Care.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHere *Impineus* adviſes Catharticks in Falling-Sickneſs, and other Convulſions; and indeed, whether we conſider that an impure *Plethora*, or an abounding Cacochymy generally reigns, not only Phyſick, but even

Setons, according to *Jacobus*, and other Evacuations suitable to the peculiar State, are requir'd; for, it seldom happens that any great Disease seizes without some *Species* of a Plenitude, and therefore in all such, some Evacuations ought to be premis'd; and then, in Convulsions, where the Humours are sufficiently emptied from the Veins, we may use the testaceous Powders, according to *Gesner*; nay, sometimes Asses-Milk, according to *Hoffman*, in hot Constitutions, to correct the peculiar Acid then reigning; after which, *Mithridate* in *Lavender-Water*, according to *Kusner*, will complete the Cure, by allaying the Hurry of the Spirits, usual in such Diseases.

I am much afraid that all Evacuations will be found useless in Dropsies of the Breast, and therefore 'twill be to little Purpose to insert from *Lusitanus*, that Cathartick's are advis'd to be premis'd to the *Paracentesis*; *Cauteries* and *Diaphoreticks*; but more of this elsewhere.

Forestus in Part III. *p.* 269. mentions a deplorable Case of a *Hernia Intestinalis* with a Dropsy, and there advises Catharticks and Glysters; but with

with Leave of ſo good a Practitioner, I am afraid the Practice is not very Conſonant to right Reaſon, without great Diſcretion; for tho' it diminiſh the *anaſarcous* Condition of the Skin, yet it throws the Inteſtine down with greater Violence; if then the Reduction be attempted firſt, I approve of Phyſick afterwards, as if there had been no *Hernia*; becauſe a well-ſhap'd Truſs retains it ſafe within; however, where the Inteſtine has fallen into the *Scrotum*, and the *Fimbricæ* of the Production choak up the Paſſage ſo cloſe, that even Diſcutients can't bring the Circumference of the *Foramen Deſcensûs* into a regular Compaſs; then indeed, and not otherwiſe, it is neceſſary to follow this great Man's Advice.

Fevers, accompany'd with Anxieties and Suſpicions of Faintings, often require Purgatives; becauſe ſuch depend on a certain Plenitude of Humours, which being heterogeneous, oppreſs the Spirits, and occaſion an unequal Pulſe; as ſoon as the Load is ſufficiently carry'd off, the Pulſe returns to its natural Strength; the Spirits circulate freely and uninterruptedly, and the Anxieties ceaſe, and then you are

at

at Leiſure to proceed as uſual in Fevers; when ſuch Fevers have reign'd for ſome Days, without due Regard, as 'tis dangerous to attempt any Evacuation, ſo a fatal Prognoſtick attends 'em. Hence, when 'tis a Phyſician's Misfortune to be employ'd at the latter End of Fevers, where the Evacuations have been neglected at the Beginning, and *Deliria, Coma's, Catchings, Watchings,* and ſuch *Precurſors* of the laſt Moment have ſeiz'd your Patient, or where the Evacuations have been made, but by ſuch a Port as anſwer'd not the proper Indications; 'tis an After-Game, the moſt ſagacious and vigilant Preſcriber ſeldom plays to Advantage, for the Patient generally drops. The Bliſters and Glyſters are all the remaining Hopes, but they very rarely ſucceed in ſuch diſmal Circumſtances, therefore we muſt ſoon evacuate, or we loſe our Oportunity, χείνος ὁ χρόνος.

Fallopius on the *Bath-Waters* adviſes, when they don't paſs well off, to give your Patients ſome gentle Purgatives; and it is a Practice which yet holds good, as *Blondel, Pierce, Oliver* and all agree on; for if they are retain'd in-

our-

our Veins, they over-heat us; but this Caution is to be underſtood with Diſcretion, for the Deſign of drinking *Bath-Waters* is not always Evacuation, but ſometimes Alteration; and then 'tis not neceſſary they ſhou'd be convey'd out of the Body; of which more hereafter.

In an *Incubus*, the plentiful Repaſt at Bed-time diſtends the Bowels, and the ſupine Poſture in Sleep, cauſes the Victuals to preſs upon the deſcending Artery, ſo that nothing can circulate freely to the lower Extremities; and the whole Blood oppreſſes the Brain, from whence it comes to paſs that the Nerves are compreſs'd, and eſpecially thoſe of the inſpiratory Muſcles, ſo that we find a Senſe of ſome Weight upon us; and upon waking, 'tis plain, this is one great Reaſon, for we find our Heads heavy and oppreſs'd; in ſuch a Caſe, the Bowels ought to be unladen of their Burden, and the *Procatarctick* Cauſe muſt be forbore.

One Change the Blood receives by a Purgative, is an Expanſion of its Particles; and as the Conſequence of this wou'd be a Dilatation of the Mouths

of

of the Veſſels, ſo we may naturally conclude the Danger of giving Cathartick in any *Hæmorrhage.*

In a *Pleuritick* Caſe, where Inflammation is the Diſeaſe, they are dangerous, becauſe all Inflammations encreaſe upon an Augmentation of the inteſtine Motion, by which the Humours are hurry'd on the inflam'd Member, even to a Gangrene; however, you muſt obſerve that Pains on the Breaſt are not always to be reputed *Pleuriſies*; for, I have known many, where, upon catching Cold, by the Retention of the *Perſpirable*, the ſerous Parts retain'd have taken Lodgment on the Muſcles of the Breaſt, without raiſing any Heat in the Patient at all, nor yet any Thirſt: In ſuch a Caſe, after a little Blood drawn off, and ſome gentle *Cathartick* premis'd, a Mixture of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* with *Laudanum* in *Simple-Waters*, at Bed-time, has reliev'd the Patient; this Method I can recommend, having found it frequently ſucceſsful.

Fits of an *Aſthma* often depend on a Rarefaction of the Maſs of Blood, as I have frequently ſhew'd above; it would be Mal-Practice to give *Cathar-*

ticks

ticks in Perſons that are ſubject to ſuch Fits very often; however, *Leniens* are not forbid, which produce little Alteration in the Blood; for they only carry off that *Saburra*, which is an Impediment to a full Inſpiration.

In any ſtubborn Eruptions, *Mercurials* are the moſt potent Correctors and Evacuants yet known; the Operation of which is too Difficult to explain; 'tis, however, obſerv'd of *Mercury*, that, if Iron be plac'd under it, it contracts Ruſt, as if plac'd in the open Air, where all do acknowledge an Acid; if ſo, then we might conclude it uſeful for the dry Eruptions; but, I ſhall leave this Diſquiſition, becauſe I believe it ſufficient in this Book, to hint at what I know is good Practice.

All know that *Mercurials* kill Worms, and even, if infus'd in Liquor; becauſe, as *Bohnius* in his *Chymical Diſſertations* ſays, ſome *mercurial* Particles ſwim in the Liquid; hence the common Practice is to give *Æthiops Mineralis* in any *Bolus*, for ſome time; after which, the preſent Powder will carry off the dead Animals, and free the Body of 'em;

'em; for they are first to be kill'd by what is found by Experience to be injurious to their Nature, and then must be expell'd; in short, all Symptoms from them are cur'd by Mercurials; hence *Franciscus Paulinus* mentions Contractions taken off by 'em.

If the *Cacochymy* abounding require Evacuations to be made in intermitting Fevers, they must be given on the Day of Intermission; because adding one Commotion to another wou'd go near to destroy the Patient, and either evaporate the Spirits too much, or impact the morbid Particles on some Noble *Viscus*.

Where we find a Disease stubborn, and which gives not way to the ordinary Alteratives, supposing 'em to be rightly adjusted to the Cause, Purgatives are indicated; because as 'tis a presumptive Sign of some latent Obstructions; so such seldom yield without some Shock given to the Vessels, after which the Disease or its Cause being taken off, the Symptoms cease.

Horstius wisely advises Physicians to evacuate early in Diseases, and in such a Quantity, as that the Spirits may remain vigorous enough (after such Evacuations)

cuations) for a *Diſſolution* (Λύσιν) or a *Criſis*; for otherwiſe you deſtroy the Patient; and he paſſes Judgment on the Degree of Strength the Patient is endu'd with, in order to ſtruggle with the Diſeaſe, by the Symptoms and the evident Cauſes; which if violent and grievous, they will neceſſarily require many Evacuations, and ſuch as will endanger the Diſeas'd.

As Nature can't ſubſiſt with double Evacuations; ſo will it much leſs with them, if a critical one is to be chang'd for a ſymptomatical one; and therefore, when a Pleuriſy is ſo far advanc'd, as that they begin to expectorate plentifully, Catharticks wou'd be of dangerous Conſequence; and therefore, if a ſpontaneous *Diarrhœa* ſhou'd ſeize at this Seaſon, the Patients are look'd on to be under dangerous Circumſtances; unleſs there be an abundance of Humours in the Body, there be Signs of Concoction in the Urine, unleſs they bear 'em without any Dejection of Spirits, and if we find that the Fever and Pain abate upon ſuch an Evacuation, then indeed we may permit 'em to go forward.

Hippocrates.

Hippocrates adviſes us to evacuate by Stool, where Pains are below the Diaphragm, *S.* 4. *Aphor.* 18. but there are certain Pains which refuſe Purgatives in the Inteſtines, in the Kidneys, in the Liver, and in ſhort in all the *Viſcera*, whence we muſt remark that our great Maſter having ſaid in his Book περὶ φύσων, ἅπαν —— πνεύματος συμπλέον ἐόν, (that *all Things were full of Spirit*) it muſt be underſtood, that when any Pain from Inflations infeſts the Inteſtines, that then Purgatives are neceſſary; and this agrees with daily Obſervation, and his own *Aphor.* 20. *S.* 4. That where Perſons are without Fever, and are troubled with griping Pains, and Pain of the Loins, we muſt evacuate downwards.

In *Scurvies*, whatever Salt reigns, Cathartick evacuate there, and leave fewer Particles behind to be alter'd; and tho' it be common in Scurvies, advanc'd, to hear Complaints of Weakneſs; yet this Symptom often proceeds more from Coagulations on the Limbs than want of Spirits, and therefore 'tis ſafe to evacuate in ſuch a State.

Fernelius, in the Caſe of *Bois-Dauphin*, obſerves, that fat People bear Evacuations with Difficulty, eſpecially if this be

be attempted too violently, or too haſtily; but as he does not ſubjoin any Reaſon, I ſhall deliver my Conjecture in Conjunction with Dr. *Keil*; which is, that ſuch a lax Habit contracts the Fibres but ſlowly in reſpect to the Evacuation, or ſuch a Quantity of Spirits are requir'd to contract 'em to their ordinary Tone, that the Brain is much drain'd, and the equal Diſtribution is dropt; hence in *Faintings* Catharticks are dangerous, where the Spirits are under any Failure; but if this *Syncope* proceed from ſuch a Cauſe as requires the Uſe of Catharticks, ſuch is a Purging Med'cine given, but by ſome imprudent Meaſures curb'd, and *gelt* in the time of its Operation, then we muſt ſupply the Danger of uſing 'em with Purging Glyſters; and the *Syncope* muſt be reliev'd for a while by volatile Spirits, Cordials, and nutritive Drinks and Diet.

'Tis a juſt Obſervation of *Riverius*, that Childbed-Women may bear Phyſick, if indicated, after the 9th Day of their Labour; becauſe at ſuch a time the *Lochia* are moſtly compleated; which, however, they can't before, by Reaſon

Reaſon of the Flux of Blood, as well as their Want of Spirits.

The Doſe of Catharticks is practically to be gueſs'd at by the States of Blood according to *Joël*; and as the bilious and ſerous States are moſt fluxile, ſo any Irritation ſuffices to ſpunge out the Contents from the Mouths of the Glands, and they eaſily obey ſuch a Shock: But as *Pituitous* Humours, and *Atrabilious* ones leave a Maſs of Phlegm on the Fibres to cloath 'em; ſo 'tis neceſſary the Med'cine given, ſhou'd irritate ſtrongly before it can penetrate into them. If Dr. *Cockburn* can come nearer to the Certainty of the Doſe, I ſhall be glad of ſuch an uſeful Advancement.

Some grant, others deny Purgatives can be ſafely given in any Peſtilential Caſes; *Hodges in Peſte Lond.* does not praiſe 'em, but allows 'em in great Cacochymies, and in other Symptoms in this Diſeaſe; but ſays, Suppoſitories are ſafer; however, in Peſtilential Caſes *Lenients* are allowable, which evacuate ſo gently, if indicated, that the Spirits are not thereby evaporated, nor prejudiced.

Hauſtus

Haustus Amarus.

℞ Elix. Proprietat. tartarisat. g. xx. Aq. Lact. alexiter. ʒ ij. Aq. Epidem. Absinth. mag. comp. a. ʒ j. m. f. haustus mane sumendus.

The Bitter Draught.

Take Elixir *Proprietatis*, made with Salt of Tartar, twenty Drops; alexiterial Milk-Water, two Ounces; Epidemick Water, Wormwood compound, of each one Dram; mix and make a Draught to be taken in the Morning.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Mixture seems adapted to kill the Worms, and to take off all the Symptoms occasion'd by 'em, upon Condition they are not fix'd upon the Parts.

It is a great Deobstruent, for by correcting the Acid in the Blood, it dissolves the Coagulations, and Concretions from whence the Blood and Spirits stagnate in the Capillaries, and create

create particular Obſtructions; hence in the *Rachitis*, where the Spirits, according to *Mayow* and *Gliſſon*, are clogg'd with a viſcous Vehicle, they ſtagnate in ſome ſmall Ramifications of the Nerves, and where they don't irradiate, there the Parts, for want of this neceſſary Juice, pine and grow marcid, and various Diſtortions happen; for as *Waldſchmidt* wittily obſerves, when the Muſcles are not nouriſh'd, and the Bones are too plentifully ſupply'd, there the Bones grow in Length, but the Muſcles not growing, the Bones can only grow crooked; like as a Cord ty'd to a young Bough, the more the Bough grows, the more crooked it is, ſince the Cord obliges it to turn towards it: In ſuch a Caſe, after proper Evacuations premis'd, ſuch a Mixture as this attenuates all the Juices gradually, till the Individual Parcels are diſſolv'd, and then the nervous Liquor runs on afreſh, and is equally diſtributed to all the Parts; 'tis this unequal Diſtribution of the Spirits which makes the Heads of ſuch Ricketty Children larger, and *Thom* wittier than ordinary.

The

The Stomachs of Children are ſtuff'd with a *viſcid* and an *acid Saburra*, which produces a large Scene of Symptoms, ſuch are Colicks, Convulſions, Coagulations of the Diet, and ſuch Diſorders: Now, after you have made 'em puke with Oxymel and Oil of Almonds, and gently evacuated ſome of the *Fomes* of theſe Diſeaſes, by Stool; this Mixture is uſeful to correct the remaining Part of the exotick Juices, and to take off the wandring Symptoms.

Anorexy's often proceed from viſcous Phlegm lining the Coats of the Stomach, and covering the Mouths of the Glands; and this moſt frequently happens to Brandy-Drinkers, for the Spirits preſently coagulate the *Mucus* into an *Offa alba*; and thus it ſticks cloſe to the Mouths, nor is it eaſily waſh'd off. The Load muſt be carry'd upwards and downwards, by Emeticks and Purgatives; the Patient muſt forbear any farther *Debauches*; and Bitters will attenuate the remaining Part of the *Muçus*, and open the Glands, and reſtore the Appetite.

'Tis known that Bitters are good in *Anaſarca's*, becauſe it proceeding from

Obſtructions in the Mouths of the reconveying Lymphaticks, they attenuate the Viſcid by their active Particles, and conſequently dig open the obſtructed Channels; the *Lympha* thus invigorated, and the Fibres ſtrengthned and reſtor'd to their elaſtick Tone, the Fluids begin afreſh to be hurry'd forward without Impediment.

In *Hypochondriaciſm*, bitter Mixtures perform all Duties; for they attenuate the viſcous and ſluggiſh Humours, they open the Obſtructions of the ſecretory Ducts, they corroborate the Fibres every where, and reſtore their due oſcillatory Motion; they correct the abounding Acid, they promote Urine, and in ſhort, where-ever the Humours are apt to ſtagnate, they gently keep the Circulation on Foot; and if good and nouriſhing Diet, as alſo moiſtning and diluting Med'cines be given at the ſame time, you will correct all the reigning *Vitia* of the Fluids and Fibres, and reſtore ſuch to their priſtine State of Health; but theſe Patients are generally weariſom to the Phyſicians, as well as themſelves, for nothing can be done in this Caſe without Patience, and they are ſorry Patterns

terms of it, for *cunctando restituit rem.*

I cannot see the Reason why Stomachicks shou'd, according to Dr. *Fuller*, be given without a Vehicle; for I look upon this Mixture to be very agreeable, and to be very useful; and as Medicines are look'd upon to communicate their Vertues by an immediate Contact, so the more Glands are faulty, the larger Space the Med'cine occupies, it the more certainly relieves; for as in external Tumours or Ulcers, the Topicks ought to be apply'd over the whole vitiated Fibres, so it is in such a Case in the Stomach, where every Gland is obstructed by a *Mucus* over its Orifice, and a Vehicle most conveniently reaches each Gland; however, in Cases of Vomiting, Fluids do not agree so well; but the less Bulk the Med'cine taken has, the better.

I shall remark here, that such, whose Stomachs are lin'd with a *Saburra* of viscid Phlegm, don't receive so sudden Relief, as others who have no such Load; and hence it is we find that *Debauchees* receive no Relief from small Quantities of Cordials; for as the Vertue of such Med'cines can't enter eas-

ly by the Pores of the Stomach, the Round they muſt take, to enter the Blood, is tedious; and Part of the Vertue is obtunded before it arrives at it; and this is more evident in taking Vomits, becauſe when ſuch have taken one, for ſome time after they can hardly bear any thing ſtrong, till a freſh *Saburra* is ſpu'd out from the Orifices of the Stomach Glands.

Our Learned Countryman *Sydenham* commends Bitters in the Intervals of the Gout, becauſe he looks upon the adequate Cauſe of it to depend upon an ill Digeſtion; I ſhall not diſpute this Affair, but muſt beg Leave to recede from this Opinion, becauſe I never have yet found that Bitters have prevented Fits of the Gout; however, I ſhall add, that if we follow *Bruële* in giving ſome gentle Cathartick, when ſuch (who have this unfortunate Diſorder returning) find a Fulneſs at the Stomach, as they often do before a Fit, we ſhall leſſen the Violence of the Fit by this Procedure, as I have often experienc'd. As for throughly preventing Fits and Returns of the Gout, I leave it to *Advertiſers*; becauſe, till we have found out ſome Secret for this,

as

as the Bark is for Remiſſions, I ſhall leave the Laborants to ſtruggle with their Misfortune; in which Phyſicians are of little Uſe, ſave in *anomalous Gouts.*

After due Shocks given to the Bowels, by a due Uſe of Emeticks and Cathartick, ſuch Bitters open Obſtructions in the Gall-Bladder, and cure *Jaundices*, which depend on an Obſtruction from a viſcid and ſluggiſh State of Blood.

The Acid abounding in the Stomach Juices, irritates and produces Pains in it, which ſuch a Bitter relieves; for Experience and Experiments teach us, that Bitters are an Enemy to Acids; and *Horſtius* adviſes *Elixir Proprietatis* in Broth, in ſuch a Caſe, which will dilute the Acid; hence, in Colicks from ſuch a State, it is a proper *Alterative.*

In an ill Concoction, where the Contents taken in by the Mouth are not ſufficiently digeſted; that is, where the Juice contain'd in the fibrous Parts of the Meat is not extracted, nor exalted to a ſufficient Pitch of Fermentation, when it is ſo drawn out, *Elixir Proprietatis* is a good Remedy.

In *Worm-Fevers*, Bitters are neceſſary, for *ablatâ causâ tollitur effectus*, and this is uſeful on a double Account, both becauſe it kills, and carries 'em off in ſmall Parcels; and *Foreſtus* obſerves well, that more violent Remedies cauſe Death in ſuch, becauſe they raiſe Convulſions, *Syncope's*, and a Train of ill Symptoms, which ſuch a gentle Remedy does not; we muſt avoid the Diet, the *Ova*, according to *Theodorus Aldes* and *Græſius*, breed in.

Bitters are admirable in preventing the dangerous Effects of the Bites of Animals, which proceed from a Coagulation of the Maſs, and at laſt a full Stop to the Motion of the Blood and Spirits; and this Compoſition is peculiarly adapted to the Spirits, and is by all look'd on as as Alexipharmack, even commended by all in Prevention of the *Peſtis*, as *Dolæus*, *Angelus Sala*, and others teſtify.

The *Intemperies* of any of the Bowels *ſine Materiâ*, I take to be *Laxity* and *Tenſion*; and as they don't receive this Taint, but from ſome preceding Fault in the Fluids; ſo the *Laxity* of a *Viſcus* proceeds from ſerous or viſcous Blood, which ſoaking the Fibres in

in it, makes 'em longer and broader (or as ſome will have it, makes 'em recede farther from the Original.) In ſuch a Condition, theſe Bitters have a good Effect in ſtrengthening 'em; hence, in *Cachexies*, they are much commended; in the firſt place, becauſe they amend the vapid State of Blood, and then the Fibres every where returning to their ordinary Dimenſions, the Fluids will be ſent forward as before.

Bitters have heretofore been us'd in intermitting Fevers, to prevent the Return, but the Bark has ſuperſeded moſt of 'em, ſave *Chamomile-Flowers*, and *Sal Abſinthii*, from both which I have ſeen good Effects.

That *Inflation of the Hypochondres*, which the Ancients name *Inflatio Lienis*, is help'd by this Mixture, as *Horſtius* obſerves on this Diſorder; but this being only Wind pent up in the Bowels, by attenuating the *Bullæ*, they crack, and paſs upwards in *Ructus*, or downwards in a *Crepitus*, and thus we are rid of it: However, that permanent Inflation which attends the laſt Scene of Diſeaſes, cannot be ſuppos'd to be reliev'd by them, becauſe this

ſeems an Effect of the Humours ſtag-
nating irremediably there, where they
ferment and inflate, in Proportion, the
Fibres.

If the Glands leading to the *Pan-
creas Aſellii* be not too much ob-
ſtructed, Bitters do open 'em, and re-
lieve all Symptoms attending ſuch an
Obſtruction; ſuch are a *Cœliack Paſ-
ſion*; but I have ſeen all the Part
here ſo indurated, even in Children
that nothing cou'd paſs thro' the La-
cteals, and conſequently a *Macies* and
Death enſu'd.

Dolæus, p. 625. commends the Uſe
of *Elixir Proprietatis* in the *Emanſio* o
the *Menſes*; for ſuch a ſpare Efflux o
'em depending on phlegmatick Juices
this correcting them, and the Blood
returning to its ſound State, they re-
turn in due Quantity, becauſe the Cauſe
rooted out, the Symptoms ceaſe; the
Root cut, the Fruit's prevented.

All Symptoms from a *Chloroſis* are
moſt ſafely and ſurely reliev'd by this
Elixir, becauſe they depending on a
teſtudineous Motion of the Fluids,
this will inſpire 'em with freſh Vigour,
and recirculate 'em without any Vio-
lence: Hence, in ſhort, all Chronical
Diſeaſes

Diſeaſes depending on a vapid State of Blood are reliev'd by ſuch a Mixture.

Humid Aſthma's receive Relief from ſuch a Mixture out of the Fit, becauſe it corrects the viſcid and phlegmatick Matter in the Maſs of Blood, and prevents future Exudations from the Glands of the *Bronchiæ*, and conſequently freſh ſupplies from thence; and hence *P. T. Prax. Chymiatric. rational.* approves in this Caſe a Decoction, agreeable to the preſent Preſcription; becauſe, as the poor Maſs of Blood is moved but leiſurely in the Veſſels, it drops ſome of its Particles at every Port; and improving this Maſs, invigorates its Motion, and thus it ſecerns fewer of them; ſo, ſuch Mixtures containing fixt or volatile Salts, as well as volatile oily Particles, enriching is a neceſſary Sequel, and to this generally ſucceeds a more brisk and accelerated Circulation, and the *Fomes* of ſuch a Diſtemper is prevented.

It is obſerv'd, that ſuch who take too frequently of Mixtures with *Elixir Proprietatis*, fall into *Hæmorrhages*, which are dangerous in Proportion to the

Quantity taken; as I have known happen to such who have taken an unusual Quantity of volatile Spirits; and this *Waldschmidt* has remark'd to us; which is the Reason, why, as I have said above, *Dolæus* commends it in such who want to have some Flux of Blood promoted; so that we may not stand in need of *Borellus's Planta Hæmagoga*; C. 4. Obs. 91. One of the best Ingredients of the *Elixir* is never well dissolv'd in the ordinary way of preparing; as was made evident to me in that *Course of Chymistry* I was an Eye Witness of; because the *Myrrh* with Spirit of Wine alone left many Parts undissolv'd; which, when blended with Salt of Tartar, and made *per Deliquium* into a Pap, easily dissolv'd, and made a fine Tincture.

Having taken Notice already, that this *Elixir* is good to promote the *menstruous Flux*; by an *Analogy* we may conclude it useful in promoting the *Lochia*; but also where-ever we are oblig'd to promote any Excretion from the *Uterus*, it is of great Use: Hence if after the Birth, the *After-Burden* should not force its Way, or it were not found necessary to extract it

it by the Hand; ſuch a Mixture, juſtly proportion'd, will not fail of having admirable Effects; I am not ſpeaking of *Paracelſus*'s Preparation with an Acid, which, tho' a good Medicine, yet is not very convenient in this Caſe.

In a *Vertigo*, where the Spirits tilt againſt the Walls of the Nerves, and move irregularly; their Direction is not in a ſtreight Line to the Ends of the Nerves, but they move more *undiquaque*, and jog the *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*; which produces a rotatory and undulating Motion, for the time that irregular Motion laſts; now this proceeds from the *Flatulency* of of the Juices (ἄπαν τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ συμπλέον ἐστὶν) which *Species* of State contains Particles apt enough to produce ſuch Symptoms; becauſe the frequent Circulation of the Blood attenuates the Globules, and the Air contain'd in 'em becoming leſs hemm'd in, jerks itſelf into various Directions with ſome Fury, eſpecially againſt the Sides of the Nerves, and produces this *Vertigo*; what then will attenuate the Chyle, before it arrives at the Blood, to a ſufficient Pitch, will prevent theſe irre-

gular and ſudden Attenuations, and the Effects from this, and will prevent a *Vertigo*; and therefore we find ſuch a Mixture uſeful in this Diſeaſe, after due Evacuations premis'd.

As to the *external Ulcers*, this Elixir is good, both in regard of the *Myrrh* and the *Aloes*, they cleanſe and deterge 'em; but as to internal ones, its Vertues are ſo much obtunded e'er it reach the Part affected, that little can be ſaid for it; but Bitters preſerve from *Putrefaction*; the eſſential Notion of which includes a *Niſus* to *Avolation* of ſome Watry Particles, the *Exaltation* of *Sulphurs*, and in ſhort Diſunion; Bitters preſerve this Mixture of the Blood.

If *Hannius* obſerve right, it is eſteem'd in Colicks from *malignant Flatus*; which I take in this ſenſe; we often ſee Perſons under malignant Fevers fall into Colicks, from Exhalations rais'd in the Inteſtines, which happens from the Contents in them rarify'd into Air; in ſuch Caſes it gently carries the Matter, and the *Flatus* downwards, without weakning the the Sick; and attenuates the *Bulla* that contain 'em, as *Albrechtus* informs us.

I have

I have known an *Iliack* Paſſion rais'd from Worms, as well as *Joannes de Muralto* has, in an elderly Woman; and which I took off by Opiates, and ſuch a Mixture as this in a good Proportion, and then ceas'd all the Symptoms thence ariſing, *viz.* the *Deliquia* and *Hyſterick Strangulations*, which were only rais'd by Conſent, and had an entire Dependence on the abovenam'd Cauſe.

As to the *Tormina Infantum*, which are rais'd by their Phlegmatick *Saburra* in the Inteſtines, it performs and anſwers all Intentions, very readily, and is a Med'cine fitted for their Age, as every *She* can inform you.

Brandius takes notice of a *Dyſentery*, rais'd from Worms; for by their *Proboſcides*, or their *triſulcous* Mouths they often gnaw the Inteſtines themſelves, and make their Paſſage ev'n thro' the *Umbilicus*, as we have known; hence the Veſſels may run the ſame Fate; now in ſuch a Caſe, the Healing the eroded Veſſel will not ſerve to prevent farther Danger, without due Regard to the Cauſe, by killing of them, and evacuating of 'em, and a due Proportion of this *Elixir* will anſwer that Inten-

Intention, after which you may pro ceed to the Cure of the *Dyſentery* b proper Alteratives.

Lewenhoek, p. 37. *de ſtructurâ cere bri* mentions a Diſſection of a Per ſon who died of a Convulſion, an whoſe Brain, in its cortical Part was ſtuff'd with a gelatinous Sub ſtance; and *Anhornius* follows *C. Piſ* in aſſerting that the Brain was too Serous in the ſame Caſe; and I re member a Child, whoſe Ventricle were fill'd with *Serum* upon Convul ſions; hence, whenever a Phlegma tick or Serous Conſtitution brings on Convulſions; this Mixture is conveni ent, firſt as a Purgative, and then in a leſs Proportion, as an Alterative; and if at the ſame time you add *Met skerus*'s Spirit, you will compleat the Work, eſpecially if, with *Hegner*, you add Opiates; but I am to be under ſtood to ſpeak of ſuch Convulſions as are not throughly ſetled.

In ſhort there are few Diſeaſes in Children, where this is not an excel lent Mixture; for, as *Ettmuller*, *Sylvius*, *Dolæus*, *Waldſchmidt*, *Harris*, and Crouds of Authors teſtify, moſt of their Dif orders depend on a phlegmatick *Sa burra*,

burra, and that such Med'cines as exalt this into a middle State, do conduce; so in *Pavors*, where the Children awake with Fears and Cries, the lazy Spirits move slowly forwards, and being longer arrested in the Passages of the Brain than they ought, various Agitations, and consequently Dreams, suitable to the reigning Humours, arise; now such a Mixture gives a just Motion to the Spirits, and then few Dreams arise. In an *Hydrocephalus*, the Reticular Fibres of the *Cutis* are crouded with a Load of Phlegm, which makes slow Advances in its Return to the Heart, in proportion to what is heap'd up by the Arteries; and consequently the Skin tumefies, and the Colour of the Tumour shews the Stamp it is of; now after proper Evacuations made by some Mercurial Purgative, this Mixture exalts the Humours, and they by this Mechanism begin to recirculate, and the Fibres lessen, and the Disease, if not riveted, is carry'd off.

In *Catarrhs*, where the Changes of Weather contribute much to change the Pores, and obstruct 'em, as *Hippocrates* remarks, *L.* 3. *Aph.* 1. αἱ μεταβολαὶ

ταβολαὶ τῶν ὡρέων μάλιστα τίκτουσι νοσήματα
(Changes of Weather chiefly bree
Diſtempers;) in ſuch a Caſe the Bloo
is loaden with a new Supply of *Serum*
and the Lungs become over-croude
thereby; proper Evacuations ough
firſt to be made; after which Deple
tion, this Mixture will puſh the Bloo
to the Extremities, and cauſe the Chi
dren to breathe forth the ſuperabound
ing aqueous Particles, and divert the
from the Lungs, ſo that any gentl
Expectorant will complete the Worl
In an accidental *Macies* from *Worm*
or *Obſtructions* of the *Lacteals*, thi
Mixture having rooted out the Origi
nal Cauſe, the Symptoms thence ari
ſing will gradually ceaſe. In the *Sca*
bies Humida, the acid Salts are ſup
pos'd moſtly to reign in the Maſs
and therefore after proper Evacuati
ons, we find the ingenious *Waldſchmid*
to commend this *Elixir Proprietatis* a
an excellent Med'cine, as it correct
the Acid that lacerates the Fibres.

Bolus Reſumptivus.

Pulv. è Chel. Canc. C. ℈ j. Sperm
Cet. Gr. xv. Caſtor. Sal. Succin. Croc.
a. Gr.

a. Gr. iv. Confect. Alkerm. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus, ſumat ſextâ quâq; horâ, &c.

The refreſhing Bolus.

Take Gaſcoigns Powder 1 Scruple, Sperma Ceti 15 Grains, Caſtor, Salt of Amber, Saffron, of each 4 Grains, Confection of Alchermes, what ſuffices to make a Bolus, to be taken every 6th Hour.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is not the Doctor's own Preſcription, however having been done in concert with another, the Dr. by Approbation made it his own.

Where any *Acid* reigns in the Stomach or Blood, the Gaſcoigns Powder gives it Sanction; if any *Acrimony* reign, the Sperma Ceti is good, and obtunds it; the other Med'cines ſeem adapted for the Supply of *Motion* and *Quantity* of the Spirits. Let us then take a View in what Diſeaſe ſuch Cauſes may preſide. In the firſt place, we ſhall upon Examination find, that Hypochondriack Perſons abound with an Acid in their Blood and Juices; where there

there are frequent Stagnations; whe
the Spirits are ſparingly ſupply'd, a
where Aſthma's frequently happe
this Med'cine corrects the Acid th
gives Riſe to all theſe Symptoms, a
conſequently is found to ſerve o
Turn in *Hypochondriack Aſthmas.*

Such a Mixture may be given to W
men upon a Suppreſſion of the *Lochi*
becauſe the Veſſels will be thereby re
lax'd, the Motion of the Blood wi
be invigorated, and the Flux, if no
ſettled upon any *Viſcus*, will be repro
moted, as I have known often done
the Dangers theſe poor Creatures run
of ſuffering under ſuch a Retention,
are certain and fatal; for that Fever
which *Willis* calls the *Peſtis Sororum*, is
generally a Sequel of this Suppreſſion;
and to ſay, how many are ſwallow'd
up by the Grave from it, wou'd be
but a fruitleſs Labour to recount to
ſuch as have but entred the Threſhold
of Practice.

In the *Small-Pox* 'tis obſervable, that
often for Want of Spirits they don't
break plentifully out; as alſo that up-
on Miſmanagements they often retreat,
to the infinite Damage of poor Pati-
ents; in ſuch a Caſe, this Mixture, or

ſome

some analogous one, serves to add fresh Life and Motion to the Circle, and we have seen 'em re-appear regularly, and all the Symptoms attending such an *Anomaly* were immediately reliev'd thereupon; but I wou'd have it observ'd with *Sydenham*, that this Fault often proceeds from the Imprudence of busy Nurses, who have usurp'd the *Regimen* of such Patients, by a sort of Prescription, and begin to fansie that Error does not lengthen with the way.

In *sleepy Diseases* the Brain being opplete with an unactive Mass, Spirits are not generated, at least in such a Quantity as is necessary, and they move heavily in the Channels of the medullar Part; now, such a Mixture gives 'em new Motion, attenuates 'em and relieves such slight Fits; but such as proceed from a very deprav'd State of Blood, cannot be suppos'd to receive any Relief from this Mixture, but we must have recourse to the Evacuation of the Mass by Purgatives; to the *Stimuli* externally apply'd; and to the stronger Attenuants; in order to rid the Stomach, the Blood and the Brain of some large Parcel of their impoverish'd Contents, after which the small Remainder will

will be anew exalted, and more active Bodies being daily thrown in, the Symptoms will abate as the Fluids begin to better; and, unleſs the Cauſe depends on ſome incorrigible *Vitium* of the Solids, or on advanc'd Age, they will recover.

Such Females, whoſe unactive and ſedentary Life have heap'd up Plenty of phlegmatick and acid Juices in their Blood, are often infeſted with the *cold hyſterick Diſeaſe*, where, as *Bagl'vi* well obſerves, they often feel ſomewhat, as if cold Water were pour'd upon their Heads; they complain of Faintneſs, and Cold Sweats, and are much diſpirited. In ſuch a Caſe, beſides the Chalybeates, ſuch a Mixture refreſhes the Patients, and recovers 'em from ſudden Failures.

In *malignant Fevers*, the Spirits are evaporated, nor can they ſupport the Circulation; ſuch Cordial Powders often in a Day renew Life, ſupply Spirits, and cure thoſe Symptoms depending on this Cauſe; and at laſt, the Matter, which ſeems to have been too intimately blended with the Maſs, may begin to ſeparate by ſome Port, and then the Patient brightens up apace.

That

That ſhort Breath which attends malignant Diſeaſes, whether Fevers, Small-Pox, or any *Species* of Fever, is reliev'd by this Mixture, becauſe it lubricates, and makes the Phlegm glide off from the *Bronchiæ*, and alſo irritates the Lungs to throw off its Contents, and laſtly it rears the Spirits.

Convulſive Diſorders proceeding from an *auſtere Acid*, receive Benefit by this Mixture, and *Sylvius* mentions ſuch; but this Mixture being chiefly adapted to any ſudden Failure of Spirits, 'tis beſt to rely on the Chalybeates for Cure; or, at leaſt, on ſuch Med'cines as will correct the prevailing State then reigning.

'Tis not very eaſy to account for *hyſterick Colicks*, ſome of 'em are more Chronical than others, which depends upon the Degrees of Impaction, or upon the Difference of Parts it ſeizes on. For it may happen, that the Acid may fix upon the Surface of the Inteſtines, where, being blended with the Contents of that *Canal*, it galls, irritates, frets and erodes the Glands, and all the Fibres there, and brings on other diſmal Symptoms; in ſuch a Suppoſal, the

the Cure will be completed with the more Eaſe, becauſe the Cauſe is leſs fix'd; for in this Caſe, having premis'd ſuch mild *Lenients* as will evacuate the *Saburra* gently from off the Surface of the Guts, by an Infuſion of *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, and *Salt of Tartar* in Water, ſweeten'd with *Syrup of Roſes*, given and repeated at proper Diſtances, by ſome Mixture of the ſame Nature with this *Recipe*, along with *Opiates*; the Cure will be readily completed.

But if, according to *Willis*, the Cauſe neſtle in our Nerves, the Cure will be more difficult, and even ſometimes impoſſible; becauſe Palſies are frequently a Conſequence of this *Species* of *Colick*, as I have experienc'd. In this Caſe, the Spirits are put into Hurries by the Paſſions of the Mind, by our Diet; and in ſhort, by any of our *Non-naturals*, or *Non-neceſſaries* being faulty in any eminent Degree; this is properly a convulſive Caſe, and is to be treated, as I have frequently inculcated, by proper Evacuations, all the teſtaceous and alcaline Med'cines, Chalybeates, Diluents, and Opiates; but, if the Contractions of the Nerves, frequently repeated, have produc'd Inflations on

the

the Membranes, Stagnations in the ſmall *Surculi* of the Veſſels of the Meſentery or Inteſtines, or become incapable by their own Obſtructions to irradiate the Parts; here the *Phyſician* muſt give Place to the *Divine*, for Med'cines are then of no Uſe, unleſs we will agree to *Verulam*'s Εὐθανασία, which, however, is very variable, according to the Nature of the reigning Diſeaſe.

Aquæ Medicatæ.

℞ Mann. Opt. ʒ ij ſs. diſſolv. in ℔ j. Aq. Strethamenſis, & ſuperbibat. ℔ iij. ſs. Aquæ ejuſdem.

℞ Syr. Flor. Perſicor. ʒ ij. capiat in primo Hauſtu Aq. Northallenſ. purgant. & ſuperbibat ℔ iiij. Aq. ejuſdem.

Medicated Waters.

Take Manna of Alexandria, two Ounces and half, diſſolve it in one Pint of *Stretham* Waters, and let him drink

drink above it three Pints and half.

Take Syrup of Peach Flowers, two Ounces; let her take it in the first Draught of the *North-Hall* Waters, drinking above it four Pints of the same.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Purgative Waters have various Compositions, and, tho' they carry off Humours, are stock'd with Salts that produce various Effects according to the Nature of 'em: *Lister* takes Notice, that *Stretham* breeds the Stone, and causes Astriction: That *North-Hall* raises Thirst, causes *Diarrhœa's*, and other Evacuations, and cause Heats; however, in general this agrees in Common with other Purgatives, for they carry off whatever lodges on the Canal of the Intestines, and therefore, in case of bilious Colicks, where the watry Particles dilute the Bile, and the Salts provoke the Fibres to a more violent peristaltick Motion, there they act the Part of Evacuatros

vacuators ſpecifically; ſo that the acrid and ſulphureous, or bilious Particles muſt be afterwards corrected by Diluents and Acids, or Salſo-Acids.

In *Head-achs* from an exalted State of Blood, the Redundance of the Humours being carry'd gently off, without raiſing Diſturbance in the Blood, the remaining Taint is eaſily corrected by diluting the Salts, and drinking cooling Tea's of *China*, *Sarſa*, &c. boil'd.

And as other Purgatives don't agree in Fits of the Stone, ſo neither do theſe; but I wou'd be underſtood to ſpeak of a large Stone, which they can't move; and it wou'd be prejudicial to endeavour it, for nothing can follow but Inflammations and Ulcers, which become incurable, becauſe of their troubleſom Lodger, which keeps the Parts, once wounded, always disunited, notwithſtanding your ſtrongeſt Endeavours: This I wou'd have underſtood not only in a Stone of the Kidneys, but in *that* of the Bladder alſo.

I have above hinted, that *Hæmoptoe's* bear no Purgatives, but in theſe Waters there is ſomewhat ſuperadded, which makes 'em ſtill more diſagree-

able in Spittings of Blood; for beſides their irritating Salt which wou'd more *erode* the Veſſel, already broke, the Quantity, neceſſary to make 'em produce their Effects, wou'd yet more divide the Veſſels by Diſtenſion; and thus the *Dilaceration* and *Eroſion* wou'd both enſue; which, as all muſt own, who know any Thing in Phyſick, require two Indications.

Itchings and *Eruptions* are often cur'd by a prudent Uſe of theſe Waters; for as Evacuation, Dilution, and Correction ſeem to be all that are requir'd, all of 'em perform the two firſt; but it is to be own'd, they don't all of 'em correct: for ſome of 'em contain Salts of ſuch a Nature, as will produce Eruptions, inſtead of curing 'em; and therefore Judgment is requir'd in this Affair, which I ſhall ſpeak more of in the *Appendix.*

Bolus Hæmorrhoïdalis.

℞ Pulp. Caſſiæ recens extract. ʒ ij. Flor. Sulphur. ℈ ſs. m. f. Bolus horâ quartâ pomeridian. ſumendus, & horâ decimâ manè, & ſuperbibat hauſtulum Aq. Lact. Alexiter.

The Hæmorrhoïdal Bolus.

Take Pulp of Caſſia new drawn, two Drams; Flowers of Brimſtone, half a Scruple, mix and make a Bolus to be taken at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, and Ten in the Morning, and let him take a Draught of Milk-Water upon it.

OBSERVATIONS.

AS to the blind *Hæmorrhoïds* (where Tumours breed both internally and externally) the Cauſes that concur to produce 'em, often depend on the *Faces* making a longer *Demur* in the Inteſtines than they ought; from whence it happens that the Blood-Veſſels being compreſs'd, cannot recirculate their Contents in a due Quantity, and more being brought by the Arteries than is reconvey'd, the Parts tumefy, and occaſion theſe Tumours; and if we ſuppoſe the Blood to be viſcous and unfit for Circulation, the ſame will happen; hence, in ſuch a Caſe, Pains attend; and the beſt Method to relieve theſe Pains, to promote the *Faces*, and the Return of the Blood, is this

Mixture; for it ſoftens the *Faces*, and carries 'em off; it attenuates; as alſo by its ſmooth Particles allays the acrimonious Humours, and for ſuch Cauſes only, is this Bolus given; *Pulverinus* has ſuch an one, *P.* 558. *C.* 62.

It often happens that ſharp Humours are blended with the *Mucus* of the Inteſtines, and produce dreadful Colicks, for they corrode the Fibres; in ſuch a Condition, it will be convenient, gently and frequently to evacuate the Humours, and ſuch a Mixture will ſheath the Humours, and prevent the pointed Salts doing farther Miſchief, as well as gently carry 'em downwards.

Balſam of Sulphur outwardly apply'd in ſuch Tumours, does Service in allaying the Pain, and diſperſing the Tumour; and I have known a Mixture of the Yolk of an Egg and Brandy, apply'd for the ſame Purpoſe.

Where-ever any Acrimony reigns in our Blood, ſmooth and oily Med'cines, as *Bohnius* well obſerves, obtund it; hence ſome commend Sulphur in Conſumptions; becauſe, as many proceed from conſumptive Parents, and inherit their Eſtates and Diſeaſes equally, ſo ſuch from their Infancy are infeſted with

with an inbred Acrimony, which grows with their Age, and at Length corrupts the tender Parts, and particularly the Lungs; ſuch ought to take ſulphureous Med'cines to temper this Acrimony e'er it have play'd any tragical Game on the *Viſcera*.

In *Aſthma's* where the Blood is apt to effervеſce, and yet the Phlegm ſticks cloſe to the *Bronchiæ*, as it generally does in ſuch a Conſtitution, becauſe the Heat evaporates the *Serum*, that ouzes from the Glands, into a glutinous Subſtance, and makes it ſtick; in this Caſe, the preſent Mixture lubricates the Paſſages; ſo that as Ships, to uſe *Cheſneau's* Compariſon, glide off the Stocks, by the Help of tallow'd Boards, ſo does the Phlegm from off the Tract of the Glands and Fibres it ſticks to, and thus is it ſhook off, and cough'd eaſily up: An Effervеſcence is not rais'd by ſuch a Med'cine, and we are at Leiſure to quell this Commotion by what aqueous, mucilaginous, or acid Drugs we pleaſe; however, one Caution I ſhall remind you of, which is, that as too warming and inciding Med'cines, or leſs warming given in too large a Quantity, do evaporate the

moſt ſerous Particles, and ſo accidentally incraſſate; ſo too much aqueous Drugs, or a Diet too watry, ſtocks the Blood with an unneceſſary, or rather a dangerous Quantity, and in this manner, the Lungs in the Act of Compreſſion ſqueeze out theſe Particles into their *Bronchiæ*, and thus the *Aſthma* is kept on Foot, which by a certain Quantity of ſuch Drugs and Diet, as wou'd only cool without over-ſtocking the Blood, wou'd ceaſe by the gentle Pectorals, Lubricants and Inciders, eſpecially when aided by Lenients and Purgatives.

Pulvis Alexiterius.

℞ Pulv. è Chel Comp. Lapid. de Goa à 3 ij divid. in viij. Chartulas, quarum unam capiat horâ quâque tertiâ in Cochl. *Julapii* (*Chorici*) & ſuperbibat Cochl. tria vel quatuor ejuſdem.

The Alexipharmack Powder.

Take Gaſcoin's Powder, Goa-Stone, of each two Drams; divide 'em into eight Papers, take one every third Hour

Hour in a Spoonful of the (Chorical) Julep, and let 'em drink three or four Spoonfuls above it.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Powder, with the Cordial Julep of Black-Cherry-Water, Treacle-Water, Pæony and Pearl; as alſo the *Sal Volatile* Drops were his common Preſcriptions in Fevers.

In common Fevers the Vigour of the Inflammation being partly over, the State ſucceeds; in which the Patients are, as I may ſay, at their *Solſtice*, and neither better nor worſten for many Days. In this Caſe, 'tis the Buſineſs of a Phyſician, narrowly to view which way Nature deſigns to expell her Enemy; if the Spirits grow languid in the Struggle, there is Danger that the putrid Particles cannot be thrown off without ſome Aſſiſtance given; and therefore, in ſuch a Caſe, theſe Med'cines are proper to ſupport the Spirits, and determine the Point; and, yet farther, if the Spirits are not rear'd by ſuch, Bliſters added with *Emplaſtra Solarea* are all we can do.

Dr: *Slare*, in a ſmall Treatiſe on *Bezoar*, &c. will allow little Advantage from ſuch abſorbent Drugs; but were it only for its abſorbing Quality, it may be allow'd of ſome uſe; however, certain we are that *Pearl*, *Coral*. *Antim*. *Diaphoretic*. and *moſt* Shell-Powders do boil or efferveſce when Acids are pour'd on, as the Learned Dr. *Grew on Mixtures* has convinc'd us; and that therefore ſome of theſe are to be rely'd on: The Acid in the Blood will thus be abſorb'd, and conſequently all the dire Effects from thence prevented; *Such are fatal Coagulations on the Brain*, from whence ariſe *Deliria*, *Coma's*, and ſuch like: *On the Lungs*, from whence proceed anhelous Breathings, and malignant Peripneumonies: *On the Stomach*, from whence proceed Vomitings, and even Gangrenes in malignant Caſes: *On the Liver*, from whence fatal Jaundices appear; and in ſhort, *on any of the Viſcera*.

In *Heartburns* theſe Powders do Service, ſuppoſing 'em to proceed from *acid Humours* that are very ſharp, and corrode the Stomach; for, 'tis a vulgar Miſtake to believe they always proceed from thence; becauſe we have often

often known 'em to be occaſion'd by *bilious* Contents, where the ſharp alcaline Salts become corroſive, and give uneaſineſs to the Fibres by ſevere Vellication; and the Diſcovery of ſuch a Cauſe is beſt deſcry'd by Vomits and Stools of a yellow or deeper Colour; by *Ructus* that ſmell like rotten Eggs, and by previous Cauſes which were apt to breed ſuch Humours, ſuch is Brandy, and ſuch like; in ſuch a Caſe, theſe Alcalines avail nothing; we muſt then give all the aqueous, mucous, and acid Drugs, ſuch are Barley-Water, Emulſions common and compounded with *Gum-Arabick*, *Sal Prunell.* and even *Spirits of Nitre*, &c. in order to ſheathe the Acrimony, and to obtund it. This laſt Suppoſal moſtly happens in bilious Fevers, where *Cauſi* are a Sequel; and in this Diſeaſe the foregoing Remedies are alſo fitly given for the Reaſons juſt now cited.

Teſtaceous Powders were advis'd by *Riolanus* in *Diarrhœa's*, and are lately reviv'd by Dr. *Harris*, and are now generally approv'd in 'em; the Reaſon ſeems to be very evident; becauſe watry, or acid Humours being abſorb'd by 'em, and corrected, the Quantity

is leſſen'd, and the irritative Particl
are unedg'd, and conſequently can
gall; and theſe being the original Ca
ſes, are thus taken off; ſo that th
ſmall remaining Irritation may be ea
ſily remedy'd by Opiates.

Vinum Stomachicum.

℞ Sem. Sinap. ʒ iij. Rad. Gentian. ʒ
Sem. Coriand. ʒ j. ſs. Nucem moſca
tam unam, m. infund. ſimul in Vin
Hoccomorenſ. opt. ℔ ij. coletur uſu
tempore, capiat hauſtum ad libitum

The Stomach Wine.

Take Muſtard-Seed, three Drams;
Gentian-Root, one Dram; Coriander-Seed, one Dram and half; one
Nutmeg; infuſe 'em in two Pints of
Hock, let it be ſtrain'd in the Time
of Uſe, and take a Draught at Plea-
ſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHere, by hard Drinking, the
Blood becomes vapid by a Load
of *Serum*, and the Stomach is weaken'd
by

by being relax'd, and fill'd with an uſeleſs *Saburra*; there, Evacuation being premis'd, this Wine reſtores the Tone of the Stomach, corrects the *Mucus* in it, carries off Part of the *Serum* by Urine, invigorates the Remainder, attenuates the Contents of the Inteſtines, and proves carminative; and thus Perſons who have by frequent *Debauches* brought on a valetudinary State of Health upon 'em are inſenſibly reſtor'd.

The Muſtard-Seed makes it peculiarly Diuretick; for it can't fail of producing the ſame Effects upon other Veſſels, as in the Mouth, where it vellicates very ſtrongly; this Irritation is continu'd for a conſiderable Time thro' the whole Syſtem of the Veſſels, ſo that whatever Water is in the Blood is ſqueez'd forth, and the Perſons in Dropſies, which are in the Habit, are drain'd and cur'd.

Let us ſuppoſe the Blood and Spirits over-laden with a vapid Maſs, which being ſo groſs, as to obſtruct the Nerves; this produces a *Palſy*; where according to the Degree, the Senſe only, or the Senſe and Motion are loſt; in ſuch Caſes, if to the pre-

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The Vomiting Potion.

Take Wine of Squills 2 Ounces, Carduus Water 1 Ounce, mix for a Vomit to be taken at 4 or 5 in the Afternoon, drinking above it large Draughts of Carduus Tea.

OBSERVATIONS.

THESE vomiting Potions seem adapted to Dropsical Persons; for 'tis surmis'd that after having irritated the Stomach, some Share of 'em may enter the Blood, and also irritate the Glands and *Pelvis* of the Kidneys to separate their Contents; but I much fear little is to be expected from 'em; for if such pass beyond the Stomach, they run downwards by Stool, and therefore if they work either way, none of 'em have Leisure to pass off by the Kidneys; unless we will, with some, allow Ducts from the Bottom of the Stomach, thro' the *Omentum* to the *Kidneys* or *Bladder*; but this being rather Supposition than Fact, we may reasonably suspend our Judgment. 'Tis very true, that some

Liquids

Liquids pass very suddenly by Urine, after they are swallow'd; we will instance in *Spaw-Waters* and *Punch*; 'tis also own'd, that there is some Difference between the pale Urine of Persons that have drank plentifully, and such whose State of Blood is deprav'd; for that the latter's will subside upon dropping in any alcaline Body, which the former's will not; and therefore it may more readily be granted that the former's has not pass'd the tedious *Meanders* and Rounds of the Thoracick Duct, the Heart, the Lungs, the left Ventricle, the *Aorta* and *Emulgents*; but that the latter's must have done it: But it must be acknowledg'd, that there are some Liquors more pungent than others; and such never fail of increasing the Peristaltick Motion of the Intestines; and doubtless they produce the same Effects on all the Vessels as in the Bowels; and therefore are hurry'd out of the Blood very quickly, and the *Serum* has little Leisure to be ting'd, and the Quantity so dilutes it, that it won't answer the Experiment of Precipitation, either by Alcalines, or by being plac'd on the Fire.

All

All Emeticks do Service in *Humi* *Aſtma's*, where Spitting is not throw up as it ought; for ſuch a Shock a they give cannot fail to break th *Adhæſion*, and give it room for a free Play. They evacuate any *Saburra* i the Stomach, and thus free the Gland of any Obſtruction in their Act of Se cretion, which often happens becauſ of an undue Adhæſion of *Mucus* to 'em

But having deſign'd to treat of *E* *meticks* in the *Appendix*, I ſhall be the Reader's Patience till I come t *it*; where I hope to annex all th uſeful Cautions concerning Vomits which are not a few, nor of ſmall Con ſequence to Practitioners.

Julapium aperiens.

℞ Aq. Ceraſ. nig. ℔ ſs. Aq. abſinth. Comp. ℥ j. rad. Gentian. ʒ j. Tinct. Mart. Mynſicht. Gtt. xxiv. m. f. Ju lap. è quo capiat Cochl. iij. vel iiij. mane quotidie, & horâ ante Prandium.

The aperient Julep.

Take Black Cherry Water half a Pound, Wormwood Water Compound one Ounce, Gentian a Dram, Mynſicht's Tincture

Tincture of Steel twenty four Drops, mix and make a Julep; take three or four Spoonfuls in the Morning, and an Hour before Dinner.

OBSERVATIONS.

ALL Chalybeats corroborate, but none of 'em obſtruct; for all of 'em open Obſtructions, but all of 'em don't heat; none of 'em coagulate, but they all promote the Circulation; for they conſiſt of volatile Sulphurs, and gentle Styptick Particles, as alſo their Weight contributes to give their Sulphurs more Force; hence they open Obſtructions of the Spleen, the *Uterus*, and every where; but it is to obſerv'd, that its Stypticity renders it inconvenient in deobſtructing ſome *Viſcera*, eſpecially ſuch as are not apt to be relax'd, and therefore in all the *Viſcera*, where Watry, Slimy Particles are apt to circulate thro', ſuch are the Uterus, Spleen, *&c.* no Med'cine is more *à propos*; but the Liver being a *Viſcus* too apt to be indurated by the exalted Bile, they are therefore inconvenient Aperients in any Caſe in it.

They

They don't coagulate, becauſe they correct all Acids whoſe Principles only coagulate the Maſs; and therefore in Acid States, which become very Corroſive, and produce ſtupendous Effects, the gentler Tinctures do well; becauſe the Powders of Steel move and exagitate the Blood too violently in ſuch a State, and are to be avoided; hence in Hectical Caſes theſe Tinctures help to correct the Acidities which give 'em their Original; and the *Chalybeat Waters* anſwer all Intentions in ſuch, when unaccompany'd with contra-indicating Symptoms.

In *anaſarcous* Caſes, theſe Med'cines contract the relax'd Fibres, whilſt the ponderous Parts divide the mucous Particles; and being aſſiſted by bitter Infuſions, and volatile Spirits, you may complete the Cure.

In *Hyſterick Fits*, which are accompany'd with a violent Heat, and an *Erratick Fever*, theſe Chalybeats join'd with teſtaceous Med'cines, and Opiates to allay the Hurries attending ſuch Women, compleat the Work, as I have frequently experienc'd; for ſuch poor Unfortunates can't bear the hot Gums of *Aſſa fœtida*, *Galbanum*, nor *Ammoniacum*.

Stomachs which have been much relax'd by drinking Malt Liquors (or ſuch as are too Watry, in great Quantities) in a Morning; may be reliev'd by this Mixture; becauſe once the Contents are evacuated by gentle Emeticks or Catharticks, the remaining *Vitium* ſeems to be the Relaxation of the Fibres of the Stomach, and a vapid Blood; now the Bitters correct the poor State, and the Steel by its Sulphureous Parts alſo contribute to this; but by its Styptick Particles, it corroborates, and ſhortens the relax'd *Viſcus*.

Julapium volatile.

℞ Aq. Lact. alexit. Ceraſ. n. ℔ ſs. Aq. abſinth. mag. C. Mirab. a. ʒ jſs. m. f. Julap. capiat gtt. x. xv. cum Sal. vol. oleoſ. alb. in eo, in Languoribus.

The volatile Julep.

Take alexiterial Milk Water, Black Cherry Water, Wormwood Compound, Mirab. of each 1 Ounce and half, take Sal volatil. Oleoſ. 10 Drops in a Draught of it.

O B-

OBSERVATIONS.

I Knew a Gentleman who was fond of *Sal volatile oleosum*, and having taken above half an Ounce in one Day, produc'd an *Hæmorrhage* at the Nose, so violent, that strong Acids only allay'd it; therefore wherever such an Accident happens any where, 'tis reasonable to avoid any Mixtures with volatile Salts; and hence may we conclude the Use such Spirits are of in Obstructions of the *Menses*, where they powerfully incide and attenuate the gross Humours, which stick in the Glands of the *Uterus*, and produce Suppressions.

These Salts were first invented by *Sylvius*, and commended thro' his whole Works as a *Panpharmacon*; it is a good Improvement upon volatile Salts, whose Use was introduc'd in the Year 1656; so that between their first Use and *Sylvius*'s Invention few Years interven'd.

In all sleepy Cases that depend on a viscid Blood, they recirculate the Juices, and (due Evacuations premis'd) complete the Cure, if at the same time Blisters

Bliſters, ſharp Glyſters with *Coloquintida*, and Purgatives be us'd: But if they happen by Conſent only, you muſt ferret out the original Diſeaſe.

In Loſs of Memory, theſe Volatiles are uſeful, if at the ſame time they be blended with gentle Stypticks; hence is the *Tinctura Lunæ* with *Aq. Lil. or. Convall* commended in this Caſe; becauſe whilſt the viſcid and poor Maſs is attenuated and invigorated, the gentle Styptick corroborates the relax'd Fibres of the Brain, ſo that proper Evacuations firſt being made uſe of, it recovers younger People, and where it is not much fixt.

Theſe Salts are Diuretick and Diaphoretick, becauſe as the Maſs of Blood is ſtock'd with vigorous Salts that irritate the Fibres every where, they don't fail to play their Part on the Glands of the Kidneys, and the *miliary* ones.

It often happens that the Acid in the Blood coagulates the Cake into *Grumes*, and in ſuch a Caſe theſe volatile Salts reduce it to its former Tenuity, and make it recirculate afreſh; this we have ſeen perform'd dextrouſly in external Caſes, and particularly in an

an Infant, whoſe Mother had falle
down many Stairs; the Infant, whe
born, had a Tumour on one Ear a
large as its Head, which the Midwi
advis'd to be cut off; but the Parent
by the Advice of a Prudent and Ur
derſtanding Surgeon, ſpurn'd the Fo
ly of the Creature, and calling me i
to his Aſſiſtance, we agreed upon
Mixture made up with *Spirit of Wi*
volatile Salt Armoniack, and a litt
Saccharum Saturni; by the frequer
Uſe of this Mixture the Part began t
ſubſide, the grumous Blood diſpers'
and the Ear appear'd, and in ſhort, a
Symptoms diſappear'd, and the Chil
for this happen'd above ſix Years ag
now enjoys perfect Health, ſave th
the *Meatus Auditorius* is a little bung
up, and perhaps grown together, an
the Ear is ſomewhat unſhapely.

Tinctura pro Gingivis.

℞ Mell. Roſar. Mel. Elatini, a. ʒ j.
Sign. Tincture for the Gums.

Tinctu

Tincture for the Gums.

Take Honey of Roſes, Honey of Firr-Tree Tops, of each one Ounce, mix and mark it *The Tincture for the Gums.*

OBSERVATIONS.

I Know not what Sort of Tincture Honeys mix'd will make; however 'tis certain that in putrid Gums, gentle Bitters, and Stypticks, are good to deterge and cleanſe 'em of all their Matter, to unload the over-gorg'd Fibres, and to bring 'em to a due Compaſs, whilſt the Styptick yet leſſens 'em more, and thus are they at laſt alſo cicatriz'd. Whoever labours under a deep *Scurvy*, where the Blood is tainted with ſome *Species* of *Acrimony*, muſt, before he attempts to cure the Gums, give all the various *Evacuants* of *Mercurius dulcis*; muſt give all the *Specifick* Alteratives, and then he may proceed to ſuch Mixtures to apply to the ulcerated Part; in doing which you may perhaps meet with others to be nam'd in the *Append x*, full as effectual as this Tincture.

Miſtura

Miſtura Antemetica.

℞ Sal. Abſinth. ℈ j. Sacc. Lemon. ʒ j f. Hauſtus hodie veſperi ſumendus.

The Mixture againſt Vomiting.

Take Salt of Wormwood, one Scruple; Juice of Lemons, one Ounce; make a Draught to be taken.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Mixture was *Riverius*'s, and much commended by him to prevent Vomitings; however, I believe it will be a pardonable Diligence, if I ſhou'd a little explain the Cauſes of Vomiting, and then it may better appear in what Circumſtances this Mixture will be moſt likely to ſucceed. Sometimes the Stomach is excoriated, which happens moſtly in ſuch who have indulg'd themſelves in drinking ſpirituous Liquors; for ſuch which have the Faculty of inflaming the Fibres, may alſo at laſt excoriate 'em: In ſuch Circumſtances, Salts of any Kind are very improper, becauſe they wou'd

wou'd gall the *Ulcuſcles*; and wou'd, beſides adding freſh Pains, continue and encreaſe the Vomiting prodigiouſly. We find *Hyſterical*, *Hypochondriacal*, and *Scorbutick* Perſons much infeſted with Vomiting, becauſe the Acid in their Blood being very ſharp and corroſive; that which is ſecreted into the Stomach, thro' its Glands, muſt be of the ſame Nature; hence, no Wonder if the Stomach be provok'd to throw off ſuch Contents, as are too eager for it; now, in ſuch an Inſtance, ſuch Med'cines only are proper, which carry off Part of the Load, firſt upwards, and then downwards very gently, after which the *Chalybeates*, adapted to the State then reigning, muſt be given in order to correct the Acidity of the Juices, ſo far *only* as will reduce the Blood to a natural State. Such Perſons find themſelves much eaſier after Vomiting, and therefore to endeavour to curb ſuch an Evacuation too haſtily, wou'd be obliging yourſelf to take Refuge in a Back-Game. As for accidental Vomitings, ſuch as are produc'd with Travelling by Sea or Land, the beſt Method we can take, is giving

them, if their Journey or Voyage ca
be diſcontinu'd, ſuch things as
carry the Humours, which this Agi
tion forces, gently downwards for ſe
Days, according to the *Schola Sale*
tana, p. m. 147.

Nauſea non poterit hæc quem vex
marina,
Undam cum vino mixtam qui ſum
rit ante.

By the word *Unda*, is meant the S
Water, which all know will w
both ways, if taken in any Quant
In *malignant Fevers*, particularly
where the Acrimony of the Blood
very predominant, and an alcaline
reigns, this Mixture is very good;
Salts thus blended become a neu
Salt, and are fitted to blunt that f
Salt in the Stomach; and this is
Caſe, where *Riverius* ſeems chiefly
commend this Mixture in; for, in
of the foregoing it is of no Uſe;
much leſs in a Caſe meerly convul
where the Nerves are more in F
than the Juices reigning in the
mach; and where the Spirits are

r

ry'd, and irregularly mov'd from exotick Juices in 'em. In this Case, nothing can be done without Opiates to allay the furious Motion of the Spirits, and all the Effects producible from thence, such are even universal Convulsions, hysterick Fits, and by a stronger Reason, particular ones, such as Vomiting, *&c.*

Emplastrum Anodynum.

℞ Theriac. Venet. partes duas, Mithridatii partem unam, m. f. Emplast. parti dolenti applicandum.

An Anodyne Plaister.

Take Venice-Treacle, two Parts; Mithridate, one Part; mix and make a Plaister to be apply'd to the pain'd Part.

OBSERVATIONS.

Opiates perform their Part wherever apply'd; they quiet the Hurry of the Spirits, which by their too vehement Influx on any Part, contract

the Nerves, and all the Muſcles that are Appendages to 'em, and conſequently impede the Return of the Blood by the Veins, and thus bring on a Tumour; they being timely, I ſay, quieted, all theſe Inconveniencies, and their attendant *Pain*, are allay'd.

I have known ſuch a Plaiſter, apply'd to the Soles in Fevers, after proper Evacuations, allay *Phrenzies*, and bring on a calm Sleep; for if we allow a Communication by the Veſſels, and ſome Effects producible on the Solids, as few now diſpute; we ſhall very readily perceive how this comes to paſs. All Opiates are fram'd with a great Diſproportion in their Compoſition, ſo that they are an Aggregate, if I may ſay ſo, of oily Particles; now, Oils relax, and apply'd externally, the Fibres lengthen by being relax'd, and, indeed, are made ſuſceptible of large Dimenſions; by which Mechaniſm it falls out, that the Skin and Parts, where it touches, yield to the impelling Force of the Blood, and receive a larger Proportion of this Fluid into them, and the Blood finding here the leaſt Reſiſtance, ruſhes plentifully into

into theſe Parts, and circulates with leſs Vigour any where elſe in Proportion to the Relaxation, for the Tide runs but to one Goal, and thus it diverts; and at the ſame time it revulſes, it calms the Hurry of the Spirits, and contributes to the alleviating Phrenzies; it wou'd, however, be imprudent in a Phyſician to rely entirely on ſuch an Application, without having Recourſe at the ſame time to Opiates internally along with ſuch Medicines as are convenient for the State of Fever then reigning.

In *Achings of the Teeth*, 'tis uſual to apply Opiates to the adjacent Parts, and even on, or in the Teeth themſelves; but 'tis beſt to apply 'em as immediately to the nervous Parts as you can, becauſe, if ſuch Pain depends on ſome Contraction of a Nerve, the oleous Particles relax this local Fault, and conſequently, as the Cauſe ceaſes, the Effect muſt alſo terminate, altho' the other internal Cauſes muſt not be neglected, becauſe you wou'd otherwiſe gain but a ſhort Truce.

Horſtius de Morb. Mulier. Obſervat. 23. tells us a memorable Hiſtory of a

Woman who labour'd under viol
Pains in a Dropſy, which were relie
by no Catharticks; and I remembe
the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 1
P. 537. a Dropſy of the external
nick of the *Uterus*, accompany'd w
Pains; and *Aicholtzius* mentions a Dr
ſy of the *Peritonæum* alſo, where
Patient cou'd never reſt for Pai
Now, in the firſt Caſe, all Things
ing attempted to no purpoſe, he
laſt had Recourſe to an Opiate C
plaſm; and in all the other Caſes,
ſame Practice would be of uſe, in
der to relieve, for nothing farther
avail.

Ballonius, *Conſ.* 41. *Lib.* 3. adv
ſuch Opiates in a Pain of the Arm;
as Opiates quiet Irritations, ſo the
ceaſes, ſtill having Regard to all
ther Cauſes, otherwiſe they wou'd
it there, and create Impoſtumes,
ſometimes worſe; *Venereal Pains* are
reliev'd without 'em, and hence *Ba*
Emplaſtrum Opiatum is an experie
Remedy, as I have known in ſeve
if ſome *Spina Ventoſa* don't give
to it; becauſe, in ſuch, it is ridi
lous to have Recourſe to it.

Cheſn

Cheſneau makes uſe of Opiates externally in Convulſions ariſing in ſome of the Extremities, he applies 'em to the Part affected; and doubtleſs, as I have already ſaid, the Nerve whence the Contraction begins, being relax'd, is reliev'd; and the others are prevented being drawn into Conſent.

Sometimes Pains infeſt the *Sternum* from Leaning, and ſo compreſſing the Parts there; in ſuch a Caſe, after Bleeding or Phyſick, if neceſſary, apply ſome emollient Plaiſter, mix'd with an Opiate, for ſo the Parts harden'd, by Compreſſion againſt a hard Body, ſoften, and the Fibres are reſtor'd to their natural Tone.

Emplaſtrum interſcapulare.

℞ Tacamahac. duas partes, Pic. Burgundic. partem unam, m. f. Emplaſtr. inter Scapulas applicandum.

The Plaiſter for the Shoulders.

Take Tacamahac, two Parts; Burgundy Pitch, one Part; mix and make a Plaſter to be apply'd between the Shoulders.

OBSERVATIONS.

SUch a Plaiſter is to be apply'd as a conſtant Drainer to the Shoulders, in order to promote the Perſpiration more plentifully there, and ſupply the more powerful, and more frightful Evacuation by a Plaiſter; what then a Bliſtering-Plaiſter effects, this does more ſlowly; therefore I ſhall refer you to what I deſign to ſay on that Head in the *Appendix.*

Spiritus Anticonvulſivus.

℞ Sal. Armon. Gum Galban. extract. ℥ j. naribus admoveatur in paroxyſmis.

The Anticonvulſive Spirit.

Take Salt Armoniack, extracted with Galbanum, one Dram; let it be ſmelt at in the Fits.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN Hyſterick, or Fainting Fits, the Spirits are either few, or are by ſome Accident diſſipated, and there are few

few at that time in the Brain; the Danger is proportion'd to the real Paucity of 'em, becauſe an accidental Diſperſion of 'em, eaſily may be repair'd; and as in the former Caſe, Death is a common Conſequence, ſo in the latter Caſe, a Supply preſently ſucceeds. In the former Caſe, ſuch Externals only produce ſmall Effects, becauſe inſufficient; but in the latter, they ſtrike the Coats of the Nerves forcibly, produce in them an undulatory Motion, by which the whole Syſtem of the Nerves, and the Membranes of the Brain contract themſelves, and they preſs forward the ſtagnating Spirits of the cortical Part, from whence they a-freſh begin to irradiate the Heart, and re-introduce the Motion of the Fluids, and cauſe us thus to awake. This latter Caſe is what frequently evenes in hyſterical and convulſive Perſons, where the Spirits being very flatulent, run impetuouſly to the extreme Parts upon the leaſt Provocation; for ſuch Patients have very ſenſible Fibres, as well as very *friſky* Spirits, ſo that like the *ſenſitive Plant*, they are drawn up upon the leaſt Touch;

a *Flatus* pent up in the *Colon*, a little Motion, a Paſſion of the Mind, makes 'em ruſh out of the Brain in full *Career*, ſo that ſuch a Spirit, by ſmelling to it, or however apply'd to the Noſe, ſtrikes furiouſly and exagitates, and hurries forward the Circulation, and conſequently invites a freſh Secretion and Supply; this is what ſome of the later Gentlemen of the Faculty have been pleas'd to term, *Whipping the Spirits into their Duty.*

Such a Spirit as this is fit alſo for internal Uſe, and will ſupply the Brain with Particles ſimilar to the Spirits, and therefore to be given in any ſuch Failure, if it proceed not from too violent a Motion of the Blood; for, as *Zypæus* in his *Fundamenta Medicin. Reform.* takes Notice, the Motion of the Blood may be ſo rapid, and may ſo over-fill the Ventricles, that the Spirits have not room to enter the Nerves, nor conſequently, the Muſcle of the Heart to contract it; and thus, for a while, the Blood may reſt, till ſuch a juſt Quantity of Spirits have arriv'd, as will conquer this Lead, and then the Blood moves on a-freſh: Now,

while

while this Reſt continues, the Brain ſuffers with an Over-load in the *Plexus Cardiacus*, and Anxieties are felt about the *Præcordia*, and at the ſame time generally the Patients are very hot; now, in ſuch a Caſe, the quickeſt Relief is, by unloading the Veſſels of ſome of their Burden by Bleeding, and by giving cooling and refreſhing Cordials.

AN APPENDIX TO Dr. *RADCLIFFE's* RECIPE'S.

APPENDIX.

WHEN I *began to make Obſervations on the* Recipe's *of the Renown'd Dr.* Ratcliffe, *it might have been expected, not without good Reaſon, that Nothing could be wanting to complete a whole Syſtem of Practice in his Files; but to my Surprize, and, I may ſay, to the Amazement of all, Nothing but Repetitions of* Recipe's *were to be found, which the World, now they are made Publick, may judge of, as well as I can inform them; and therefore, I have endeavour'd, with equal Candour and*

Plea-

Pleaſure, to communicate from my own Practice, and good Authors, a complete Body of Preſcriptions, which are fitted to all Intentions, and do with Satisfaction ſubjoin whatever Cautions I have experienc'd to be true and uſeful. I have avoided dividing the Virtues of Med'cines into many Heads, that the World may ſee how eaſy their Faculties are accounted for; and where compound Virtues occur, as they often do, I have choſe to referr them to a Chapter apart.

I ſhall divide Med'cines into Evacuants *and* Alteratives. *All* Evacuants *act by their irritating Particles, and according to the various Degrees of this Irritation, what will prove an Emetick to one Perſon, may become an Alterative to another; and* Fuller *in his* Medicina

Medicina Gymnaſtica *mentions an Emetick to be given as a Diaphoretick; for, as he ſuppoſes, if any one Med'cine be Diaphoretick in a certain Doſe, a larger Quantity given, will become an Emetick; and,* vice versâ, *an Emetick becomēs Diaphoretick; and, I muſt acknowledge, that I have experienc'd, that there is a great deal of Truth in this Aſſertion, or Problem. I ſhall not detain my Reader from the Particulars, but ſhall proceed to the ſeveral Heads.*

EVA-

EVACUANTIA.

EMETICA

Fortiora.

℞ Recipe Eſſent. Antimon. Emetic. ʒ ſs. ad ʒ j. in vehiculo.

℞ Nitri Antimoniat. ϑ j. ad ʒ j. in vehiculo quovis.

℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. v. x. in vehiculo.

℞ Regul. Antimon. gr. ij. iij. in ſubſtantiâ; ad ʒ ij. iij. in infuſo.

℞ Vitri Antimon. gr. j. iij. in ſubſtantiâ; ad ʒ ij. iij. in infuſo.

℞ Sapæ vomitoriæ gutt. v. Vin. Liliorum Convallium ʒ j. m. f. Emeticum.

℞ Sulphur. Antimon. gr. vj. Crem. Tart. ϑ ſs. Syr. Flor. Pæon. Conſerv. ejuſd. à ʒ j. m. f. Bolus vomitorius.

℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. j. ſs. Tart. vitriolat. gr. iij. Pulv. rad. Jalap. gr. vj. m. f. pulvis.

EVA-

EVACUANTS.

EMETICKS

Strong.

TAke the Emetick Eſſence of Antimony, half a Dram to one Dram, in any Liquor.

Take Nitre antimoniated, one Scruple (to a Dram) take it in any Vehicle.

Take Emetick Tartar, 2 Grains (5. 10.) in any Vehicle.

Take Regulus of Antimony, 2. 3. Grains in Subſtance; 2. 3. Ounces in Infuſion.

Take Glaſs of Antimony, 1. 3. Grains in Subſtance; 2. 3. Ounces in Infuſion.

Take vomitive Sapa, 5 Drops; Wine of Lilly of the Valley, 1 Ounce; make an Emetick.

Take Sulphur of Antimony, 6 Grains; Cream of Tartar, half a Scruple; Syrup and Conſerve of Pæony Flowers, of each 1 Dram; make a Bolus.

Take Emetick Tartar, 1 Grain and a half; Tartar vitriolated, 3 Grains; Powder of Jalap, 6 Grains; make a Powder.

℞ Mercur. Vitæ gr. iij. ad vj. in pulpâ pomi.

Mitiora Emetica.

℞ Sal Vitriol. ℈ j. (ʒ ſs.) Syr. Cinnam. ʒ j. Aq. Flor. Cinnam. ℥ j. ſs. m. f. Potio emetica.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Hypocacuana, gr. x. ad ʒ j. cum Aq. Cardui.

℞ Tinctur. Rad. Hypocacuan. q. ſ. m. f. Emetic.

℞ Rad. Raphan. ℥ ſs. Sem. atriplic. ʒ vj. Ficuum concif. nº ij. contuſ. coq. in aquâ ad ℥ iv. colaturæ add. Oxymel. Scillitic. ℥ ij. m. f. Hauſtus Emeticus.

Take

Take *Mercurius Vitæ*, 3 Grains to ſix; take it in the Pulp of an Apple.

Gentle Emeticks.

Take Salt of Vitriol, 1 Scruple, half a Dram; Syrup of Cinnamon, one Dram; Cinnamon-Flower Water, 1 Ounce and half; mix and make a Potion.

Take Powder of Hypocacuana-Root, 10 Grains, to 1 Dram; take in Carduus-Water.

Take Tincture of Hypocacuana, what ſuffices.

Take Radiſh-Root, half an Ounce; Seeds of Orach, 6 Drams; Figgs ſlic'd, two; bruiſe 'em, and boil 'em in Water to 4 Ounces; to the Liquor ſtrain'd, add Oxymel of Squills, 2 Ounces; mix and make a vomiting Potion.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

I Shall not trouble my Reader concerning minute Queſtions, in theſe Remarks, but ſhall ſketch out to him, in as eaſy a Manner as poſſible, what peculiar Diſeaſes all Med'cines are proper in, and give a rational Account of 'em, that a Practitioner may know how, and when to act.

All Vomits, by the Shock given to the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, and the Contraction made on the Stomach, do ſqueeze the Veſſels, and conſequently preſs their Contents forward into other ſucceeding Veſſels, and thus do they promote the Circulation; hence, in a languid Motion, they are convenient to give new Action, and Life, and to remove Stagnations.

In Caſe of a Pleuriſy, it often happens that the inflam'd Part has turn'd to an Impoſtume, and ſhou'd it break and choak up the *Bronchia*, the Patient wou'd be ſuffocated in an Inſtant; to prevent this, the Phyſician is oblig'd to have ſome gentle emetick Mixture in Readineſs, that by being given immemediately,

diately, forces the Matter haſtily off, and then the Remainder may be carry'd off by Expectorants, and heal'd, as other Impoſthumations are, by Balſamicks. But I ſhall take another Opportunity to demonſtrate to you why Ulcers in the Lungs are Incurable, and yet we have frequently ſeen Impoſthumations and even *Vomica's* perfectly cur'd in a ſhort Time.

We find it a ſtanding Maxim, that Poyſons are to carry'd off by the Place they entred at, and therefore if any One has ſwallow'd down any poiſonous Drug, you are oblig'd to give 'em ſome Emetick in ſuch a Quantity as will carry the Particles entirely off from the Stomach; and therefore you muſt continue to make 'em peuke, till all the Pain and Diſorder, all Taſte, Nauſea and Smell of the Drug is quite vaniſh'd, according to *Sennertus*, *Mercurialis* and *Sylvius*; after which you muſt adminiſter ſuch Antidotes as we ſhall have Leiſure to mention hereafter.

In chronical Caſes, where the Stomach is loaden with a *Saburra* of Phlegm or other Juices, the Veſſels are lax, the Motion of the Blood is

ſlow,

ſlow, if not interrupted, and the *Viſcera* are obſtructed in their minute Canals; In this Suppoſition a Vomit given, moves the Stomach and Inteſtines, the *Viſcera* and whole *Abdomen*, and toſſes 'em into their due Secretions, opens the Blood-Veſſels, and gives a brisk Motion to the reſting Fluids, from whence are they attenuated, and gentle Deobſtruents and Volatiles will complete the Work.

I have ſeen a Lientery much amended by a Vomit; for as it evacuates ſome of the mucous Matter that lines the Canal of the Inteſtines, and ſhakes off ſome of it that covers the Orifices of the *Lacteals*, for I muſt be underſtood to ſpeak of the faulty Fluids only, and to abſtract from ſuch an Obſtruction as proceeds from the Solids, and then the common Aperients will diſſolve the remaining *Coagulum*, and the Chyle will be found to paſs in its ordinary Channels, and the Party will recover his priſtine State; ſuch Obſtructions ought to be remedy'd very early, becauſe they paſs into Atrophy's and Dropſies, and as I have experienc'd, often prove fatal.

The

The Stomach may be laden with too much Water, as it happens in Perſons who have been in Danger of Drowning; the moſt immediate Method to get rid of this Quantity, is to throw in ſome gentle Emetick, and hang 'em with their Heels upwards, and this Contrivance will not only rid the Stomach but alſo the *Bronchia* of their Contents, after which you may give all the Cordial and reviving Draughts to invigorate the Spirits, and give new Life to the drooping Circle, and at the ſame time Frictions with ſpirituous Liquors externally contribute extremely to this End.

When the Brain is oppreſs'd with any Quantity of a ſtagnating Maſs, as it is ſuppos'd to do in all ſleepy Diſorders, ſuch are Lethargies, *Coma's*, Apoplexies, Palſies, and ſuch like, Vomits give a Shock to the Veſſels, and protrude the Blood with ſome Force, and contribute to remove the Obſtruction, and pave the Road for other enlivening Drugs; ſuch are all the volatile Salts, ſuch are all the *Stimuli*, as Blifters, *&c.* But Care muſt be taken that the Perſon to whom they are given be not too Plethorick, for

in such a supposal, the Force wherewith they drive forward the Blood, would rupture the Vessels, and would destroy your Patient.

The same Shock they give to the *Viscera*, they communicate to the Lungs, and therefore where a Load of Phlegm sticks to the *Bronchiæ*, and cannot be easily shook off by common Expectorants, a Vomit given performs the Work; it gives the Vessels, *Viscera*, and Lungs, a Jog, and shakes off the Phlegm; and what Dr. *Sydenham* recommends in Consumptive (Asthmatick) Coughs, is perform'd by 'em, for Riding conduces only by the Shock, as these do.

In *Agues* or *intermitting Fevers*, not only the *Saburra* is evacuated from the Stomach, but even the viscid Particles in the Blood are comminuted and attenuated, and driven forward through the Capillaries; and thus is the Blood fitted for the giving the Bark: The Time of giving it is generally an Hour before the Fit, for the Shock it gives and Commotion it raises, prevent the Fit, or make it terminate soon, and have often been found to eradicate an Ague without the

Assistance

Aſſiſtance of the Bark, particularly where the Matter is not plentiful, or in ſuch as wou'd ſcarce exceed ſeven or eight Fits, which however it wou'd not do in one more rooted.

In either *Scurvy* or *Hypochondriaciſm*, where the Blood and the Canal of the Stomach and Inteſtines are crouded with a *Bilious* or an *Acid Saburra*, a Vomit given exhauſts either Store; only whereas an Emetick is uſeful in the Acid State to promote the Circulation, ſo in the Bilious one it comminutes the Globules too much, and adds Spurs to one already too much accelerated; and therefore Acid Conſtitutions bear ſtrong ones well, but Bilious ones only require ſuch as will unload the Stomach.

I have ſomewhere taken Notice that Emeticks compreſs, *in Actu vomitorio*, the *Abdomen*; and conſequently whatever is contain'd within the *Uterus* is ſqueez'd as effectually almoſt as if done by manual Operation; hence if it happen that the *Secundine* ſhou'd be retain'd longer than uſual, they may be given to expel it; the ſame may be ſaid in a dead *Fœtus*, the Retention of which may produce *Puerperal Fevers*, and o-

ther dangerous Accidents; for the Compreſſion made by the Muſcles, and the Load of the Infant preſſing alſo upon the *Os Internum*, it will give way to this double *Pondus*, and be expell'd.

It often happens that the acrimonious Humours that lodge ſomewhere about the Stomach and Inteſtines, produce troubleſome Senſations; which being made in Bodies that have ſo very ſenſible Nerves, that the Touch throws 'em into Spaſms, they are brought thereby into univerſal Convulſions or Epilepſies; in ſuch a Caſe Premiſing a Vomit takes off one continent or immediate Cauſe, as Opiates will do the Commotion of the Spirits; and if they are not rooted, Med'cines adapted to the peculiar Acrimony then reigning, along with Quieters, continu'd for a long time, will probably take 'em off.

As I have hinted above, that any *Saburra* may be evacuated from the Stomach and Inteſtines, ſo whatever Species of it produces *Ructus*, Nauſeouſneſs, and Inflations there, eſpecially in the Stomach; is conveniently pump'd up by Vomits, given and repeated as Occaſions require; hence inveterate

Colicks,

Colicks, after Med'cines given ineffectually, give way to ſuch Evacuations, for by 'em the Glands are ſqueez'd, and the *Mucus*, which perhaps gave no way to common Catharticks, yields to this Shock, and is ſhov'd off and prepar'd for gentle Catharticks and Carminatives, and ſuch we often meet with in obſtructed Women and Hypochondriack Perſons.

When an *Aſcites* is advanc'd, neither Catharticks nor Emeticks can evacuate the ſtagnating Waters; but when it is beginning, the Obſtructions rais'd in the Capillaries may be put in motion afreſh by an Emetick, and their Rupture be prevented by their too great Tenſion; and thus the Humours recirculating, all Danger is warded; but when it is confirm'd, that is when the Veſſels are broke, and Water is ſpilt into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, Emeticks cannot recall it from thence, becauſe make what Compreſſion you pleaſe, the Veſſels don't re-admit it.

When Perſons are inclinable to a Vomiting, Promotion is often neceſſary; and therefore in a *Cholera morbus*, where there is an abundance of bilious and ſharp Humours, there you

may gently promote it by giving Chicken Broth, or Whey, or Barley-Water; after you have diluted and waſh'd well, give 'em *Decoct. alb.* and attemperating Draughts with *Laudanum* in 'em, till the Vomiting ceaſes; I ſpeak upon a Suppoſal that you are call'd early in; becauſe if the Vomiting has continu'd ſo long as to have exhauſted the Spirits, nothing remains to be done, ſave giving *Opiates* and *Cordials*.

In *Deliria* that are not attended by a *Fever*, ſuch are Melancholy, and ſome other Madneſſes; they, drawing off the *Fomes* in the Stomach, and promoting the Circulation, gain two great Advantages ſuddenly, obtainable by an Emetick; for in theſe *melancholick Deliria*, the acid *Fomes* is generally and originally lodg'd in the Stomach, and ſmaller Inteſtines, and by its Inſinuation into the Maſs, it coagulates the Juices, and makes 'em ſtagnate; where they by their Sharpneſs gall and irritate every *Viſcus* crouded with 'em, and *produce Symptoms ſuitable to the Function of that Organ*; ſo in the Stomach they produce too haſty a Digeſtion, *Diarrhœa's*, Vomitings or Pains; in the Lungs they create

Aſthma's

Aſthma's of any ſort; in the Heart, Stagnations; in the Spleen, Coagulations; in the Brain, Convulſions, *Deliria*, Palſies, and many other Nervous Diſorders. In Madneſs they exhauſt the Spirits, or ought ſo to do before any Service is expected from 'em, and therefore this Diſeaſe is generally left to Empiricks, who will act boldlier than becomes a Phyſician.

If Bile abound in the Body, it may be ſafely evacuated; hence Head-achs, which are produc'd by a bilious Conſtitution, and which by its rapid Motion and Heat, crouds and corrugates the Fibres and Membranes; Vomit, if gentle, pumps up part of the Gall-Bladder, and leſs remains to be carry'd downward, and corrected; but having ſpoke of this already, I ſhall proceed.

No Eruptions are produc'd any where without ſome *Let* in the Capillaries; for if the Blood circulated freely on, each minute Veſſel wou'd be alike full, and no Tubercles cou'd be created; but aſſoon as any evaneſcent Artery fails of its Duty in conveying the Blood to the Parts, then the Blood *à retrò* puſhing on its Journey, muſt in-

ſome Meaſure puff up the Part, and raiſe Eruptions; now as Vomits promote the Circulation, and attenuate any Viſcidities, they make the Blood paſs on calmly, and lay the Groundwork for curing theſe Diſorders; after which the *Aq. Bened. Eta Compoſit.* of Bates *long* continu'd (now and then interlacing a gentle Cathartick, and ſome Unguents of *Merc. prac. alb.* and *Pomatum*) Good may be expected; this Method is chiefly adapted to Eruptions in the Face, which are very ſtubborn.

I believe it will be needleſs to inform my Reader, that critical Vomitings ought to be encourag'd; becauſe calling it Critical, is ſuppoſing it an Evacuation of uſeleſs and dangerous Matter, which it behoves us to rid the Patient of with as much Expedition as poſſible, and it muſt be promoted ſo long as the Patient can bear it with Eaſe.

What I have ſaid above, concerning the Expulſion of the *Secundine*, will hold good in a difficult Birth; and therefore Emeticks are proper on ſuch an Occaſion, with this *Proviſo*, that the Poſture be natural, that is when the

the Child offers either with its Head or Feet.

They who are accuſtom'd to take Vomits, as alſo ſuch as are troubled with conſtant Vomitings, can bear Vomits beſt, and therefore when indicated, they may more ſafely be given to ſuch Patients.

I have known Fluxes much help'd by an Emetick, and *Riverius* as well as *Nic. Piſo* adviſe an Emetick in a Dyſentery, if the Stomach abound in Humours; and *Helvetius* has introduc'd the Uſe of the *Hypocacuana* (or *Biquiuli*) in Dyſenteries; it revulſes from the Part affected, ſo that after Bleeding, ſuch an Emetick paves the way for *Laudanates*, and the Cure may be perfected, unleſs the Inteſtines are grievouſly affected, which is beſt gueſs'd at from the Degree of Fever, the *Tormina*, and from what is excern'd; for if along with Blood you perceive not only Matter, but Caruncles, the Cure becomes impoſſible, for internal *Fungus*'s can't be cur'd.

I have known Perſons, who have liv'd luxuriouſly, and who have thereby heap'd up in their Stomachs large Quantity of a ſharp *Mucus*, fall into

violent Coughs from catching Colds; ſuch Coughs threaten acute Conſumptions, more eſpecially if they are young, and require Emeticks very early to evacuate this *Fomes*; and then Catharticks, and Opiates, with Pectorals, are neceſſary to complete the Work; Bleedings ought to be premis'd to the Vomits in ſuch a Caſe.

Baglivi commends Emeticks in ſyncopal, hiccuping, and vertiginous Fevers, where the Patients complain of Anxieties, Toſſings, and reſtleſs Poſtures; however, this Caution may be uſeleſs, unleſs we perceive that all theſe Symptoms proceed from Humours lodging in the Stomach, which we are not throughly aſcertain'd of by theſe abovenam'd, and therefore I refer you to what I have to ſay below on this Diſcovery.

Tournefort commends their Uſe in fat People, and ſuch as are of a moiſt Conſtitution, and the Reaſon is very evident, becauſe ſuch abound with a phlegmatick *Saburra*, and Vomits both evacuate the Quantity, and ſerve for Alteratives in promoting the Circulation, which in ſuch is too ſluggiſh.

Upon

Upon Supposal that the *Pus* in Phthisical Persons fluctuates in the Lungs, and is not duly expectorated, but creates Difficulties of Breathing, some gentle Emetick is commended to promote the Expectoration, and so alleviate their Choakings; but Care must be taken that you don't thereby produce an *Hæmoptoë*, and therefore *Oxymel* can only conduce in this Case; the same Caution holds in pleuritical People under these Circumstances, for otherwise they die suddenly, and are choak'd.

I am of Opinion that the *Gout-Fits* are rendred sharper and more frequent from Irregularities in Diet, and therefore we see the Men of Figure more severely handled by it, than Persons whose Fortunes are so narrow, as to oblige 'em to make use of much Exercise; so 'tis become proverbial to term it a *Distemper of Ease*; *Waldschmidt* advises 'em in gouty Persons often, to evacuate the Plenitude arising from the Diet and Ease; but I don't know that any Med'cine whatever will truly prevent Fits; since the Purgatives, the Vomits, the Bitters, and the reputed Specificks never yet,

as far as I could find, freed any one of Fits; and to ſay the Truth, if we look upon Gout-Fits to bear the ſame Rank to chronical Diſtempers, as critical Sweats do to Fevers, we ſhall find that it either prevents or cures moſt ſlow Diſtempers, and in Effect, conſult the experienc'd Dr. *Muſgrave* in his Tracts of the Gout, and we ſhall find what is here advanc'd to be an indiſputable Fact.

Hippocrates in his 17th *Aphoriſm*, and 4th *Section*, gives us to underſtand, that Vomits are indicated when Perſons without a Fever are ſeiz'd with a Loathing at Stomach, a Bitterneſs of the Mouth, a Gnawing at the Mouth of the Stomach, and a Giddineſs; for theſe are Symptoms that argue a Lodgment of ſome *Saburra* in the Stomach, and this being the ſhorteſt Paſſage for its Evacuation; and one Vomit in ſuch a Caſe, acts more effectually than ten Purgatives. The ſame Divine *Hippocrates* tells us, that Pains above the Diaphragm, that require Evacuation, are beſt cur'd by Vomits, *Aphor.* 18. *Sect.* 4. and *Sect.* 4. *Aphor.* 6. ſuch as are lean, and ſuch as are eaſily provok'd to Vomiting, are to be vomited.

Who-

Whoever are eaſily provok'd to Vomiting, ought to take 'em on an empty Stomach, becauſe the Keenneſs of the Med'cine acts on the Humours, without any dangerous *Demur* on the Fibres; and, by Conſequence, it muſt follow, that ſuch as are not eaſy to vomit upon Emeticks given, ought to take 'em upon a full Meal, becauſe the Victuals drown Part of the Acrimony, and they throw up the Contents of the Stomach with Eaſe.

Emeticks have alſo their Inconveniencies attending them, for plethorick Perſons don't bear 'em well, becauſe ſuch have their Veſſels fill'd with too much Blood, and the violent Shock the Emetick gives the Veſſels, may hurry on dangerous Effuſions of Blood, or may irrevocably impact Obſtructions, and kill your Patient.

Hence, in *Hæmoptoë's*, they are never uſed, becauſe the open Veſſel wou'd be more evidently open'd, and tore in Pieces, and wou'd pour out its Contents immediately; however, it is to be acknowledg'd that where the Patient is in immediate Hazard of Death, from the Oppletion of the *Bronchiæ*, ſome gentle Emetick may relieve

lieve this Repletion, and yet not prejudice the Veſſel very much; ſuch as is us'd in *Empyema's* that are juſt about to break, as *Oxymel* and *Green-Tea*; but, it is to be no longer continu'd than you have reliev'd the Symptom.

Foreſtus diſcommends 'em in a Palſy of the Tongue; if this be an Inſtance drawn from Practice, as he mentions *Part* I. *p.* 428. the Reaſon muſt be thus; An Obſtruction in the Branch of the *Par Quintum*, and ſome other Nerves muſt be thereby more bung'd up by this forcible Shock, or may be ſuppos'd to be in Danger of being tore, or broke by it, and in ſuch a Caſe, the Part can never recover the Uſe it is deſign'd for; and this latter, I am apt to believe, may happen from thence, ſince the Tongue is thruſt too much outward in this Action, and in its Palſy 'tis overſtretch'd, ſo that a farther Relaxation added to a prior one, may endanger its Breach, or ſomething analogous to it.

Vomits are rarely to be given to Children, or weak People; becauſe ſuch having few Spirits, and tender Nerves,

Nerves, you wou'd exhauſt the former, and endanger tearing to pieces the latter.

In Caſes of Wounds, Vomits putting the Blood into an extraordinary Commotion, hinder Union, which cannot be perform'd without the Blood's moving calmly on, no more than they can externally, unleſs they be kept free from Motion. I ſpeak of great *Wounds*, becauſe 'tis not worth while to regard ſmall ones.

Humours ſometimes lodge in the Stomach, and gall the Fibres of the Part, to throw off its Contents, as alſo it often happens that the Nerves are contracted, and convulſe the Parts adjacent to produce this Evacuation; but, in either Caſe, little to the Advantage or Relief of the Patient, and ſuch a Vomiting is call'd *Symptomatical*; in ſuch a Caſe, the giving an Emetick may eject the Humours that lodge there, and as it is contrary to the Cauſe, ſo it may conduce to prepare the Way to farther Aſſiſtance; however, generally ſpeaking, it avails little, for it were better to carry ſuch Humours another way, after which, give 'em the common *Antemeticks* of

Syrup

Syrup of Lemons, and Salt of Wormwood, with Opiates in ſome Waters; or perhaps, *Chalybeates*, if the Caſe be hypocondriacal, in order to correct the reigning Taint.

Where the *Ileon* ſlips into the *Scrotum*, by Reaſon of ſome Relaxation of the Duplicature of the *Peritonæum*, and produces a *Hernia Inteſtinalis*, all Motion whatever, at this Seaſon, is dangerous; and therefore, that compreſſive Motion of the *Abdomen*, does but ſqueeze the Inteſtines more forcibly into the *Inguen*, and adds to the Diſorder; for, at laſt, a fatal Inflammation ſucceeded by a Gangrene, takes off your Patient; hence Vomiting in *Hernia's* is not allowable; however, where the Gut is not much engag'd, a gentle Emetick ſometimes replaces it, but I ſhall not adviſe it; for a ſupine Poſture, with advanc'd Heels and Buttocks, are the moſt likely to recall it into its Place; for thus the whole Weight of the Inteſtines incline towards the Head, and haul up this ſmall Parcel of it into the Body; however, I have known this Poſture alone, not ſucceſsful without the warm Applications of *Yarn* boil'd in Milk, and Diſcutients

cutients laid to the Part, by way of *Stuph's*, and continu'd for ſome time; as alſo warm Bricks, wrapt up in Flannel, apply'd to the Soles; and by ſuffering 'em to lie in this Poſture all Night, the Vomitings and all Symptoms diſappear'd, when the Inteſtine was thus reduc'd.

The Lungs are a tender Part, and don't bear ſtrong Med'cines, becauſe the Shock given to the Membranes, immediately by the Commotion the Blood is put into, tears 'em, and occaſions *Hæmoptoës* and Ulcers, which, by Reaſon of the conſtant Motion they are under, ſeldom unite; nor do they agree in inflammatory Diſorders of 'em, becauſe they diſturb that Quiet neceſſary at ſuch a Seaſon; hence, in Pleuriſies, 'tis a dangerous Practice to adminiſter 'em, becauſe we have known the Pain become more Extenſive by 'em, and they fix the Diſeaſe by too ſtrongly impacting the viſcid Particles into the impermeable Tubes; hence *Rulandus* is a dangerous Precedent for young Leaders, and a trifling Pretence for old Offenders; I here except what I have advanc'd before about Pleuriſies, which are about to break, and

turn

turn *Empyematous*, for then gentle ones are conducive to further the Expulsion of the noxious Matter.

Vomits may be indicated in Women with Child, but a very cautious Person ought to administer 'em, because nothing endangers Miscarriages sooner than they do; hence *abundans cautela non nocet.*

I believe it will be an useless *Memento*, to forbid their Use in such as vomit Blood, and therefore shall only remark, that we must have Recourse to Mixtures of *Bole*, *Terra Sigillata*, *Terra Lemnia*, *Sang. Draconis*, *Sacchar. Saturn.* *Spirit of Vinegar*, *Sp. Vitriol.* *Conserves of Roses*, *of Hips*, and such like, made into Electuaries, Pills and such Things to close the Orifice, which, when it is done, then we may gently carry off the Load from the Stomach downwards; and farther, if it depended on a State of Humours corroding the Vessels, we must have a due Regard to it, by giving the proper Attemperants of *Milk*, *Chalybeate-Waters*, and testaceous Med'cines to prevent any farther Mischief from thence.

The

The Stomachs of People falling into *Fevers*, are often crowded in the Summer Seaſon, with a crude Load of indigeſted Matter from the too frequent and unſeaſonable Uſe of Fruits; and, in ſuch a Caſe, they find great Diſorders at Stomach, ſuch as *Vomitings*, *Loathings*, *Diſtenſions* with *Ructus* and Sickneſs; ſuch bear and require *gentle Emeticks* to pump this Matter from off their Stomachs; which being thus evacuated, *Diarrhœa's*, Vomitings, and other Signs of the Corruption or Exaltation of it, are prevented, and the Blood and Spirits are not in Danger to be oppreſs'd by it; for in ſuch a Suppoſal, this Chyle enters the Blood, and either contributes to raiſe the Fever to a violent Degree of over-Rarefaction, or depreſſes the Fermentation ſo much, that either Frenzies, *Hæmorrhages*, or Convulſions, or ſimple and *hectical Deliria*, as *Salius* terms 'em, ſupervene; and thus your Patient is deſtroy'd by over-doing, becauſe *Febricitants* die of a Fever too much exalted, or too much depreſs'd; *medio tutiſſimus ibis.*

'Tis

'Tis dangerous to move the Stomach ſo much, as to endanger tearing it, and by a Parity of Reaſon, it muſt be the Undoing of a Patient to adminiſter a Vomit, where a *Scirrhus*, or *Polypus* bungs up the *Pylorus*; becauſe, ſhou'd you force it off, the Stomach cou'd never be heal'd, as ſome Examples have inform'd me; 'tis better to live uncomfortably, than to die miſerably under ſuch dangerous Attempts.

Experience only can inform us, when Perſons are not eaſily to be mov'd by Vomits; but once we are aſſur'd of this, it wou'd be trifling to order gentle Vomits to ſuch Patients, nor wou'd it be convenient to give any at all to ſuch who are thus hardly mov'd; becauſe, neither the Patient, nor Diſtemper may bear 'em; or, at leaſt, if the Diſtemper did require 'em, cou'd the Patient bear them.

In dropſical Caſes, the *Lymphatichs*, or Veins, don't return their Juices into the Circle as uſual; and this Obſtruction produces a *Tumour* in theſe Veſſels to a prodigious Height; and even often, nay always, when it is confirm'd

firm'd a *Rupture* ſomewhere, and an *Effuſion* into ſome Cavity; and as this Breach is not eaſily remedy'd, ſo a confirm'd *Aſcites* receives no Advantage from any Sort of evacuating Drugs, becauſe, whatever Evacuation is made, is from the Glands of the Inteſtines, which ouzes thither from the Arteries, or from the Coats of the Inteſtines themſelves; and therefore, nothing is drawn by Force of the Med'cine from the Cavity. It often, indeed, happens that dropſical Perſons receive Advantage from Diureticks, Catharticks, or Vomits, in as much as the compreſſive Motion puts ſome containing Part into a violent Oſcillation, and by this Contraction, what is contain'd, is hurry'd forward into the Maſs of the Blood, and runs forth by Vomiting, Stool, Sweat, or Urine; nay, I knew a dropſical Perſon, who, by a Fall, made ſeven Gallons of Water in twenty four Hours, from whence ſhe was oblig'd to change her Cloaths; ſhe was very Fainty in all that Space, and was oblig'd to drink *Sack* with *Gelly* and *Alchermes* very often; however, it grew to the ſame Size in

a

is already an Impediment to the Circulation in thoſe Parts, the Hurry caus'd by the Vomits wou'd impact the Humours more, and even to a Suffocation.

Diſeaſes of the Eyes don't bear 'em, as I have hinted in the *firſt Part*, and the Reaſon need not be added; becauſe 'tis plain and evident, that this wou'd be heaping up more Humours, becauſe the Vomit pumps the Motion of the Blood upwards, and accumulates the Maſs more plentifully there.

Some Authors adviſe, others condemn Vomits in Conſumptions; and therefore I ſhall endeavour to clear up this Point; many are ſubject to hereditary Conſumptions, and ſuch Perſons being begot by, and born of tender Parents, inherit their tender Conſtitutions, and Vomits given to ſuch Patients endanger their Lungs, becauſe their Humours being Corroſive have parch'd this *Viſcus*, and render'd it almoſt *friable*, and conſequently they bear 'em not all; but where a ſtrong Perſon falls into a Cough, and his Stomach is crouded with a viſcid

Saburra

Saburra from too much indulging; this Plenitude indicates an Emetick, and the Conſtitution can bear one well enough; but I cannot be ſuppos'd to adviſe one, when the Conſumption is upon the Encreaſe; becauſe then the Lungs are ſomewhat inflam'd, and as in an *Angina* an Emetick impacts the Humours more ſtrongly, much more will it here, and muſt be forbore.

Perſons who are under a hectical Diſpoſition bear 'em ill; becauſe their Blood is already over-heated; and theſe wou'd both hurry the Blood more haſtily forward, and wou'd exhauſt the Spirits, neither of which they have occaſion for.

The Stomachs of lean Perſons are ſeldom crouded with Humours, and conſequently ſeldom require Emeticks; becauſe where there is no *Mucus* for the Emetick to prey on, its Acrimony erodes the Fibres, and does harm.

Such whoſe Breaſt is ill fram'd, bear 'em not well; becauſe if it is too narrow, the Shock given it by the Vomit may promote the Circulation in ſo violent a manner, that its Veſſels being

weak may give way, and a Rupture of 'em may follow, as we have known upon ſuch an imprudent Procedure. *Tournefort* and *Ettmuller* agree in this Point.

In a *ſuffocating Catarrh*, the Blood runs with Violence to the Lungs, and they are choak'd by the oppreſſive Quantity; and we are oblig'd to bleed plentifully, in order to prevent the too violent Influx, and to calm the Hurry; Vomits therefore here are dangerous, becauſe they encreaſe the Influx and Hurry; and tho' we have known 'em given in ſuch a Diſorder, yet nothing can warrant the Practice.

Tho' gentle Emeticks may do no Harm in Women with Child the firſt, ſecond or third Month, yet the fourth and fifth, to the ninth Month, they are not given; for 'tis plain how large the Infants are at theſe times, and any Compreſſion is then dangerous.

Wakdſchmidt adviſes a Spoonful of Brandy in too exceſſive Vomiting rais'd from an Emetick; but this holds not always good, becauſe from Antimonials it ſometimes cannot be reliev'd without giving

giving a little Kitchen Salt; for this immediately corrects the Sulphur of the Antimony, and fixes it, and prevents farther Irritation; in like manner *Wallæus Method. Medend.* p. 50. tells us, that *Cryſtals of Steel* do ſo effectually correct and obtund the Force of *Gambogia* and *Mercurius vitæ*, that neither of 'em will occaſion Vomiting.

Antimonials, according to *Dekkers*, ought to be filtred when they are given, becauſe otherwiſe their ſolid Particles, which float in the Wine, wou'd irritate too forcibly and laſtingly; and I remember that *Ettmuller* remarks, that in giving Antimonial Vomits in Infuſion, the Quantity of the Liquor only is to be heeded, becauſe he ſays a Scruple of Antimony infus'd, vomits no more than if ſix Grains of it were ſteep'd; and that one Ounce, with ſix Grains infus'd, vomits equally as if a Scruple had been ſteep'd.

Barchuyſen and *Fuller* juſtly obſerve, that if you are inclin'd, or oblig'd to give Antimonials with a Deſign to alter the Blood, Care muſt be taken that the Liquor they are given in don't

turn ſour, or that acid Things ben't blended with 'em; becauſe thus they will vomit ſtrongly.

Tho' Vomits may be ſo gentle as not to provoke the Patient without tickling their Throats, yet I can't believe *Rumſey*'s Inſtrument, made of Whalebone, thruſt into the very Stomach, is convenient, and I blame it with *Pechlin*, becauſe it may wound the Stomach; a Feather will ſerve the Turn.

Such who can't bear Shop-Vomits, and they who can't drink large Quantities are not able to bear 'em; they muſt drink only *warm Water*, Infuſion of *Green-Tea*, *Cardnus-Water*, and ſuch like; becauſe 'tis then in our Power to ceaſe when we pleaſe.

Willis and *Ettmuller* obſerve that one Emetick does more Feats than ten Cathartick, and by Conſequence may *vice verſâ* do ten times more Harm; from whence Practitioners wou'd do well to conſider ſeriouſly before they adminiſter an Emetick, whether there be any *Contra-Indication*, or whether it be indicated at all.

Herodotus and *Mercurialis* praiſe a Vomit given Monthly to preſerve a laſting Health; and to ſpeak Truth, I know no Place or Country this Caution will better ſuit than in *England*; becauſe our frequent *Debauches* render it almoſt neceſſary; and I knew a ſucceſsful Phyſician, whoſe Practice I was well acquainted with for four Years, who upon the leaſt Debauch us'd to pump up the Contents of his Stomach with warm Water and Oyl; and this Practice he follow'd for fifty Years together (which was the whole Courſe of his Practice) and prolong'd his Life to eighty Years healthful and vigorous.

The Time of Election in giving Vomits is after Dinner, at four or five a Clock; however, I muſt remind you of what I have hinted at already, that if they vomit eaſily, you may give 'em whilſt the Stomach is empty if requir'd; but if they bear 'em with Difficulty, their Stomachs ſhou'd be laden with Victuals; this Caution we meet with in *Mayern de Epilepſiâ*.

If they are given in a ſmall Quantity, as *Ettmuller* obſerves, they become Cathartick; which plainly demonſtrates, that moſt Evacuants only differ *ſecundum majus & minus*; and that as a ſmall Quantity of an Emetick proves only Cathartick, ſo a ſmaller Doſe may prove Diaphoretick, and a leſs Quantity than what is Diaphoretick, becomes a Diuretick; hence it appears that Evacuations are only a Conſequence of Irritations, as I have often inculcated.

If they ſhou'd not operate, give *Caſſia*, or ſuch gentle Lenients, in order that they may be carry'd downwards, and that they may have no Leiſure given 'em to produce dangerous Effects on the Body.

Such bear 'em with Eaſe, as have large Cheſts, ſtrong Stomachs, and well fram'd Heads; becauſe the contrary Frames are too weak for the Shock.

In general they are indicated where there is a Tingling in the Ears, a *Vertigo*, and Pain, and *Nauſea* in Fevers. As alſo where there are Signs denoting Obſtructions in the Pancreas,

creas, Gall-Bladder, and other Parts adjacent to the Stomach; where Revulsions may be made by the Stomach, where the Appetite is dejected, where there is a Loathing, a Diſtenſion in the Hypochondres, where there are Loads complain'd of, and an Inclination to vomit; becauſe theſe are plain Signs of Humours neſtling there.

CATHARTICA.

Leniora.

℞ Recipe Pulp Caſſ. recenter extract. ʒ ſs. Tamarind. ʒ ij. Fol. Senn. à ſtipitibus mundat. ʒ j. ſs. Crem. Tartar. ʒ j. Sal. mirab. Glauber. ʒ ſs. Syr. è Flor. Perſicor. q. ſ. m. f. *Electuarium* molle, cujus capiat magnitudinem Juglandis horâ decubitûs.

℞ Fol. Senn. S. S. ʒ ij. Summit. Centaurii min. m. ſs. Flor. Bellid. P. ij. flaved. aurant. Crem. Tartar. a. ʒ j. Paſſular. min. exacinat. ʒ jſs. Inciſ. ponantur in vino, capiat Hauſtum mane in Prandio vel Cœnâ.

℞ Rhei Elect. ʒ ij. Sal. Tartar. gr. xv. Aq. Cichorei ℥ vj. ſtent per Noctem in Arenâ; coletur pro uſu; vocatur Tinctura Rhei Williſii.

C A-

CATHARTICKS.

Gentle.

TAke Pulp of Caſſia freſh drawn, half an Ounce, Tamarinds 2 Drams, Leaves of Senna powder'd 1 Dram and half, Cream of Tartar 1 Dram, Glauber's Salt half a Dram, Syr. of Peach Flowers, what ſuffices, make a ſoft Electuary, to take the Quantity of a Walnut at Bed-time.

Take Senna Leaves 2 Drams, Tops of Centaury the leſs, half a handful, Flowers of Daiſie 2 Pugils, Orange Peel, Cream of Tartar, of each 1 Scruple, Raiſins ſton'd 1 Ounce and half; cut 'em, and ſteep 'em in Wine; take a Draught in the Morning before Dinner, or at Night before Supper.

Take choice Rhubarb 2 Drams, Salt of Tartar 15 Grains, Succory Water 6 Ounces; let 'em ſtand in warm Sand all Night; ſtrain it for uſe; it is call'd *Willis*'s Tincture of Rhubarb.

℞ Tamarind. ʒ ſs ſol. Senn. alex. ʒ ij. Rhei ʒ j. ſs. Coq. in Aq. font. in Colatur. ʒ iij. ſolv. Mann. Calabrin. Syr. è Roſ. ſolutiv. a. ʒ j. m. f. Potio.

℞ M. P. Aloëphang. ʒ ſs. Pulv. ſuccin. gr. iij. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij. m. f. Pilul. n°. vj.

℞ Elect. de Tamarind. cum Senn. ʒ j. Rad. Jalap. gr. xij. Syr. è Roſ. ſolutiv. ʒ iv. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Aq. Hord. mund. ℔ j. Caſſ. rec. extract. ʒ j. ſs. Tamarind. ʒ ſs. Syr. è Roſ. ſolutiv. ʒ ſs. Aq. Cinnam. ʒ j. ſs. m. f. Potio gradatim haurienda.

℞ Rhei Elect. ʒ j. ſs. Cinnam. Pulv. ʒ j. macerentur in Aq. Cinnam. h. in Colatur. ʒ iij. diſſolv. Electuar. è ſucc. Roſarum ʒ j. ſs. m. f. Potio cum modico Regimine ſumenda.

Take

Take Tamarinds half an Ounce, Senna 2 Drams, Rhubarb 1 Dram and a half, boil 'em in Water; to 3 Ounces of the Liquor ſtrain'd, add Manna and Syrup of ſolutive Roſes, of each 1 Ounce; make a Potion.

Take Pills of Aloephangina half a Dram, Powder of Amber 3 Grains, Oyl of Cloves 2 Drops, make 6 Pills.

Take Electuary of Tamarinds, with Senna 1 Dram, Root of Jalap, 12 Grains, Syrup of ſolutive Roſes 4 Drams, Oyl of Cloves 2 Drops, make a Bolus.

Take Barley Water 1 Pound, Caſſia freſh drawn 1 Ounce and half, Tamarinds half an Ounce, Syrup of ſolutive Roſes half an Ounce, Cinnamon Water 1 Ounce and a half, make a Potion to be drank gradually.

Take Rheubarb 1 Dram and a half, Cinnamon-Powder 1 Scruple, infuſe 'em in Cinnamon-Water from Barley; in three Ounces of the Liquor ſtrain'd diſſolve the Electuary of ſolutive Roſes 1 Ounce and a half, make a Potion, to be taken with moderate Care.

℞ Tinctur. Rhabarb. ʒ j. Tinct. Sacræ, ʒ iij. Syr. è Flor. Perſicor. vel è Succ. Rofar. pallidar. ʒ j. m. f. Potio.

Cathartica Fortia.

℞ Tereb. Cypri ʒ ij. Jalap. reſinoſ. Merc. dulc. a. gr. xij. m. f. pil. nº 24. capiat vj.

℞ Gum. Ammon. ʒ j. Merc. dulc. ʒ ij. Diagryd. gr. xij. m. f. pil. nº xvj. pro quat. Doſibus.

℞ P. Rad. Jalap. gr. xij. Reſin. Jalap. gr. vj. Tartar. vitriolat. ʒ ſs. Merc. dulc. ʒ ſs. Pulv. Succin. gr. vj. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. iij. Conſ. flor. anthos, ʒ j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Merc. dulc. gr. xij. Reſin. Jalap. gr. vj. Pul. oc. Cancror. ʒ ſs. Tinct. Caſtor. q. ſ. m. f. pilulæ nº vj. deaurentur.

Take

Take Tincture of Rhubarb, 1 Ounce; Tincture of Hiera Picra, 3 Ounces; Syrup of Peach Flowers, (or pale Roſes) 1 Ounce; make a Potion.

Strong Catharticks.

Take Turpentine of Cyprus, 2 Drams; Gummy Jalap, Mercurius dulcis, of each 12 Grains; make 24 Pills. Take 6.

Take Gum Ammoniack, 1 Dram; Mercurius dulcis, 2 Scruples; Diagrydium, 12 Grains; make 16 Pills for 4 Doſes.

Take Powder of Jalap, 12 Grains; Roſin of Jalap, 6 Grains; vitriolated Tartar, half a Scruple; Mercurius dulcis, half a Scruple; Amber Powder, 6 Grains; Oil of Cloves, 3 Drops; Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, 1 Dram; make a Bolus.

Take Mercurius dulcis, 12 Grains; Roſin of Jalap, 6 Grains; Crab's Eyes powder'd, half a Scruple; Tincture of Caſtor, what ſuffices; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

℞ Reſin.

℞ Resin. Jalap. in Vitell. Ovi solut. gr. xv. Aq. Meliss. ʒ vj. Syr. de Spin. Cervin. ʒ ss. Tinct. Castor. gtt. xv. Aq. Mirabil. ʒ ss. m. f. Potio.

℞ Gutt. Gamb. Diagryd. correct. a. gr. iij. Merc. dulc. ℈ j. Crem. Tartar. ℈ ss. m. f. Pulvis, vel Bolus cum Syr. è Spin. Cervin.

℞ Troch. Alhand. M. P. Coch. min. Extract. Agaric. a. gr. viij. Merc. dulc. gr. xv. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij. m. f. pilulæ nº vj. deaurentur.

℞ Rad. Jalap. Hermodactyl. Mechoacan, Turbith. Scammon. a. ʒ ss. Rad. Helleb. nig. & alb. a. ʒ j. Sem. Cartham. ʒ ij. Cinnam. ʒ ss. Caryoph. ʒ ss. Sp. Vin. ℔ j. digerantur. Dos. ʒ ss.

Take

Take Roſin of Jalap, diſſolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg, 15 Grains; Balm-Water, 6 Ounces; Syrup of Buckthorn, half an Ounce; Tincture of Caſtor, 15 Drops; Aqua-Mirabilis, half an Ounce; make a Potion.

Take Gamboge, Diagrydium, of each 3 Grains; Mercurius dulcis, 1 Scruple; Cream of Tartar, half a Scruple; make a Powder (or Bolus with Syrup of Buckthorn.)

Take Troches of Alhandal, Pills of Cochiæ the leſs, Extract of Agarick, of each 8 Grains; Mercurius dulcis 15 Grains; Oil of Cloves, 2 Drops; mix and make 6 Pills; let them be gilded.

Take Roots of Jalap, Hermodactyls, Mechoacan, Turbith and Scammony, of each half an Ounce; white and black Hellebore-Roots, of each 1 Dram; Seeds of Carthamus, 2 Ounces; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Cloves half a Dram; Spirit of Wine, 1 Pound, digeſt; the Doſe is half an Ounce.

℞ Fæcul.

℞ Fæcul. Aron. gr. 15. Gutt. Gamb. gr. ix. Conſerv. Roſar. vitriolat. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus cum regimine ſumendus.

℞ Extract. Rhei, ℈ j. Reſin. Scammon. gr. iiij. Troch. Alhand. gr. iij. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. vj. m. f. pilul. n° vj. deaurentur.

℞ Aloes opt. gr. xv. Troch. Alhand. gr. iiij. Merc. dulc. gr. xvj. Ol. Cinnam. gtt. ij. m. f. pilul. n° vj. deaurentur.

℞ Reſin. Scammon. Jalap. a. gr. vj. Merc. dulc. gr. xij. Succ. Glycirrhiz. ℈ ſs. Ol. Lign. Guaiac. gtt. ij. m. f. pil. n° v.

℞ M. P. Lucis maj. ex Aloe roſat. Pil. Coch. min. a. ℈ ſs. Diagryd. pulv. Troch. Alhand. a. gr. j. m. f. pil. vj. deaurentur.

℞ M. Pil. Fœtidar. ℈ j. Troch. Alhand. gr. iij. Ol. Sabin. q. ſ. m. f. pilulæ q° iv. deaurentur.

Take

Take the Fæculæ of Aron, 15 Grains; Gamboge, 9 Grains; Conſerve of Roſes vitriolated, what ſuffices; make a Bolus to be taken with due Care.

Take Extract of Rhubarb, 1 Scruple; Roſin of Scammony, 4 Grains; Troches of Alhandal, 3 Grains; Oil of Cloves, 6 Drops; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take the beſt Aloes, 15 Grains; Troches of Alhandal, 4 Grains; Mercurius dulcis, 16 Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 2 Drops; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take Roſins of Sammony, and Jalap, of each 6 Grains; Mercurius dulcis, 12 Grains; Juice of Liquorice, half a Scruple; Oil of Guaiacum, 2 Drops; make 5 Pills.

Take *Pilul. Lucis major.* of Aloes, waſh'd with Roſe-Water, *Pilul. Coch.* the leſs, of each half a Scruple; Diagrydium, Troches of Alhandal, of each 1 Grain; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take *Pilul. Fœtid.* 1 Scruple; Troches of Alhandal, 3 Grains; Oil of Savin, what ſuffices; make 4 Pills, to be gilded.

℞ M.

℞ M. P. Maſtichin. ℈ ij. Extract. Abſinth. ℈ j. Scammon. Sulph. extract. Troch. Alhand. a. gr. iv. Tinctur. Tartar. q. ſ. m. f. pilul. n° xv. pro duabus vicibus, deaurentur.

℞ Merc. dulc. ℈ ſs. Flor. Sulph. gr. vj. Conſ. Lujul. ʒ ſs. m. f. Bolus horâ ſomni deglutiendus; tum ℞ Aquar. purgant. (Northall, Stretham, Lambethens, &c.) ℔ ij. vel iij. Syr. è Spin. Cervin. ℥ ſs. è Flor. Perſicor. ℥ j. ſs. m. f. Potio gradatim hauriendâ.

Take

Take Pills of Maſtick, 2 Scruples; Extract of Wormwood, 1 Scruple; Diagrydium, Troches of Alhandal, of each 4 Grains; Tincture of Tartar, what ſuffices; make 15 Pills, for twice.

Take Mercurius dulcis, half a Scruple; Flower of Brimſtone, 6 Grains; Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel, half a Dram; make a Bolus for Bed-time; in the Morning, drink a Quart or 3 Pints of Purging-Waters (*North-Hall*, *Stretham*, *Lambeth*, &c.) with half an Ounce of Syrup of Buckthorn; Syrup of Peach-Flowers, 1 Ounce and half; make a Potion for Morning.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

IN the firſt Part of this Treatiſe, I have already hinted at the Uſe of Purgatives, as Occaſion offer'd; but as I treat of 'em here deſignedly, I hope, it will not be taken amiſs, if I explain more at large the Uſes of Purgatives under their proper Head.

I ſhall obſerve then, that *Purgatives are never given but with a Deſign to empty ſome ſuperabounding Humours*; whether they be *Serous*, *Phlegmatick*, *Cholerick*, *Saline*, or *Acid*, ſhall be remark'd in the following Paragraphs.

In ſtubborn Diſeaſes, where *Alteratives* have produc'd no good Effects, tho' long adminiſtred, and well adapted, Purgatives now and then interlac'd are profitable; for ſometimes it happens, that Obſtructions in the evaneſcent Arteries are much riveted, ſo that the ſtagnant Fluids yield not to the Shocks of Purgatives early given, becauſe they are at that Seaſon too much impacted, and too viſcid, and the Commotion rais'd overcrowds the Part; in which Caſe, the *Impaction* increaſes, but the *progreſſive Motion* is impeded;

impeded; this Affair ſtanding thus, let us turn the Tables, and firſt gradually attenuate the Fluids, and then the Particles which have taken their Abode in the ſmall Arteries, will be prepar'd to be puſh'd eaſily forward from the Shock given by the Purgative to the Fibres, and the Commotion it raiſes alſo will give a helping Hand; and thus one Purgative after proper Preparatives does more Feats than ten before 'em; for indeed they then do Harm.

We ſee it uſual in our Diet, that what we in ſome Degree abhorr'd at firſt, by gradually habituating ourſelves to it, becomes in ſome Meaſure neceſſary, at leaſt Nature demands it; it will be uſeleſs to inſtance in Snuff, Smoaking, Coffee, and ſuch; but even ſome have been brought to like what at firſt they cou'd not bear the Sight of; therefore without entring on the Explication of ſuch Idioſyncraſies, for I look on this as a Secret yet unreveal'd, we may ſee how ſome, by being accuſtom'd to take Phyſick, bear it better than ſuch as are little us'd to it.

In ſleepy Diſeaſes, in Palſies, and other Diſeaſes of the Brain depending

on

on a Quantity of ſluggiſh and phlegmatick, or ſerous Blood and Spirits, Cathartick carry off Share of the offending Matter; and if proper Revulſives, ſuch as Bliſters, Setons, Cauteries, ſharp Glyſters, and perpetual Bliſters be made uſe of at the ſame time, the Cure will be readily perform'd by the attenuating Drugs internally given (ſuch are *Muſtard Seed*, *Lavender Tops*, *Roſemary*, *Guaiacum Wood* and *Bark*) in Infuſions or Teas; and the ſame apply'd externally in Spirits of Wine.

In *Eruptions*, ſuch as *Scabs*, *Pſora's*, &c. Purgatives are convenient, becauſe ſuch generally lodge in the *Serum*, and carrying off ſome of this, effectually carries off the ſaline Particles alſo, which give Riſe to theſe Eruptions; for as a neceſſary Quantity of an *armoniacal* or *ſaline* Saltneſs is uſeful to the Blood, in order to ſupply ſeveral Secretions, and for preſerving the due *Craſis* of the Fluids; ſo if its Nature is chang'd to an Acrimony, or if it be in too great a Proportion, it *cryſtallizes* on the Fibres, and theſe *Cryſtals* fix'd on the Skin, we call *Scabs*; now Purgatives carry off ſhare of the vitiated *Serum*, and *Diluents* given *warm* effectually diſſociate the Salts,

Salts, and proper Corrigents change the Salt into another gentler Species; which will prevent farther Eruptions, and for what is already fix'd on the Skin, vitriolick Waſhes do well. *Craanen* obſerves, if a Dram of Salt be put into a large Quantity of Water, the Salt is not perceiv'd; therefore Diluents are neceſſary in any ſaline State; and I am of Opinion, that many ſmall Degrees of *Elephantiaſes* may be remedy'd, if proper Diluents were given warm; becauſe *Chymiſts* obſerve juſtly, that *Salia non ſaliunt quamdiu ſicca*; that is, *Salts don't diſſociate unleſs they be diluted*; and 'tis obſervable, that *no Salts cryſtallize whilſt the* Menſtruum *is hot*; and therefore, if we can, by giving the Diluents warm, thus take off Coheſions, we ſhall prevent Eruptions; and thoſe on the Skin will be eaſily manag'd.

Night-Sweats are either occaſion'd from plentiful Suppers, or from an abounding Saltneſs in the Blood; in either Caſe Purgatives do well to empty the Veſſels of their *Cargo*; only in the firſt Caſe, Phyſick alone with refraining for the future from Gormandizing, ſerves the Turn; whereas in the latter Caſe, proper Corrigents muſt alſo be given,

given, to dilute and blunt thoſe Salts, which *melted by the Heat of the Bed*, begin to irritate the Pores and Miliary *Glands* to Excretion.

The Seaſon of the Year determines us in giving Catharticks; becauſe in the Spring, the Warmth of the Sun invigorates the ſtagnant Fluids, and they begin to turgeſce at that time, and as by this Motion they fill the Blood-Veſſels, ſo Evacuants become neceſſary to prevent Ruptures of the Lymphaticks, and other Diſorders that are Concomitants of Repletion.

Vigorous Perſons bear any Shocks with greateſt Eaſe; ſo that the cold Air which wou'd throw a tender Perſon into Catarrhs or Fevers, never affects them; ſo it falls out with them in giving 'em Phyſick, they bear ſtrong Purges with eaſe; and if you fail in giving ſuch, what will work ſtrongly, you fall ſhort in Politicks, for they will conclude, you are ignorant of their Conſtitution; but enquire well, then preſcribe.

In *Agues*, if there were not large Quantities of Humours, the Fits wou'd ceaſe ſoon, nor ſhou'd our Patients be infeſted with more than two or three Fits;

Fits; and 'tis not worth while to preſcribe to ſuch; but Bodies that are opplete with Humours ſuffer long and tedious Shocks; and ſuch muſt be well phyſick'd before you venture to give the Bark; becauſe when once the Veſſels are empty'd, the giving the Bark in order to attenuate the Remainder, produces no dangerous Effects in the Enlarging its Bounds, ſuch as Ruptures, Aſthma's, and ſuch like. I have already hinted, that we muſt give the Catharticks on the Day of Intermiſſion, becauſe a double *Intumeſcence*, to wit, from the *Fit* and the *Inteſtine Motion* rais'd by the Phyſick, wou'd endanger the Patient.

A ſuperabundant Acrimony ravages and rends the Solids, and produces *Exulcerations*; now whoever wou'd cure external ones, muſt firſt carry off ſome Share of theſe keen Salts by Phyſick; after which, all the Teſtaceous, Cinnabarine, and Saturnine Med'cines muſt be given inwardly along with ſmooth Decoctions of *China*, *Sarſa*, *Shavings of Harts-horn*, and ſuch like in *Lime-Water*, to correct the acid Acrimony domineering in the Maſs; and then even Dyſepurlotick Ulcers may be brought

to good *Digeſtion* by Baſilicon and Oil of Turpentine to *incarn*, by a Mixture of *Linimentum Arcæi* and *Diapompholigos*, and to cicatrize by *Ung. de Minio*, or Amalgam of Mercury in Powder; and in Caſe of Ulcers of the Lungs, I ſee no Reaſon why *Suffitus* of Cinnabar, with Myrrh and Maſtick may not be uſeful.

Hippocrates warrants the Uſe of Purgatives in *diſcolour'd Menſes Aph.* 36. *S.* 5. Τὰ καλαμίνια ἄχροα καθάρσιος δεῖσθαι σημαίνει and with good Reaſon, becauſe this Flux is not vitiated but from the Blood, and *that* is laden with a Quantity of *Serum*, which having crowded the Veſſels, opens 'em, and forces its way thro' 'em at a proper Seaſon, and appears colour'd with a pale Circle around, in the Linnen of ſuch who labour under this Vitiation; after you have ſufficiently evacuated the Blood, the next Intention is to give Diureticks and Chalybeates to evacuate and correct the Remainder, and to corroborate the *Lax Fibres*.

If *Bile*, *Phlegm*, or any *Species* of depreſſed or exalted State, over-ſtock the Veſſels, Evacuations ſuited, as Cuſtom will have it, eſpecially to the reign-

ing

ing State, muſt precede the *Alliotick*s given to change the Texture; but more eſpecially thoſe Humours that lodge in the Stomach are to be evacuated by 'em, as well as thoſe in the Canal of the Inteſtines.

Where-ever the Liver is obſtructed in its Ducts to the Inteſtines, Purgatives ſhove off the obſtructed Paſſages by the vaſt Encreaſe of the Periſtaltick Motion, which, in ſome Meaſure, milks out the *Mucus* which clings to the Walls of the *Ductus Choledochus*, and future Impediments muſt be prevented by the volatile or fixt Aperients internally given, ſuch are *volatile* or *fixt Salts*, *Millepedes*, *Centaury*, *Wormwood*, *Horehound*, *Rubia Tinctor.* in Wines, which diſſolve *Coagulums*, and prevent Cohæſion.

I have had Occaſion elſewhere to obſerve, that ſcorbutick Salts, which I look upon to be *mineral* or *metallick* ones, ſwim in the *Serum* in great Plenty, and produce ſtupendous Effects; let us ſuppoſe 'em *alcaline* or *acid*, they will yield to Evacuations, becauſe the *Serum* does; only 'tis obſervable, that the *acid* ones don't yield ſo eaſily, nor dare we attempt their Evacuation, till

due Preparatives have been premis'd: However, as they do give way to ſuch *Stimulants*, we muſt ſooner or later evacuate 'em, and then the Redundance of 'em being thrown off, we are to ſuit our Alteratives to the peculiar reigning Salts, ſo as *Acids* are ſuited to the *bilious* Conſtitution, and *Alcalines* to the ſluggiſh cool *Acid*; and to the *corraſive Acid* alſo, with this Difference, that the *Chalybeates* of the ſtronger Kind are adapted to the former; but the cooler *Chalybeates*, as *Sal. Martis*, *Chalybeate Waters*, and *Teſtaceous Powders*, to the latter *Species*.

Aſthma's ſeldom are produc'd but from ſome viſcous Blood, or from a Load of *Serum*, which by Length of Time turns viſcous alſo, and crowds the Pulmonary Veſſels, by *Demi-Stagnation*; Purgatives unload this *Cargo*, and if Bliſters be added, and proper inciding Pectorals, the *Bronchia* are diſcharg'd of what they contain, as well as the Humours that line the Walls of the pulmonary Artery; and thus, by ſcouring both Parts from their ſlimy Particles, they breathe more freely; ſuch Med'cines are *Serum Sinapinum Bateanum*, *Balſamick Syrup*, *Syr. Terebin-*

Terebinthinæ, Flowers of Benjamin, Salt of Amber, and the like; but I ſpeak upon Suppoſition, that there is no febrile Temper, nor any periodical *Ephemera* conjoin'd.

The *Lues Venerea* ſuppoſes a Blood ſtock'd with acrimonious Salts; however, I know no Symptom producible by this Diſeaſe, but what an exalted Scurvy will alſo create; and I know no Difference between 'em, for I have ſeen *Caries*, *Exoſtoſes*, *Gummata*, and ſuch like, from ſcorbutick Salts, where there was no Grounds for Suſpicion; and therefore thoſe Evacuants given in the *Lues* cure a Scurvy *equally*; nor need you be afraid of *Hartman*, and *Liſter*'s forbidding Mercurials in the Scurvy, and allowing them in the *Lues*; becauſe the *acid Scurvy* bears 'em not, nor do ſome *Species* of *Lues*, which ſome have to their Sorrow, and others to their Diſreputation found true. Spectators have been prone in ſuch Miſcarriages to blame the Workman, as being ignorant of the *Menage*; but this is an Ignorance of the reigning State of Humours; after the proper Evacuations in ſuch a Diſeaſe, 'tis prudent to give the Decoction of the

Woods, in which, ſome bold Empiricks have given *Mezereon* Tops; and, I am inform'd, that even ſome diſcreet Practitioners have affirm'd 'em uſeful in ſmall Quantity. Theſe will complete the general Cure; for, I hope to be excus'd from deſcending to Particulars here.

In a *Suppreſſion of the Menſes*, Purgatives pave the Road for other Aperients, becauſe, in the firſt Place they carry of any viſcous Humours; and alſo the Inteſtine Motion rais'd by 'em in the Blood diſpands the Veſſels, and Aperients given afterwards find eaſier Work; I ſuppoſe the Veſſels not under any irremediable Coaleſcence.

I have often advis'd the *Tinctura Sacra* to Perſons who have been much infeſted with gouty Pains, in order to prevent a violent Fit, and not without Succeſs, which was (and is generally) foreboded by a *Fulneſs at Stomach*; for thus the abounding *Fomes* was carry'd off, and the Remainder cou'd only produce a gentle Fit. It is alſo to be obſerv'd, that upon the Decline of the Gout, when the Parts begin to ſcale, the Inflammation is vaniſh'd, and the Urine ſettles laudably; they

they are then indicated, in order to precipitate with more Eaſe the concocted Particles, which remaining in the Blood, by any Miſmanagement of Debauches might again reproduce all the Round of dire Symptoms.

In a Failure of Appetite depending on any *Saburra*, Purgatives well adapted, carry *it* off, and pave the Road for proper Alteratives; I here am not to be underſtood to ſpeak of *ſuch*, which proceed from want of Spirits, ſuch I have known eaſily cur'd by proper Supplies; or ſuch as ariſe from too eager an Acidity, for ſuch are better emptied another way, by firſt premiſing proper Alcalines.

Purgatives, indeed, are proper for ſome *Species* of Dropſy, inaſmuch as they carry off ſome of the abounding and ſtagnating Liquids; but as there are ſeveral *Species* of 'em, I ſhall take Leave to explain in what Kind they agree: In an *Aſcites* the Liquor is extravas'd into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*; nor is there any Paſſage for it to repaſs into the Blood, and therefore Phyſick is uſeleſs, if not dangerous; *uſeleſs*, for the Reaſon now nam'd; and *dangerous*, becauſe I have

found by Experience, that such Physick, as wou'd be necessary to evacuate *Serum*, fuses the Blood; and, by this Attenuation, and Swelling beyond its Bounds, it ouzes more copiously thro' the injur'd Vein or Lymphatick, into the Belly; and thus I have seen such an imprudent Procedure attended with Bursting; the Patient did not survive it two Days. In the *Hydrops Epiploicus*, nothing does, *afferat ipse licet sacras Epidaurius herbas*; for once the *Lymphaticks* are so injur'd, as to pour into the Cells of the *Omentum* their Jelly, no Medicine can recall it, nor any Physick make it desert its Lodging. In the *Ovarium*, in the Duplicature of the *Peritonæum*, as little is expected from the Art of Physick, Patience is our *Asylum*; however, I shall hereafter observe to you in the Chapter of *Parecentesis*, that such only generally receives Relief from this Puncture. Indeed, when Dropsies are beginning, and due Care is taken to evacuate, and carry off some Part of the Humour, the Remainder is to be corrected, and gentle Stypticks are to be given to reunite the broken Vessel, and farther Mischief may be prevented.

Where

Where the *Faces* are not duly thruſt out, at leaſt, in that Quantity which is ſuitable to the Diet we have taken; Phyſick gives the Inteſtines a juſt Irritation, and aſſiſts the Defect of the ſlow Periſtaltick Motion; this is often requir'd in Fevers attended with Colicks, occaſion'd from the Adhæſion of the *Faces* to the *Plicæ*; but if this be the only Cauſe, oily Med'cines ought alſo to be premis'd, in order to prepare 'em, to give way more readily: I ſhall below ſhew you what Caſes they diſagree in, when Colicks infeſt the Sick.

Tho' it be look'd on as ridiculous by *Foreſtus*, *Lib.* 22. *Obj.* 44. *in Scholio*, to make uſe of Phyſick in a *Dyſentery*, becauſe this is drawing the Humours to the Part affected; and, as he ſays, endeavouring to heap Evacuation upon Evacuation, which is adding to the Cauſe; hence it is he approves an Emetick in ſuch a Caſe, and wou'd rather revulſe than drain the Parts by forcing the Humours thither, and ſo crowding the injur'd Parts with more Humours.

This is the Argument in its full Force: To ſay Truth, we find the *Hypocacuana* very uſeful in *Dyſenteries*, for the Reaſons now mention'd; but, if we conſider that Phyſick which is given in *Dyſenteries* is very gentle, and ſuch as ſhaves off the acrid *Mucus* from off the Coats of the Inteſtines, without giving the Blood any Commotion, or roughly encreaſing the periſtaltick Motion of the Inteſtines, we ſhall find this to be no other Management, than what is uſual in common Ulcers, which ought to be gently clear'd of their corroding *Sanies*, and therefore this Caution of his is of no Validity, nor in the Queſtions of Revulſions; hence *Diarrhœa's* and *Dyſenteries* bear ſuch *Lenients* with Eaſe, and what is taken afterwards will more certainly produce their Effects, ſuch are Opiates, teſtaceous and ſtyptick Med'cines.

Vertigo's are often a Sequel of *Mucus* lodging in the Cavity of the Stomach, which by its Demur there grows Acrid, or effervesces into *Bullæ*, and thus gives the membranous Coat of the Stomach an uneaſy Senſation, which being communicated to the optick Nerves, occaſions a Giddineſs, which bears

bears a Proportion to, and keeps pace with this Hurry in the Stomach; ſuch *Mucus* is evacuable by Emeticks or Purgatives.

That *Species* of *Aſthma*, which *Waldſchmidt* calls *Stomachical*, is no other than ſuch as depends on a Flatulency in the Stomach, which preſſes up the Diaphragm, and leſſens the Capacity of the *Thorax*; this Cauſe being but *ſecundarily*, or rather *ſympathically* in the Lungs, we need not level the Cure at an Imaginary Læſion, but muſt evacuate the Stomach, and we ſhall relieve the *Aſthma*; if, indeed, the Lungs alſo ſuffer in their Turn, and ſpue out any Quantity of Phlegm, which irritates them to a Tickle and Cough, Regard muſt be had to this *Vitium*, by proper Expectorants.

Baglivi commends Phyſick in ſyncopal Fevers, which muſt be underſtood *cum Grano Salis*; if Matter lodge on the Stomach, which irritates and galls it to a Nauſeouſneſs, and thus gives us Anxietudes; Phyſick, ſuch as the Nature of the Fever will allow of, will be neceſſary to throw off this troubleſome Gueſt; but where *Deliquia* depend on exhauſted Spirits, on

an advanc'd Fever, and where the laſt Scenes are placed, it wou'd be the moſt unadvis'd Procedure that cou'd enter the Breaſt of a reaſonable Creature.

I can recommend Phyſick by frequent Experience in Children, much infeſted with Convulſions; for having been often call'd in to conſult on ſuch an Occaſion, I perceiv'd that common *Anti-Convulſives* avail'd little till they had been emptied gently, and as the Tragedy is acted on the Stomach, there ought we to begin; hence, after two or three Doſes of an Infuſion of Senna and Rhubarb, at proper Diſtances, I have giv'n Mixtures of Rue and Penny-royal, Balm and Mint-Waters, Pœony compound, ſome few Drops of Hart's-horn Spirits, ſweetned with Syrup of White Poppies ſucceſsfully. Some, I know, have recommended an odd Mixture for theſe Caſes, and I have known it uſed with Succeſs, after ſome Methods had fail'd, which was dropping three Drops of the menſtrual Liquor into Penny-royal Water, and giving it and the ſame Quantity afterwards in Sack given, cur'd a Child of two Years of Age; but far be

it

it from me to adviſe ſuch dubious Methods; conſult what has happen'd after the adminiſtring ſuch a Med'cine in *Vanderwiel*, and you ſhall be too much terrify'd from giving it.

In Caſe of *Melancholy*, where the Blood, Spirits, and Juices in the Inteſtines are crowded with a ſluggiſh, and an *acid Saburra*, and Stagnations are frequent in every returning Capillary, ſtrong Phyſick, after proper Preparatives, evacuate the Plenitude, and open the obſtructed Veſſels, after which, proper Specificks are to be given, in order to correct the Acid, and to curb the *Deliria*.

Obſtructions in the Meſentery are often reliev'd by Catharticks, becauſe the Shocks the Inteſtines receive, are communicated to the Meſentery, being an Appendage to them.

Revulſions are neceſſary in phlegmatick, or œdematous *Angina's*; and Phyſick being a Revulſion, *Secundum Rectitudinem*, to this Diſeaſe, it both carries off Share of the Matter from the Blood which feeds this Diſorder, and hinders the Afflux of more, by changing the Bent to another Goal; ſo that

that Diſcutients will have their deſir'd Effect.

In malignant Fevers (where the Spirits 'tis true are exhauſted) where the Humours are concocted, and yet Nature is lazy in her Extruſion of the *Venenum*; I have known gentle Lenients given with great Succeſs; for many times have I ſeen *Fevers* laſt for twenty Days and upwards, with concocted Urine, and yet no Attempts were made by Nature to throw it off by Sweats, Urine or Stool, nor yet was the Brain infeſted by it, and therefore I have been oblig'd to give a Lenient of Senna and Rhubarb, and have repeated it two Days after; the ſecond or third Doſe generally anſwers, but ſome gentle Opiate muſt be given at Night, after ſuch a Procedure, in order to allay any Hurry; as alſo Cordials to ſupport the Spirits.

In the Decline of inflammatory Diſorders, ſuch as Rheumatiſms, and even Pleuriſies, and the like; Phyſick is uſeful (I mean Lenients) becauſe the Humours being now diſpos'd to ſubſide, and the Vigour of the Inflammation being abated, the Humours being now no where fix'd, but looſen'd from

from the Impaction, their Shock impreſs'd on the Fibres by the Lenient, ſhoves 'em forward, and they may be gradually carry'd off.

Hippocrates, *Aph.* 1. *Sect.* 4. allows Lenients in Women advanc'd to the 4th or 7th Months, if Occaſion urge; becauſe the Infant at ſuch a time is fixt firmly by the *Placenta* to the *Uterus*, but are not ſo the firſt and laſt Months; and beſides, Lenients only move the Inteſtines or the *Uterus* but very gently.

Lenients are to be given when the Matter *turgeſces*, ſays the Divine *Hippocrates*, which I take to be when there are pregnant *Indicia* of any Plenitude in the *Viſcera*, or the Blood, or where the Humours, as he expreſſes, *impetum faciunt*, that is, are under ſome diſorderly Motion.

The ſame *Hippocrates*, Aphor. 20. *Sect.* 4. adviſes Phyſick where there are Colicks, Pains of the Knees and Loins, and they be without a Fever; and the Reaſon is, becauſe where-ever any Humour fixes on any Part, 'tis a Sign of a particular Plenitude, which generally depends on a more univerſal One.

By

By a contrary Reaſon in Rheumatiſms, whilſt the Inflammation is in full Vigour, and the Effervescence is juſt begun, and the Blood's Mixture is under a Confuſion, nor in any manner diſpos'd to ſubſide, Phyſick raiſing an univocal Commotion can by no Means be convenient, till this Diſturbance is in a great Meaſure allay'd. This the whole Body of Phyſicians unanimouſly agree upon.

Every Evacuation draws off Spirits and Humours; weak People may ſtand in need to have their Humours emptied, but not their Spirits; hence weak People cannot bear Catharticks, properly ſo call'd. Old Men fall under this Denomination with great Reaſon, becauſe their Supplies are impoſſible; Infants alſo may juſtly claim an Exemption from ſtrong Phyſick; for whatever Diſeaſe may ſeem to require it, 'tis a ſham Indication, and to be neglected.

In any Taints of the *Viſcera* which are confirm'd, ſuch as Ulcers, Phyſick is dangerous, becauſe it irritates the Ulcer, by ſuperadding an Exotick Acrimony, and raiſes the Hectick to a greater Pitch, by adding to the inteſtine

ſtine Commotion of the Blood; hence in Dropſies of the Legs, or œdematous Tumours from any ſuch *Vitia* of the Solids, it diſagrees very remarkably; becauſe to the Prejudices already mention'd, it weakens; now ſuch œdematous Legs never ſupervene in ſuch Caſes, but in the laſt Scenes of Diſeaſes; for when the Spirits by the Continuance of a Diſeaſe are exhauſted, the Blood moves ſlowly, the Fibres grow laxer, and in the depending Parts the Weight of the Blood is an Overbalance for the Oſcillation of the Fibres, and thus it reſts in the Legs; and by a contrary Reaſon, when they change their Poſture into an Horizontal one (in Bed) this along with the Warmth of the Bed, fuſes the ſtagnant Fluids, and they eaſily recirculate.

I have ſomewhere obſerv'd, that Purgatives open the Veſſels by raiſing an Intumeſcence in the Fluids, and thus disjoining the Orifices that almoſt approach'd to a Contact; and therefore whilſt the *Lochia* flow, it wou'd be empirical to give Catharticks; and hence in Women that are lying in, they are to be avoided; what is here ſaid

ſaid of the *Lochia* may be underſtood to be ſpoke of *internal Varix's*, and particularly ſuch as lie in the Road of the Inteſtines; 'twere to be wiſh'd, that we cou'd as eaſily diſcover *ſuch*, as we can *Aneuriſm's*; but this is a bare wiſh. I have ſeen *Three* of theſe in twenty Years Practice, and they all died ſuddenly; one of 'em took the Shape of a Colick, and impos'd on the Practitioner, and broke by the Adminiſtration of ſome anticolick Pills, which he gave in order to expel the Cauſe of the Colick, which by the Preſcription appear'd to be a *Phlegmagogue*.

Where an Acid lodges in the Blood, if we are permitted to thwart the Language of the preſent Sect, and produces Stagnations, and other Diſorders; till due Preparation, Catharticks are improper; and therefore in *Hypochondriacal* and *Hyſterical* Perſons they diſagree, they raiſe Fits, as I have frequently ſeen; and once I knew a ſmall Doſe of *Manna* effect it, ſo little can they bear 'em.

Perſons very lean have no Occaſion to be haraſs'd by Catharticks, becauſe their Spirits are few; and ſuch as are extremely

extremely fat bear 'em almoſt as little, for ſuch are generally faint after their Uſe; becauſe the Parts muſt contract after their Fluids are drain'd, and if they do, then the Brain is drain'd ſuddenly of its Contents, and their Blood moving ſlowly, the Spirits are but ſupply'd in ſuch a Proportion.

In *Pleuriſies*, after the Inflammation has been ſo violent, that now it impoſthumates, and is critically ſpit up from the Lungs, nothing ought to be adminiſtred in Contravention to this Motion, for here the warm Pectorals are uſeful to rid *them* of this noxious and peccant Matter; now Cathartick, draining the Humours to another different Goal, cannot be attempted without the utmoſt Hazard; and what makes this appear more ridiculous, is the Misfortune ſome Pleuriticks undergo when ſpontaneous *Diarrhœa's* ſeize 'em at this Juncture.

In acute and continual Diſeaſes, and in Fevers, the præternatural Hurry in the Blood at that Seaſon evidently contra-indicates the Uſe of ſuch Med'cines, as Experience as well as Reaſon con-

convince us, give it farther Diſturbance.

I have above remark'd how *inconſiſtent it is to adminiſter Phyſick in Fluxes of Blood*; I think then it will be needleſs to obſerve with *Wendelin*, that it is dangerous to uſe it in an immoderate Flux of the *Menſes*; however, I wou'd have it notic'd that ſometimes ſuch a Flux proceeds from an aqueous State of Blood, and a lax Habit of the Body, and in ſuch a Caſe, *Rhubarb* judiciouſly adminiſtred ſerves to evacuate and corroborate at proper Intervals.

Dry Coughs which depend on Tubercles of the Lungs, which are accompany'd with a Shortneſs of Breath, and a Difficulty in lying on one Side, don't bear 'em, becauſe ſuch are ſubject to have the Tubercles inflam'd, and the Motion the Cathartick impreſs on the Blood is truly inflammatory, inaſmuch as the Cathartick hurries the Blood too impetuouſly on, and crouds 'em into the Fibrils already overcharg'd with viſcid and acrimonious Humours.

Diarrhœa's become continual, as Authors obſerve, from ſome Fault on the Solids;

Solids; and as ſuch receive ſmall Advantage from any Species of Med'cines, their whole Relief being *Palliation* only, they can only be prejudic'd by Catharticks; for as moſt organical Diſeaſes, which become incurable by being too much fix'd, have Rarefaction for the Attendant; ſo giving Purgatives, adds to this *Vitium*, and irritates more.

Hiccups, which are the Reſult of the laſt Scenes of Diſtempers, never bear 'em; firſt becauſe their Weakneſs won't ſuffer their Uſe, and next the Hurry, the Spirits are put into by 'em, contra-indicates 'em.

Obſtructions immoveable, are exaſperated by 'em; for what avails it to raiſe a Commotion to no purpoſe? and therefore in Hypochondriack Melancholy they do ill; therefore in old *Chloroſes* they avail not; therefore in *Scirrhi* of the Liver, they haraſs only; therefore in inveterate Palſies, they are dangerous.

In Colicks from any Inflammation, they don't agree, becauſe they move the Part too much, and Quiet is a main Point in the Cure of Inflammations. However, *Lenients* and *Glyſters* are

are neceſſary, ſo far as to make Nature anſwer once a Day; and more eſpecially the *Latter*, becauſe if it be compos'd of emollient and diſcutient Plants, it may ſerve as a *ſtimulus* for promoting the *Faces*, and a *Fotus* for the *Phlegmon*.

Nephritick Pains, properly ſo call'd, receive little Advantage by any Catharticks; but Care muſt be taken to diſtinguiſh between Them, a Lumbago, a Colick, and a Pain of the *Pſoa* Muſcle; the firſt being conſtant, and fix'd on the Kidney; the ſecond is evident in raiſing the Body into an erect Poſture after Flexion, which is done with utmoſt Difficulty; the Third is wandring, encreaſes upon Eating, and eas'd by *Flatus* upwards or downwards; and the laſt is diſcover'd by the Pain encreas'd on lifting the Thigh upwards, and the Flexion of the Body, becauſe they can hardly bear it in an erect Poſture. They may all bear Phyſick, if no Inflammation occaſion 'em, and even Gravel in the Kidneys may bear it; but if a large Stone occaſion the Pain, the Phyſick augments the Pain, by forcing it, and may moreover bring on Inflammations,

and

and therefore not to be attempted; for according to *Barbette*, *Magnus Lapis non eſt movendus.*

Purgatives are generally gelt by Acids; therefore if there be any Signs of an Acid in the Stomach, as may in part appear by *Acid Ructus*, Diſturbances wou'd ariſe by giving Phyſick, ſuch as *Nauſea*, Inflammations, Vomitings, and other Signs of Struggle in the Stomach; and therefore 'tis uſual in ſuch Caſes to premiſe proper Preparatives, ſuch as Crab's Eyes, Pearl, Sp. C. C. and ſuch like to blunt this Humour.

Evacuation of Spirits, and Supply of 'em can't co-incide in an Indication; and therefore Phyſick is improper in *Deliquia*, where the Perſons ſo affected want all Internals and Externals to rear 'em, and ſupply them with what is Cordial and Spirituous; and therefore Spirit of Salt Armoniack, made with Lime, is the moſt penetrant for external Uſe, where the thicker the Line it pierces to the Noſe with, the more readily are the Patients reliev'd; and for Internal, the *Sal volatile Oleoſum*, in any Cordial Water, is excellent.

If

If Vomiting be a Symptom, it won'd be imprudent to encreaſe it; and therefore Caution muſt be us'd in giving Phyſick in ſymptomatical Vomitings.

Wendelin tells us that Phyſick is worſt in Winter; but if the Winter Seaſon leſſen the Secretion by the Pores, that of the Inteſtines may ſafely enough be augmented, and in our Clime is the moſt eligible Species of Evacuation; however, Caution muſt be us'd in taking it, leſt we endanger catching cold at that time.

They who are accuſtom'd to Phyſick, and who are of ſo weak a Conſtitution, that any Change ruffles 'em, ought to be aware of taking it; leſt the Ill it does, overbalance the Good expected.

Aſthma's that have Exacerbations brought on by a febrile Temper ought not to be treated with Phyſick, for the Reaſon often mention'd, to wit, becauſe it raiſes an Effervescence, which to allay ought to be the Endeavour of the Phyſician.

Whoever are troubled with a *Teneſmus*, or a continual Inclination to go to Stool, can never bear Phyſick; becauſe there is no Reaſon can invite

us

us to encreaſe our Complaint: But ſuch ought to bathe the Part with ſmooth Decoctions of Mullein in Milk, Unguents with Opium, and give internally Opiates.

I have remarked above that Phyſick is bad in any Flux of Blood, and therefore if the *Hæmorrhoids* flow exceſſively, forbear it; but by the ſame Reaſon it muſt be good to promote any critical Evacuation of Blood, and therefore as the *Hæmorrhoids* are often an uſeful Flux, if at any time they ceaſe to flow as uſual, Phyſick (of Aloes eſpecially) will promote 'em.

Such as are ſo unfortunate as to labour under a *Hernia Inteſtinalis* can ſcarce bear Phyſick when it is in its proper place, becauſe the Encreaſe of the Periſtaltick Motion endangers its Deſcent; and therefore, when it is in the *Scrotum*, Phyſick *à fortiori* muſt be very dangerous; becauſe it haſtens Inflammations, and if the Ring of the Proceſs once by any imprudent Method be ſtraitned by an Inflammation, nothing remains to be done in ſo deplorable a Caſe, but the Operation; and how few are there who can per-

form this with the requiſite Dexterity?

In *Intermitting Fevers*, Catharticks, properly ſo call'd, are not convenient till the Urine is concocted; for they add to the *Turbata Sanguinis Miſtura*, as the *Carteſians* are pleas'd to term Crudity; which is gueſs'd at from a turbid and milky Urine, attended by perplexing Symptoms; but however Lenients are not contra-indicated, as *Sennertus* gives us to underſtand, *C. 6. L. 2. de Febribus*, and *Wendelinus*, *L. 3. Axiom.* 1058. obſerves very well, that turgeſcing Humours had better be thrown off than retain'd.

Some peculiar Tempers there are, which can't bear Phyſick at all, tho' indicated by the Diſeaſe; this the Perſons muſt inform the Phyſician of; an *Idioſyncraſy* is not to be confin'd within Rules; I knew one who never cou'd bear any Drug where Opium was; another I knew, whom all Plaiſters whatever bliſter'd: This is one Part of Art belonging to the Knowledge of Conſtitutions, and principally to be enquir'd into by all Practitioners.

Dropſie,

Dropſies, which according to *Sydenham*, follow a Conſumption, any Taint of the Bowels, the deprav'd Tone of the Blood, and where the Spirits are empty'd; alſo ſuch as follow *Fiſtula's* and Weakneſs (from Salivations, and ſuch like Evacuations) can't be reliev'd by Catharticks; nor indeed can any *Aſcites* be cur'd by 'em.

Hippocrates Aphor. 24. *Sect.* 1. ſays, that *in acute Diſeaſes, and in the Beginnings of Diſeaſes, Phyſick muſt be us'd, but with great Circumſpection*; and *Aphor.* 9. *Sect.* 4. *That ſuch as are hard to vomit, and are moderately fat, are to be purg'd downwards, avoiding the Winter.* By which it is evident that this *Circumſpection* he inculcates, is ſpoke of *ſuch Phyſick as was then moſt in uſe only, and not Lenients*; and moreover 'tis plain, that in the Clime of *Greece*, the Pores are the moſt patent Emiſſary, otherwiſe ſuch Caution needed not have been given about Purging in the Winter Seaſon; but that carrying 'em forcibly downwards muſt have endanger'd Inflammations of the Inteſtines, which we need not much fear here. He alſo takes notice, *Aphor.* 9. *Sect.* 2.

that whoever wou'd purge Bodies, muſt firſt prepare 'em for it, and render, as he calls it, the Humours more fluxile, that is more obedient to this Species of Irritation, let that be in what manner you pleaſe; which muſt however be ſuitable to the reigning Humour, and is done by Contraries.

As to the Quantities of Evacuation, it muſt be gueſs'd at from the Strengths of the *Laborants*; ſo that Care muſt be taken to evacuate ſo warily in the beginning, eſpecially of acute Diſeaſes, that we neither endanger a *Criſis*, nor a *Solution*; which muſt be computed from the Violence of the Symptoms, and the Evident Cauſes; for if they are violent, there will be occaſion for large Evacuations, and it is deriv'd from ſome vehement Cauſe; both which argue Danger.

In the *Scurvy*, the Salts that lodge in the Maſs are often of a ſtyptick Nature, or they are very volatile; in both theſe Conſtitutions the Belly is ſubject to be bound; in the firſt, becauſe Acids in the Canal of the Inteſtines impede the quick Deſcent of the

Faces,

Faces, and conſtringe the Fibres, and thus make 'em capable of reſiſting the Motion; in the latter, becauſe the Heat, accompanying ſuch a State, evaporates the thinner Parts of 'em into *Halitus*, and leaves the Remainder dry: Hence *Laxants* are always neceſſary in ſcorbutick Diſorders, and all Hypochondriacals, for the ſame Reaſons.

In the inflam'd Inteſtines, Laxants are only allowable, as I have hinted at above; for they give a gentle Irritation without raiſing any farther Flame.

Before a Cathartick is given, if the Party be coſtive, premiſe a Glyſter, becauſe thus Share of what wou'd reſiſt the Deſcent of the peccant Matter is remov'd, and Colick Pains are prevented, which might happen if the *Faces* ſhou'd not yield.

It muſt be remarked, that if you are oblig'd to give Opiates along with Catharticks, you muſt encreaſe the Doſe of the Cathartick, becauſe otherwiſe the Opiate wou'd overpower the Irritation; which yet ſurvives *its* Effects if encreas'd.

I remember to have been inform'd, that if *Tartarus Vitriolatus*, or *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* be blended with a Cathartick, half a Doſe of the Catharticks will ſerve the Turn: This I have found a Miſtake, unleſs they are well adapted; for then there is ſome Truth in the Aſſertion, for if in acid Conſtitutions you give the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, it corrects the Acid powerfully, and the Phyſick works much more effectually; hence I have found *Riverius*'s Pills, *p.* 73. *P.* 1. in ſuch Temperaments work beyond all Expectation; if then by a Parity of Reaſon you give the *Tartarus Vitriolatus* along with Phyſick in a bilious Conſtitution, it will correct the Bile, and fix it, and give the irritative Particles of the Carthartick full Scope to act its Part.

I can't tell how far it may be conſonant to Practice what *Waldſchmidt* adviſes in Defluxions of any Kind; but he tells us, *p.* 239. that to preſerve from Catarrhs we muſt give Phyſick whilſt the Moon is upon the *Wane*, and *p.* 247. he inculcates the ſame in Diſeaſes of the Eyes; this is one of the

Inexpli-

Inexplicables; however I ſhall give ſo ſerious an Author Credit enough to follow his Sentiments.

Ettmuller tells us, that Rhubarb is gelt, by infuſing it with *Salt* of *Tartar*, and that it works faintlier by ſo doing; I have try'd *Willis's Tincture of Rhubarb*, with Succeſs, above a thouſand Times.

If you ſuſpect that a Doſe of Phyſick will not work effectually, ſtove the Patient with a little *Mercurius Vivus*, before you adminiſter it; and *Chefneau*, p. 542. ſeems to confide in Succeſs from it.

I have found by Experience, that in a *Diarrhœa*, or any Sort of Flux, a ſmaller Doſe of Rhubarb ſerves the Turn, than if there was no Flux, and the Reaſon is too evident to be mention'd.

Sydenham adviſes, in Dropſies, to give ſtrong Cathartick, to repeat 'em frequently (once in three or four Days) and to continue 'em till the whole Water is drawn off; from whence, 'tis evident, he believes ſuch ſuffer more from the Load than the Exhauſtion: But, I ſhall obſerve, that if his Cau-

tions are levell'd at an *Aſcites*, they are vain. Indeed, where the Inteſtines are *anaſarcous*, and thus elevate the Belly into a Tumour, I believe 'em uſeful, or even in univerſal *Anaſarca's*, for then Evacuation is neceſſary, and the Damage of Spirits muſt be repair'd by Cordials.

If you deſign to promote Vomiting or Purging, you muſt make your Patient walk about the Room; but if you wou'd make 'em ceaſe, lie down, or endeavour to ſleep, ſays *Hippocrates*.

As any *Hypercatharſis* is eaſily remedy'd by *Laudanum*, ſo if the Diſeaſe indicate a ſtrong Purgative, venture on it, becauſe the Remedy is at hand.

If you have a mind to purge the Child, give Phyſick to the Nurſe, ſays *Sennertus*, c. 31. *de Epilepſiâ*, and *Duretus in Holler.* p. 18.

Dekkers gives us the following Cautions, *p.* 389. he ſays, that *Encoproticks* muſt be given, ſo as to give the Child two or three Stools every Day; becauſe, if the *Faces* lodge long in their Inteſtines, they turn eager and irritate,

irritate, and ſerve to produce freſh Fits. 2*dly*, That dry Conſtitutions bear liquid Purgatives, and moiſt ones dry, *p.* 223. becauſe, this is adding, or ſubtracting what is wanting, or ſuperabundant, beſides the irritated Particles. *P.* 334. he inculcates, That Child-bearing Women are not to be mov'd in the beginning and the latter Months of their *Groſſeſſe*; becauſe, in the firſt, the Child not being yet fix'd, may eaſily be ſhov'd off; and in the latter, it begins again to grow ripe and looſer. *P.* 336. he tells us, That Purgatives are profitable, where there are Pains of the Loins without Fever, (and *Tulpius l.* 4. *c.* 28. gives us a Hiſtory of a ſerous Diſtenſion very painful on the Loins, which he took off by Rad. Jalap. 3 j. Diagryd. gr. xv. and Cremor. Tartar.) *Dekkers* adds, That where there are a Coſtiveneſs, a Flatuoſity, Night-Sweats, Urine without a Sediment, turgeſcing Humours, and diſcolour'd *Menſes*, there Purgatives are indicated.

'Tis to be obſerv'd, that ſuch as have taken ſtrong Phyſick (Mercurials, Scammoniates, and ſuch like) ought

not to go abroad, becauſe the Commotion rais'd in the Blood by the Purgative, might from the Stoppage of the Perſpiration, be wrought up into a Fever.

Riverius adviſes us not to venture on ſtrong Purgatives in Dropſies, and I'm very ſure Weak will have no Effect, therefore none are good.

Hippocrates de Remediis Purgatoriis tells us, *Ante omnia Bilioſis, oportet propinare Cholagogum. Pituitoſis, Phlegmagogum; Hydropicis, Hydragogum; Melancholicis, Melanogogum.* This indeed ſhews, that this Guide of ours aim'd at ſpecifick Purgatives, which I underſtand in that Senſe I have already mention'd, *Part* I. *p.* 68.

Bilious and ſerous Conſtitutions are eaſily mov'd, but phlegmatick and melancholick Bodies with Difficulty, ſays *Joel*, p. 127. *Compend. Art. Medic.* and *Horſtius* p. 360. *a.* tells us, that Bodies that are dry are hard to move; and *vid.* p. 46. *Part* I. The Reaſons for this may ariſe from hence, becauſe, according to *Ettmuller*, T. II. *p.* 454. The Reaſon why one Body is eaſier to be mov'd at one time than another, is from the greater

greater Senſibility of the Fibres, or the various Fluxility of the Juices; hence a greater Inſenſibility, or a greater Acidity may create a Difficulty of Operation.

I have known a Pain, ſomewhat Violent in the extreme Parts, hinder Phyſick from Operating; for, 'tis no Wonder that a ſtrong Irritation in the Extremities ſhou'd darken a leſs in the Inteſtines, and thus hurry the Phyſick into the Blood, which ought to have deſcended thro' the Inteſtines; and what made this evident was, becauſe the Pain which was extreme, did not, however, exalt the Pulſe, till the Phyſick was given.

I have obſerv'd what *Zacutus Luſitanus*, *C.* 2. *Curat.* 99. did; to wit, that ſtrong Phyſick has fail'd of its Operation often; when a gentler adminiſtred has produc'd the deſir'd Effects, which ſeems ſomewhat *Paradoxical*; but, whoever takes a View of what occurrs in the Operation of a Cathartick, muſt acknowledge that a ſtrong Irritation haſtens the Periſtaltick Motion ſo readily, that they don't yield, and thus whilſt they are under a *Species* of Ten-

ſion, the Fluids are hurry'd forwards into the Maſs, which does not happen in Lenients.

The ſame *Luſitanus* obſerves, that when a *minorative* Med'cine is given, if it ſhou'd work ſoon, we muſt faſt a while after; but that if it ſhou'd not, they may begin to eat upon it; becauſe the Weight of the Victuals forces the Deſcent the eaſier, whereas in the former Caſe 'tis not neceſſary. *C. 2. Curat. 75. in Scholio.*

Lapis Lazuli is ſeldom preſcrib'd; however, when it is, it ought to be waſh'd from its acrimonious Salts, according to *Foreſtus*, Lib. 30. p. 26.

Concoction is not the only Indicator of Purgatives; for, as *Horſtius* obſerves, the *Quality* of the reigning Humour may be ſuch as may oblige us to evacuate it immediately; as alſo the *Quantity* is ſo ſuperabounding, that it may produce dangerous Effects to wait for Concoction; moreover, the *Impetus* and Turgeſcence may require it alſo; and ſometimes the Nature of the Part affected may oblige us to give it by way of Revulſion, leſt the Diſeaſe might ſettle dangerouſly, before a complete

plete Concoction, and I don't find it absolutely neceſſary to wait for a complete *one* for the Evacuation of the Humours, but *aliquialis*, according to *Franc. Piens*, will ſerve the Turn.

Hippocrates Prænot. Coac. 808. commends colour'd Stools after Phyſick, becauſe, according to the common and ſettled Notion, 'tis a Sign that Humours are thrown off.

I have remark'd above, that Sailors, according to *Th. Bartholin*, require the ſtrongeſt Purgatives; but I did not ſubjoin the Reaſon, which may evene from hence, that ſuch being us'd to live upon a Salt Diet, and being accuſtom'd to irritating Victuals, they become ſo habituated to ſuch, that gentle irritating Phyſick works no Effects upon 'em at all, without going to Stronger.

ENEMATA.

RECIPE Rad. Lilior. albor. Alth. a. ʒij. Herb. Mercurial. Abſinth. a. m. j. Sem. Fænugræc. ʒ ſs. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ℔ j. add. Sacch. rub. ʒ iij. Sal. Culinar. p. ij. m. f. Enema injiciendum.

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ iij. Rhodomel. Simp. ʒ ij. Hier. picr. ʒ ſs. Agaric. Trochiſcat. ʒ j. Elect. de Succo Roſar. ʒ iij. m. cum Decoct. communi. m. f. Enema.

℞ Aq. Pluvial. ʒ xij. Fæcum Cereviſiæ, ʒ ij. Sapon. Venet. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Decoct. Flor. Chamomill. ʒ x. Pulv. Hier. picr. ʒ ij. Sacch. rub. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ovi nº j. m. f. Enema.

GLYSTERS.

TAKE white Lilly Roots, Marſh-mallows, of each 2 Drams; Herb-Mercury, Wormwood, of each one handful; Fenugreek-Seed, half an Ounce; boil 'em in Water; to a Pound of the ſtrain'd Liquor, add red Sugar, 3 Ounces; Salt, 2 Pugils; make a Glyſter.

Take Oil of Almonds, 3 Ounces; Honey of Roſes, 2 Ounces; Hiera picra, half an Ounce; Troches of Agarick, 1 Dram; Electuary of Roſes, 3 Drams; mix theſe with the common Decoction, and make a Glyſter.

Take Rain-Water, 12 Ounces; Dregs of Ale, 2 Ounces; *Caſtile*-Soap, 2 Drams; make a Glyſter.

Take the Decoction of Chamomile-Flowers, 10 Ounces; Hiera picra, 2 Drams; red Sugar, 2 Ounces; 1 Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyſter.

℞ Rad.

℞ Rad. Alth. ʒ j. Fol. Mercurial. Parietar. a. m. j. Flor. Violar. p. iij. Fol. Senn. ʒ j. Sem. Lini, Fænugræc. a. ʒ ij. Fænic. d. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. Font. in colatur. ʒ xij. ſolv. Diaphœnic. Diaprun. a. ʒ ſs. Ol. Chamomill. ʒ j. Sal. Culinar. ʒ ſs. m. f. Enema.

℞ Herb. Borrag. Fol. Violar. a. m. j. Polypod. Querc. ʒ ſs. Brodii Vitulin. q. f. coq. colatur. ʒ x. add. Mell. Roſ. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. nº ij. Butyr. recentis ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Lact. coct. ʒ x. Tereb. (in Vitell. Ov. ſolut.) ʒ ij. Vin. Benedict. ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Decoct. Flor. Chamom. ʒ x. Tinct. Hier. picr. ʒ iij. Sacch. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. nº j. f. m. Enema.

Take

Take Roots of Marſhmallows, one Ounce; Mercury-Leaves, Pellitory of the Wall, of each one handful; Violet-Flowers, 3 Pugils; Senna-Leaves, 1 Ounce; Line-Seed, Fenugreek-Seed, of each 2 Drams; Fennel-Seed, 1 Dram; boil 'em in Water; to 12 Ounces of the ſtrain'd Liquor, add Diaphænicon and Diaprunum, of each half an Ounce; Oil of Chamomile, 1 Ounce; Salt, half a Dram; make a Glyſter.

Take Borrage and Violet-Leaves, one handful; Polypody of the Oak, half an Ounce; Veal-Broth, what ſuffices; boil 'em, to the Liquor ſtrain'd 10 Ounces, add Honey of Roſes, 2 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs; Butter, 1 Ounce; mix and make a Glyſter.

Take Milk boil'd, 10 Ounces; Turpentine diſſolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg, 2 Drams; *Vinum Benedictum*, 1 Ounce; make a Glyſter.

Take the Decoction of Chamomile-Flowers, 10 Ounces; *Tinctura Sacra*, 3 Ounces; Sugar, 2 Ounces; 1 Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyſter.

℞ Aquar.

℞ Aquar. Strethamenſ. coct. ℥ xij. Syr. de Spin. Cervin. ℥ j. Sal. Gemm. & Culinar. a. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Jur. Vitulin. ping. ℔ j. Ol. Amygd. d. ℥ iij. Butyr. recent. ℥ j. ſs. Sal. comm. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Fol. Rut. Artemiſ. a. m. j. Sem. Fœnic. d. ʒ ij. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ℥ x. add. Elect. Diaprun. ℥ j. ſs. Sal. commun. ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Juris Pulli ℔ j. Caſſ. recenter extract. ℥ j. Ol. Roſar. ℥ ij. Sacch. ℥ j. ſs. Vitell. Ov. nº ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Fol. Malv. Biſmalv. Mercurial. a. m. j. ſs. Hord. mundat. m. j. Prunor. Damaſcen. Par. nº vj. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ℥ x. add. Elect. Diacartham. Sacch. rub. a. ℥ j. Sal. Prunel. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. nº j. m. f. Enema.

Take

Take *Stretham*-Waters boil'd, 12 Ounces; Syrup of Buckthorn, 1 Ounce; *Sal. Gem.* and common Salt, of each 2 Drams; make a Glyſter.

Take fat Veal-Broth, 1 Pound; Oil of Almonds, 3 Ounces; Freſh-Butter, an Ounce and half; Salt, 2 Drams; make a Glyſter.

Take Rue, Mugwort, of each 1 handful; Fennel-Seed, 2 Drams; boil in Water; to the Liquor ſtrain'd, 10 Ounces, add *Elect. Diaprunum*, 1 Ounce and half; Salt, 1 Dram; make a Glyſter.

Take Chicken-Broth, 1 Pound; Caſſia freſh drawn, 1 Ounce; Oil of Roſes, 2 Ounces; Sugar, 1 Ounce and half; 2 Yolks of Eggs; make a Glyſter.

Take Mallows, Marſhmallows, Mercury, of each one handful and half; clean Barley, 1 handful; Damaſc. Prunes, 12; boil 'em in Water; to 10 Ounces of the ſtrain'd Liquor; add *Elect. Diacarthami*, Sugar, of each 1 Ounce; *Sal. Prunell.* 2 Drams; 1 Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyſter.

℞ Fol. Rut. Flor. Chamom. Sambuc. Summit. Aneth. a. m. j. Sem. Anis. Fænic. d. Carv. Cumin. a. ʒ ſs. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Vin. Malvat. ʒ iij. Elix. Vit. Matthiol. ʒ ſs. Ol. Chamom. ʒ j. Succin. ʒ j. Aq. Mirabil. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Lact. coct. ʒ x. Mell. deſpumat. ʒ j. Sal. Prunell. ʒ ij. Butyr. Salſ. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Rad. Alth. Leviſtic. a. ʒ ij. Fol. Beton. Hyſſop. Agrimon. a. m. j. Flor. Geniſt. Sambuc. a. p. ij. Inciſ. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Elect. Diacartham. ʒ j. Ol. Tartar. per Deliq. ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Decoct. Senn. Gereon. ʒ vj. Decoct. commun. emollient & carminat ʒ iv. Mell. Mercurial. ʒ ij. Sal. comm. ʒ j. f. m. Enema.

Take

Take Rue, Chamomile-Flowers, Elder-Flowers Tops of Dill, of each one handful; Annis-Seed, Fennel-Seed, Carraways, Cummin, of each half an Ounce, boil in Water; to the ſtrain'd Liquor, add Currant-Wine, 3 Ounces; *Elixir Vitæ*, half an Ounce; Oil of Chamomile, one Ounce; Oil of Amber, one Dram; *Aq. Mirabilis*, 2 Drams; make a Glyſter.

Take Milk boil'd, 10 Ounces; Honey, 1 Ounce; *Sal. Prunell.* 2 Drams; Salt-Butter, 2 Ounces; make a Glyſter.

Take Althæa and Lovage Roots, of each 2 Drams; Betony, Hyſop, Agrimony, of each one handful; Broom and Elder-Flowers, of each 2 Pugils, cut and boil'd in Water; to the ſtrain'd Liquor, 10 Ounces, add *Elect. Diacarthami*, 1 Ounce; Oil of Tartar, 1 Scruple; make a Glyſter.

Take Decoction of Senna, 6 Ounces; common Decoction, 4 Ounces; Honey of Mercury, 2 Ounces; Salt, 1 Dram; make a Glyſter.

℞ Unguenti Potabil. ʒ viij. Ol. Tereb. ʒ iij. Syr. è Roſ. ſolutiv. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Rad. Leviſtic. Imperator. Polypod. a. ʒiij. Fol. Matricar. Salv. Meliſſ. Origan. a. m ſs. Fl. Anthos, Chamom. a. p. ij. Inciſ. Coq. in Aq. font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Aq. Vit. ʒ j. Sal. Succin. ℈ ſs. Ol. Cumin. Chym. ℈ j. Elect. è Bacc. Laur. ʒ ſs. Vitell. Ov. nº j. m. f. Enema.

Take

Take *Unguent. Potab.* 8 Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, 3 Drams; Syrup of ſolutive Roſes, 2 Ounces; make a Glyſter.

Take Lovage, Maſterwort, Polypody, of each 3 Drams; Motherwort, Sage, Balm, wild Mint, of each half a handful; Roſemary and Chamomile-Flowers, of each 2 Pugils; cut 'em and boil 'em in Water; to 10 Ounces ſtrain'd, add *Aqua Vitæ*, 1 Ounce; Salt of Amber, half a Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 Scruple; Electuary of Bay-berries, half an Ounce; one Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyſter.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have in this Place conſider'd Glyſters only, as they evacuate; for amongſt the Alteratives you will find *Antifebrile*, *Antihelmintick*, *Opiate*, *Nutritive*, and *Carminative* ones.

In general they draw down the Contents of the Inteſtines, and cauſe 'em to paſs thro' the *Anus*.

They ſoften the *Faces*, and waſh off all the *Sordes* from the Mouths of the Glands of the Inteſtines, and promote a freſh Secretion there, ſo that upon a Suppoſal that the *Faces* don't glide along by Reaſon of a Drineſs of the Guts, they help this Fault.

Many tender Perſons, ſuch are ſeveral hyſterical and hypochondriacal People, cannot bear Phyſick, ſo that we are oblig'd to uſe gentle Glyſters, in order to ſtimulate Nature to her ordinary Duty.

They are good to evacuate whatever eſpecially lodges in the larger Inteſtines; hence that Load of *Sour* Phlegm, which often ſtagnates here, and creates Ulcers in the Inteſtines, is hereby carry'd off.

The

The *Viſcera* may, by the violent Bent the Humours take to 'em, be overladen; and if due Care is not taken, may fix irrevocably there; Glyſters by their Irritation draw the Bent another way, and do much Service in ſuch Caſes.

In caſe of *ſymptomatical* Vomitings, the Motion of the Inteſtines is inverted, and without ſome ſuperiour Irritation, it may continue ſo conſiderable a Time, as to weaken the Patient; and therefore Glyſters frequently thrown in, do invite this Motion to its natural Tendency; and Opiates, with proper Alteratives, are to be given during this Truce.

Where People have drank large Quantities of Waters, or, indeed, of any Liquors that don't paſs; they irritate and invite their Flux downwards; hence in caſe any Phyſick has been given, which fails of producing its Effects, we can't do better than give evacuating Glyſters; more eſpecially if the Phyſick and Humours reſt in the lower Inteſtines; hence alſo the Reaſon is evident why we often premiſe a Glyſter, the Night before

Phyſick is given; for thus the whole Force of the Inteſtines is occupied about the Expulſion of the Humours only.

In *cold Diſorders of the Head*, they irritate, evacuate, and draw downwards the lazy Humours, change the Bent of 'em, and if at the ſame time Volatiles are us'd, all drowſy Diſtempers are ſomewhat reliev'd, if not cur'd; the Revulſion in ſhort is done in *Lineâ rectâ*, and will ſucceed the better.

In *Suppreſſions of the Menſes*, they ſerve by way of a *Fœtus* to give a Warmth, and renew its undulatory Motion; from whence the Veſſels in that Part are ſqueez'd and open'd, and the Flux will return afreſh if the *Vitia* of the Fluids are at the ſame time amended.

Colicks below the *Ileon* may be reliev'd by 'em, becauſe they enter the *Colon*, but go no higher; and therefore what vitious Contents the groſſer Inteſtines are infeſted with, may be waſh'd off by 'em, and emptied.

When Fevers are beginning, 'tis ſafe to evacuate the Inteſtines, and thus

thus if any Bile lodge any where, this Irritation will be ſufficient to promote the periſtaltick Motion to ſuch a Degree, as will invite it downwards.

Scorbutick Perſons are often coſtive, from the Rigidity of the Inteſtines, occaſion'd from the ſaline Conſtitution, and alſo from the *Feces* being dry; they anſwer all Intentions, in reſtoring this Motion, and diſengaging the *Feces*.

In Ulcers of the Inteſtines, Balſamick ones are good, but this belongs to another Head.

In caſe of a Stone in the Bladder, which is ſmall; in caſe of Gravel of the Kidneys; in caſe of a *Mola*, a Retention of the *Secondine*, they irritate and urge forward the various and ſeveral Contents of theſe Parts, becauſe they reach 'em all, almoſt by an immediate Contact.

Weak Perſons, Children and old People are to be treated with Glyſters, becauſe they ſupply the Defect of ſtronger Evacuations, nor do they weaken.

In *Epilepſies* the Hurry the Blood is under, and the great Tendency the Humours run to the Brain withal, make Revulſives neceſſary, but ſuch however as don't move the Blood much, ſuch are Glyſters.

In *Iſchiadick* Pains, the immediate Irritation and Traction notably revulſe any Influx of Humours into the Joint, and therefore ſtrong ones are here neceſſary, in order to carry off, by a near Drain, the flowing Humours.

Worms are beſt evacuated by Bitters, by the Mouth; but if at the ſame time, you adminiſter Milk and Sugar, or Honey, with an Infuſion of Quick-ſilver in the Milk, you invite 'em downwards by a Machiavellian Decoy, of which hereafter.

In *Labour Pains*, 'tis adviſable to empty the Conſtipation firſt, by an eaſy Glyſter; for this makes Room.

However innocent Glyſters may appear, they are ſometimes, and in ſome Caſes by an inverted Reaſon prejudicial.

Hence Women with Child, in the latter Months, don't bear Glyſters, leſt the Irritation ſhou'd ſhake off their Load,

Load, which is eaſy to be done in ſome, from the Laxity of their Habit, or from the Weight.

Such whoſe Bellies are obſtinately Coſtive, receive little Advantage by 'em, becauſe the Glyſter enters not above the Place where the *Faces* are fixt, which they ought to do to diſengage their *Adhæſion.*

In *critical Abſceſſes*, any where, there is no Occaſion for Revulſion, and therefore they only retard Suppuration, by withdrawing the Quantity neceſſary for ſuch a Work; and much leſs ought they to be given in eruptive Fevers, whilſt the Spots are Critical; I have known ſome Examples of this Nature, which had they not been timely reliev'd, might have prov'd fatal; particularly in a Darling Child, whoſe Urine ſettled laudably, and who broke out, and had *Petechiæ* all over her; the Nurſe, without asking Queſtions, orders the Child a common and eaſy Glyſter of Milk and Sugar, upon which the *Petechiæ* diſappear'd with *Delirîa*, *Syncope's*, Deafneſs and *Subſultus*, which were not reliev'd without Bliſters, and reviving Cordials.

In *Colicks* of the Stomach, for ſo *Catachreſtical* Cuſtom will have it, they do but raiſe Diſturbances, and encreaſe the Diſorder, by invigorating the Periſtaltick Motion of the Inteſtines, and obliging the Stomach thereby to compreſs the *Bullæ* that contain the *Flatus*, which not being fitted for Expulſion, by reaſon of its Tenacity, the Pain is aggravated thereby; and for the ſame Reaſon, 'tis Folly to give 'em in *Flatus* of the ſmaller Inteſtines.

They are not ſafely given in the flowing *Hæmorrhoids*, becauſe they keep the Veſſel more open, by the Irritation and conſtant Evacuation; however in caſe the *Hemorrhoids* proceed from a Coſtiveneſs, they being uſeful in the latter Caſe, *ſublatâ Cauſâ tollitur Effectus.*

Critical Evacuations are to be promoted, becauſe what is excern'd is noxious; therefore if you adminiſter 'em at ſuch a Juncture, you revulſe the neceſſary Bent of the Humours, and recall 'em into the Blood, which is an ignorant and dangerous Practice.

Women that are gone three or four Months with Child don't bear 'em, becauſe

becauſe the Child being as yet ſlenderly fix'd, by its *Hepar Uterinum*, to the *Glands* of the Womb, may eaſily be ſeparated from thence.

Some do, others dare not adminiſter 'em in *Hernia's*; which may thus be diſcuſs'd; the *Faces* can be diſcharg'd indeed, becauſe they reach not beyond the larger Inteſtines, and on this Head they are uſeful; but if they lie high, the Compreſſion of the *Abdomen* is thereby encreas'd, and this obliges the Inteſtines to deſcend more, and therefore if they are given for the former Cauſe, Caution muſt be given, that they don't ſtrain too much, in which lies the whole Danger.

They muſt be avoided in the Fit of Intermittents or Remittents; becauſe, as I have already hinted, they ought not to be given in any *Criſis*, becauſe they retard it, by changing the Order of Nature; ſo Periods are a beginning *Criſis*, and they are to be avoided. Hence alſo are they to be ſhun'd at the *State* of acute Diſeaſes, becauſe they may determine Nature downwards, when ſhe inclin'd to paſs her noxious Recrements by ſome other Road; not

that I believe this Port unſafe, nay, I am of opinion that Stools will ſooner carry off a *Fever* than Sweats in our Climate; but the ſudden Change made at the *State*, when perhaps the Humours have begun to paſs another way, may raiſe unexpected Diſturbances, and Hurries in us, at an unſeaſonable Time.

Purgative Glyſters are dangerous in Dyſenteries, for the ſame Reaſon they diſagree in the Bleeding Hemorrhoids; becauſe they keep the Veſſels too open.

They avail nothing to the *Iliack Paſſion*, if the Irritation begins from the *Anus*, or the groſs Inteſtines; becauſe thus they are precipitately hurried up into the Stomach, and vomited up.

In the lower Inteſtines then, where the *Faces* cling to them, they are uſeful; but if they cling to the ſmall Guts, you muſt change them for oleous Med'cines given by the Mouth.

Aſthmatick Perſons muſt not retain 'em long; becauſe they fill the *Abdomen*, and therefore preſs the Diaphragm up to the Cheſt, and ſtraiten the room for Inſpiration.

They

They ſupply the Want of Cathartick̃s and Emeticks in weak People, and gradually draw off what the more violent Evacuants do ἀθρόως (too haſtily.)

Care muſt be taken, they be neither thrown in too Hot, for then they inflame, Excoriate, or Gangrene the Parts; nor too Cold, for then they impede the Circulation.

In Caſe of Vomiting, we ought not to exceed 8 Ounces; becauſe more wou'd too rudely compreſs the Stomach, and give it farther Shocks, which there is no occaſion for.

In the Caſe of Worms, 'tis adviſable to give ſweet ones firſt, and then bitter ones; the firſt invite them to the *Anus*, and the latter kill 'em.

The Belly muſt always be firſt made ſoluble before you give Carminatives, as I have hinted at already in the firſt Part.

In the *Menſes ſuppreſs'd*, *Deckers* ſays, they may be given very warm, in order to foment the *Uterus*, whoſe Veſſels will thereby be rendred more flexile, and thence will more readily yield to the Impulſe of the Fluids.

If *Coloquintida* be boil'd for an Ingredient, tye it in a Rag, leſt its Particles ſhou'd adhere to the Inteſtines, and erode 'em; and where Irritants are blended in Glyſters, Obtunders are to be forbore; therefore if *Coloquintida* or *Sal. Gemm.* be mix'd in a Glyſter, forbear Oils, or oily Ingredients.

In giving nouriſhing Glyſters, the following Cautions are to be obſerv'd; the Belly muſt be firſt made ſoluble; they muſt be made of Yolks of Eggs, Broth, Sack, *&c.* they muſt be retain'd as long as poſſible, and therefore no irritating Drugs muſt be mix'd in 'em, and they muſt endeavour to reſt after 'em; they muſt be given in a large Quantity, that they may reach the *Colon*, where there are ſome few *Lacteals.*

Baglivi Prax. Medic. tells us, that Febrifuge Glyſters muſt be repeated, *toties quoties*, till the Fever diſappears; and I ſhall add, that they muſt be given in large Quantities, that they may enter the *Lacteals* of the *Colon.*

Gabelchover Obſ. C. 1. *Curat. Annot.* 62. ſays, that *before they are injected*, the

the Patients ought to be empty; that *whilſt we uſe 'em*, the Patient muſt lie on the right Side, and it muſt be given gradually; *after they are injected* (which muſt be done in Bed) if they are rendred in a ſmall time, either throw in a Sharper, or uſe a Suppoſitory; hence he aſſigns half an Hour as a Sufficient time for keeping a Purgative Glyſter.

GLANDES.

RECIPE Agaric. Trochiſcat. pulv. Hieræ a. ʒ j. Aloes Roſat. ℈ ij. Mell. deſpumat. q. ſ. m. f. Suppoſitorium.

℞ Alum. ʒ ij. Sal. commun. ʒ j. Mell. deſpumat ʒ ij. m. Coq. in Duritiem, & f. Glandes.

℞ Sapon. venet. ʒ j. Diagryd. ℈ j. Sal. comm. ʒ j. m. f. Glandes.

℞ Colocynth ℈ ſs. Agaric. ℈ ſs. Sal. Gemm. ℈ j. Hier. p. ʒ ſs. Mell. q. ſ. f. Suppoſitorium.

℞ Sal. Culinar. ʒ jſs. Spec. Hier. picræ ʒ ſs. Mellis coct. ʒ ſs. m. f. Glans.

℞ Pulv. Fol. Senn. ʒ jſs. Sal. Culinar. ℈ j. Butyr. Salit. ʒ ſs. m. f. Glans.

SUP-

SUPPOSITORIES.

TAKE Troches of Agarick, Hiera picra, of each one Dram, Aloes Roſat. two Scruples, Honey what ſuffices; make a Suppoſitory.

Take Allum 2 Drams, Salt 1 Ounce, Honey 2 Ounces, boil 'em to a Conſiſtence, and make a Suppoſitory.

Take Caſtile-Soap 1 Ounce, Diagrydium 1 Scruple, Salt 1 Dram, make Suppoſitories.

Take Coloquintida half a Scruple, Agarick half a Scruple, Salt Gem. 1 Scruple, Hiera picra half a Dram, Honey what ſuffices; make a Suppoſitory.

Take Salt 1 Dram and a half, Powder of Hiera picra half a Dram, Honey boil'd half an Ounce; make a Suppoſitory.

Take Senna Powder 1 Dram and a half, Salt 1 Scruple, Salt Butter half an Ounce, mix, and make a Suppoſitory.

℞ Nitri, Sal. Armon. Crud. a. ʒj. M. P. Rud. ʒj. Mell. deſpumat. coct. ℥ ſs. Ol. Succin. q. ſ. m. f. Glans.

℞ Pulv. rad. Helleb. nº gr. x. Pulv. rad. Mechoac. ℈ ij. Mell. q. ſ. m. f. Glans.

Take

Take Nitre Crude, Salt Armoniack, of each 1 Dram, Pil. Rudii 1 Dram, Honey boil'd half an Ounce, Oil of Amber what ſuffices; make a Suppoſitory.

Take black Hellebore 10 Grains, Mechoacan Powder 2 Scruples, Honey what ſuffices; make a Suppoſitory.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have ſubjoin'd Suppoſitories to Glyſters, becauſe of the Affinity of their Uſes.

They irritate the *Anus*, and thus they are convenient in an *Enterocele*, and the Inconvenience of Diſtenſion, which happens from Glyſters, is avoided.

They are convenient in Children who can't be govern'd in the taking of Glyſters; and hence a Raiſin, a blanch'd Almond, *Caſtile*-Soap, or Beet Roots ſerve in them to irritate.

They ſerve to promote the *Faces*, where Glyſters fail, particularly where the *Faces* are much harden'd, and don't give Entrance to Glyſters; alſo where Phyſick has been taken, and fails of its Effect, they are uſeful.

They alſo revulſe the Humours from the Head or Breaſt, or elſewhere, becauſe the Irritation rais'd by 'em in the Inteſtines, operates as Phyſick in a ſmaller Degree.

They ſerve to open the *Hæmorrhoids* that are ſuppreſs'd, being immediately apply'd to the Veſſels affected.

Worms call'd *Aſarides* may be kill'd by 'em, becauſe they lodge there, and therefore

therefore a Suppoſitory of Lard and Mercury (kill'd with Sugar-Candy, and ſome few Drops of Oil of Almonds, according to *Barricellus*'s Method) will be uſeful.

They are, however, ſometimes hurtful, as in an *inflam'd Anus*, becauſe Irritation is always to be avoided in Inflammations; as alſo in an *ulcerated Anus*, for a ſtronger Reaſon; in Women with Child, not only becauſe they irritate the *Anus*, but alſo preſs hard upon the *Uterus*, or its *Os internum*; in the *flowing Hæmorrhoids*, becauſe they irritate, and open 'em more; as alſo in the *blind Piles*, becauſe they are a *Species* of an Inflammation; and in a *fiſſur'd Anus*, becauſe this is a *Species* of an Ulcer.

Their Length ought to be three or four Inches, that is, they ought to go no higher than the Sphincter of the *Anus*; they ought to be no thicker than the little Finger of the Perſon they are given to; the Powders that are in 'em muſt be finely powder'd.

As for the Opiate Suppoſitories, they ought not to be retain'd above half an Hour, nor ought the *Opium* be mix'd to the Quantity of half a Scruple, but from one Grain to 4, 5, 6, or 7.

DIA-

DIAPHORETICA.

Calida.

RECIPE Sal. Abſinth. gr. x. Sal. Card. bened. gr. xij. Sacch. Cryſtall. ℈ ſs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Aq. Puleg. Epilept. Lang. a. ℥ j ſs. Menthæ ℥ ſs. Sp. Sal. Armon. gtt. xx. Conf. Alcherm. ℈ j. Syr. Caryoph. ℥ ij. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Sal. Abſinth. Armon. Vol. a. gr. iij. Zinziber. gr. xij. Sacch. Cryſtall. gr. x. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. j. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Conf. Fracaſtor. ʒ j. Antim. Diaphor. ℈ j. Croc. gr. x. Sal. Card. ben. gr. vj. Aq. Mirab. ℥ j ſs. m. f. hauſtus.

Take

DIAPHORETICKS.

Hot.

TAKE Salt of Wormwood, 10 Grains; Salt of Carduus *benedictus*, 12 Grains; Sugar-Candy, half a Scruple; mix, make a Powder.

Take Penny-royal, and Epileptick Waters, of each an Ounce and half; Mint-Water, half an Ounce; Spirit of Salt Armoniack, 20 Drops; Alchermes, 1 Scruple; Syrup of Clovegilliflower, 2 Drams; make a Draught.

Take Salt of Wormwood, Volatile Salt Armoniack, of each 3 Grains; Ginger-Powder, 12 Grains; Sugar-Candy, 10 Grains; Oil of Cloves, one Drop; make a Powder.

Take *Diascordium*, 1 Dram; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple; Saffron, 10 Grains; Salt of Carduus, 6 Grains; *Aq. Mirabilis*, 1 Ounce and half; make a Draught.

℞ Theriac.

℞ Theriac. Androm. ʒ j Sal. Vol. C. C. gr. iij. Abſinth. ℈ ſs. Ol. Cinnam. gtt. ij. (in Saccharo) Aq. Card. b. ʒ iij. Sp. Croc. ℈ ij. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Aq. Card. b. Flor. Sambuc. a. ʒ j ſs. Spirit. Theriacal. camphorat. ʒ j. Sp. C. C. gtt. vj. Antimon. Diaphoret. ℈ j. Syr. Croc. q. ſ. m. f. Miſtura.

℞ Antimon. Diaphor. Cinnabar. nativ. a. ℈ ſs. Sal. Vol. C. C. gr. vj. Decoct. Guaiac. ʒ vj. m. f. Miſtura.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒ iij. Sp. Theriacal. ʒ j ſs. Miſtur. Simplic. ℈ ij. m. f. miſtura.

℞ Fol. Chamædrios, p. ij. coq. in vino, m. f. Miſtura.

℞ Sal. Vol. C. C. ʒ ſs. in potu calido.

℞ Pulv. Pannonic. rub. ʒ ſs. Sal. Vol. C. Cerv. gr. v. m. f. pulvis.

Take

Take *Venice* - Treacle, 1 Dram; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn, 3 Grains; Salt of Wormwood, half a Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon (dropt on Sugar) 2 Drops; Carduus-Water, 3 Ounces; Spirit of Saffron, 2 Scruples; make a Draught.

Take Carduus and Elder-Flower Water, of each 1 Ounce and half; Spirit of Treacle camphorated, 1 Dram; Spirits of Hart's-thorn, 6 Drops; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple; Syrup of Saffron, what ſuffices; make a Mixture.

Take Diaphoretick Antimony, Native Cinnabar, of each half a Scruple; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn, 6 Grains; Decoction of Guaiacum, 6 Ounces; make a Mixture.

Take Alexiterial Milk-Water, 3 Ounces; Spirit of Treacle, 1 Dram and half; Simple Mixture, 2 Scruples; make a Mixture.

Take Germander, 2 Pugils; boil 'em in Wine; make a Mixture.

Take Volatile Salt of Harts'-horn, half a Dram; take it in Warm Liquor.

Take red Pannonian Powder, half a Dram; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn, 5 Grains; make a Powder.

Aq-

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒ iv. Theriac. And. ʒ j ſs. Antim. Diaph. ℈ ij. Camph. gr. iv. Syr. Croc. q. ſ. m. f. Miſtura.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒ iij. Dris Stephan. ʒ iv. Ol. Succin. gtt. xv. (in Saccharo lut.) m. f. Miſtura.

Media.

℞ Lap. Bezoar. orient. ℈ ſs. Marg. gr. xvj. Spec. Conf. de Hyacinth. gr. v. Nitri purif. ℈ ſs. Sacch. Cryſtall. ℈ j. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Terr. ſigill. Bol. Arm. C. C. C. a. ℈ ſs. Pulv. Rad. petaſitid. ʒ ſs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Acet. Flor. Calendul. ʒ iij. Aq. Scord. Lact. Alex. a. ʒj. Antim. Diaphoret. ℈ ſs. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Diaſcord. Frac. ʒ. j. Sal Card. b. ℈ j. Aq. Theriacal. ʒ ij. Ol. Vitriol. gtt. vj. m. f. hauſtus.

Take

Take Alexiterial Milk-Water, 4 Ounces; *Venice*-Treacle, 1 Dram and half; Diaphoretick Antimony, 2 Scruples; Camphire, 4 Grains; Syrup of Saffron, what ſuffices; make a Mixture.

Take Alexiterial Milk-Water, 3 Ounces; Dr. *Stephen*'s Water, 4 Drams; Oil of Amber (dropt in Sugar) 15 Drops; make a Mixture.

Mixt.

Take Bezoar, half a Scruple; Pearl prepar'd, 16 Grains; Species of Hyacinth, 5 Grains; Salt-Petre purify'd, half a Scruple; Sugar-Candy, 1 Scruple; make a Powder.

Take ſeal'd Earth, Bole-Armeniack, burnt Hart's-horn, of each a Scruple; Roots of Butterbur, half a Dram; make a Powder.

Take Vinegar of Marygolds, 3 Drams; Scordium and Alexiterial Milk-Waters, of each 1 Ounce; Diaphoretick Antimony, half a Scruple; make a Draught.

Take *Diaſcordium*, 1 Dram; Salt of Carduus, 1 Scruple; Treacle-Water, 2 Ounces; Oil of Vitriol, 6 Drops; make a Draught.

℞ Sal. commun. ʒ j. Acet. ʒ iij. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Sal. Card. b. ℈ j. Aq. Theriacal. ʒ ij. Succ. Citri ʒ ſs. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Bez. miner. gr. xv. Sal. Prunell. ℈ j. Sacch. Cryſtall. ʒ ſs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Terr. ſigill. ℈ ij. Troch. Viperin. ʒ ſs. Acet. Bezoartic. Aq. Theriacal. a. ʒ j. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Aq. Card. b. Borrag. Acetoſ. a. ℔ j. Succ. Citri, Syr. acetoſit. Citri, Rob Ribeſ. r. a. ʒ j. Ol. Sulph. q. ſ. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Sal. febrifug. (ex Salis Armon. capite mortuo) ʒ ſs. Antim. Diaph. ℈ j. Marg. p. p. ℈ ſs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Aq. Verben. Trifol. Fibrin. Beccabung. a. ʒ ij. Ror. Vitriol. ʒ j. Tinct. Roſar. ʒ ſs. Syr. Corall. ʒ j ſs. m. capiat ʒ iv.

Take

Take Salt, 1 Dram; Vinegar, 2 Ounces; make a Draught.

Take Salt of Carduus, 1 Scruple; Treacle-Water, 2 Ounces; Citron-Juice, half an Ounce; make a Draught.

Take Bezoar Mineral, 15 Grains; *Sal Prunellæ*, 1 Scruple; Sugar-Candy, half a Dram; make a Powder.

Take ſeal'd Earth, 2 Scruples; Troches of Vipers, half a Dram; Bezoartick Vinegar, Treacle-Water, of each 1 Ounce; mix, make a Draught.

Take Carduus and Borrage Waters, of each 1 Pound; Citron-Juice, Syrup of Citron, and Rob of red Currants, of each 1 Ounce; Oil of Sulphur, what ſuffices; make a Draught.

Take *febrifuge Salt*, half a Dram; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple; prepar'd Pearl, half a Scruple; make a Powder.

For the *febrifuge Salt*, ſee *Thibaut*'s *Chymiſtry*.

Take Vervein, Trefoil, and Brooklime Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Ros of Vitriol, 1 Ounce; Tincture of Roſes, half an Ounce; Syrup of Coral, 1 Ounce and half; take 4 Ounces.

OBSERVATIONS.

'TIS to be obſerv'd in general, that whatever puſhes Humours by the Pores, muſt irritate, and therefore both the warmer and cooler *Species* agree in this Principle.

In *ſerous* Conſtitutions they evacuate great Share of this Matter with Eaſe, thro' the Pores, and therefore ſuch, as are ſubject to laſting Catarrhs, receive great Advantage by 'em; for the ſuperabundant *Serum* in *them* is ſpu'd out into the Joints, and produces the *Arthritides Vagæ*; into the *Bronchiæ*, thro" their Glands, and produces conſtant and frequent Coughs upon the leaſt Injury receiv'd by the Air; into the Glands of the Inteſtines, and then an Inundation of ſerous Humours paſſes thro' theſe Parts; and, in fine, many more Diſorders are the Produce of theſe Catarrhs; all which, when we are aſſur'd proceed from this Cauſe, receive Advantage from *Diaphoreticks*.

Not only ſerous, but phlegmatick Humours may be evacuated by 'em; Naturaliſts ſhew us, that the crude Humours

mours of our Bodies may be attenuated by Motion, as the White of an Egg by Agitation; and therefore, in anasarcous Cases, Diaphoreticks first attenuate the Humours, and then evacuate 'em; Share of 'em being carried off by the Pores, the Remainder may be evacuated by Urine, and by the same Med'cines given in smaller Doses, they will be chang'd into a nutritive and sound Blood.

In the *Small-Pox*, or *Measles*, or indeed any Eruptive, or other Fever, where there is a small and low Pulse, a Warmth like the natural, and nervous Symptoms, they are convenient; for they put the Blood in Motion, and by Consequence the Spirits, hinder Coagulations, and fatal Stagnations, and expell all noxious Particles from the Mass; and if they are cordial at the same time, we may hope for a good Event.

They are good in acid Constitutions, respectively speaking, and both correct 'em and evacuate 'em; and therefore hypochondriacal and hysterical Persons bear 'em, nay, require 'em.

Perſons that have been bit by a mad Dog, or indeed, by any venomous Animal, require ſpecifick Diaphoreticks, after proper Externals; hence the actual Cautery, Cupping-Glaſſes, Scarification, ſtrong Diſcutients, and ſuch like, are uſeful; the Wound muſt be kept long open, and internally give all the volatile, abſorbent, and fixt Alexipharmacks; ſometimes Dancing cauſes the Exhalation of the venomous Particles, as ſuch as are bit by the *Tarantula* give, and then find proper Specificks; but I muſt remark here what a certain Gentleman relates of the *Axungia Viperina*; he tells us, that upon ſtrict Enquiry, he found that the Secret the Viper-Catchers made uſe of after a Bite, was the *Axungia*, and gives us a couple of dubious Experiments to confirm 'em; ſo far the Traveller. Let us hear what the Phyſician ſays to the Point; *Wedelius* tells us, *Non tamen æquè id ad omnia* (κατὰ παντὸς) *eſt extendendum.* And below, *Sæpe etiam captores viperarum callentiores ſunt ipſis medicis, quos falsâ narratione decipiunt, & prudentiâ magis quàm antidoto ſe muniunt.*

In

In the *Menſes ſuppreſs'd*, they open the obſtructed Veſſels, by raiſing a Commotion in the Maſs of Blood, and the *Globules* being expanded thereby, preſs *à Latere* more forcibly, and thus make the diſtractile Veſſels give way.

When Phyſicians ſpeak of *Gangrenes*, they mean a total Obſtruction in the Veſſels, and an entire Ceſſation of the Circulation; hence, ſince to give Motion, and to open Obſtructions are peculiar to Diaphoreticks, *they* are always proper for Internals in ſuch a Caſe.

If *total Obſtructions* can be reliev'd, we may conclude *à Fortiori*, that ſuch as are not ſo violently fixt may alſo; hence Palſies, which proceed from ſome Fault in the Nerve, or Juices, may yield to 'em, as I have frequently found 'em do to the *Decoct. Guaiaci*, us'd for ſix Weeks time.

I have before taken Notice, that they are convenient in acid Conſtitutions, and therefore in *Spaſms* and Convulſions, proceeding from ſuch a State, I have found 'em ſucceſsful.

All agree they are uſeful in the *Lues*; and *Grimms* and *Sylvius* agree in ſaying

ing they ought to be so long continu'd in *it*, as that all the primary Symptoms (the virulent *Gonorrhœa*, the Pustules, the Ulcers, the *Caries*, the *Tophi*, and the Pains) disappear.

In *Diarrhœa's*, proceeding from serous Humours tainted with an Acrimony, they evacuate and revulse the Humours to another Port, and the Opiates and Stypticks along with the *Decoct. alb.* will have Leisure to complete the Work.

Children bear 'em with Ease; their Humours generally are either *glutinous* or *acid*, hence *they* correct and evacuate *'em*.

Gnawing Pains proceed from some *Spicula* of a slow Operation; in such therefore, the volatile Diaphoreticks do good, by correcting the reigning Acid; and, as Salts lodge mostly in the *Serum*, by evacuating them thro' the Pores of the Skin, and moving 'em from the Part affected, hence Gout-Pains are often reliev'd by 'em, because they push the Salts from the mucilaginous Glands, where the Gout first begins, to the Surface, and make it scale sooner, and so make the Fit milder, and terminate sooner.

That

That Flux, call'd *Fluxus Hepaticus*, is no other than an Obſtruction in the circulating Veſſels, and is the ſame as the Hæmorrhoidal Flux, and produc'd in the ſame manner; gentle Diaphoreticks, ſo far as they open the Obſtruction, and attenuate the Juices, do good in this Flux.

Some *Scabs* are cur'd by 'em, by evacuating the Salts that occaſion 'em, after which, other Med'cines that correct the peculiar Acrimony, whether by ſpecifick Antidotes, or by Dilution, will readily, in the gentle *Species*, eradicate 'em.

The *Scurvy* proceeding from Acidities in the Blood, which produce Coagulations, and Stagnations in all the Capillaries, receives Advantage by volatile Diaphoreticks, becauſe they evacuate the *Serum*, and conſequently the ſaline Particles lodg'd in it.

Continual, and even *intermittent Fevers* require 'em; becauſe in the firſt *Species* the Blood and Spirits are under a Fixation; and the alcaline Sort diſſolves the Bond that fixes 'em, and they retrieve their uſual Motion and Tenuity; and in the latter, they

often, carrying off the Matter of the Fever, take 'em quite off.

However, I wou'd have it obſerv'd, that many Diſeaſes and Conſtitutions can't bear 'em; for, whoever have their Stomachs fill'd with any *Saburra*, whether from Humours or Victuals, are prejudic'd by 'em, becauſe the whole Force of the Med'cine is ſpent upon this Matter, and they attenuating it, don't raiſe Sweats, but rarify one Part of it into *Bulla* and produce Colicks, whilſt Part is hurry'd into the Blood, and raiſes febrile Commotions there.

I wou'd alſo have you call to mind, that tho' I have ſaid above that they are convenient in acid and glutinous Humours, yet the milder are generally beſt, and the Reaſon is, becauſe ſuch Bloods are much compreſs'd, and take up little Room, in Proportion to the Matter; and when ſuch come to be attenuated and rarify'd, they encreaſe vaſtly in their Dimenſions, and ſwell prodigiouſly; hence, too ſudden Attempts made to evacuate it by Sweats, endanger Ruptures of the Veſſels, and therefore great Caution muſt be us'd in ſuch Conſtitutions.

As

As no Evacuations are convenient in Perſons, whoſe Spirits are much decay'd, becauſe this is *Evacuationem ſupra Evacuationem moliri*; therefore Diaphoreticks are not proper in this Caſe. Hence, in Atrophies or Colliquations, they add to the Diſorder.

There are ſome Conſtitutions which are difficult to be ſweated, which we only know by former Experience; in ſuch 'tis dangerous to venture upon Diaphoreticks, leſt by doing it *invitâ Minervâ*, we thruſt the Humours irrevocably into ſome noble *Viſcus*, and hurry on dangerous Diſorders.

Screta de Febre Caſtrenſi adviſes againſt 'em in Fevers in tender Women, and in Women with Child; in the firſt, becauſe their Spirits are evacuated along with their Humours; and againſt the latter, becauſe any Commotion is dangerous at ſuch a Seaſon, for fear we ſhou'd diſengage the *Placenta*, and occaſion an irremediable *Abortion*.

In a rheumatick State of Blood, not above one Third of the *Serum* is what it appears to be; becauſe a ſmall Parcel evaporated, the Remainder is ſizy; hence, in ſuch a Conſtitution, Diaphoreticks evacuate the Quantity, which

is neceſſary to hinder the Blood from turning to a *Species* of Solid; and therefore in ſuch a dry Conſtitution they are dangerous; however, towards the Decline of ſuch a Caſe, when the Humours have been diluted, and are attenuated by Putrefaction, nothing conduces more.

Willis juſtly obſerves, that in Palſies where there is a ſcorbutick and *fixt Salt* in the Blood, they are dangerous; and I know not but *Baglivi*'s Reaſon may be annex'd, becauſe in ſuch a Conſtitution the Criſpation of the Nerves may be the Caſe, and theſe Salts wou'd but encreaſe this Cauſe.

Tho' I have obſerv'd above, that ſerous Humours may eaſily be evacuated by *Diaphoreticks*, yet I muſt make you remark, that where the Humours are too plentiful, 'tis ſafeſt firſt to evacuate Share of 'em by Stool, which makes it a Demonſtration, that ſuch a Climate as ours is, gives not quite ſo free an *Exit* thro' the Pores as warmer ones do.

Perſons under *Deliquia* are in the ſame Condition with ſuch whoſe Spirits are decay'd, and therefore no Evacuation at all can agree; hence meagre Perſons ought to avoid 'em, ſo ſhou'd old People.

Bilious

Bilious Constitutions, or hectical Persons seldom bear such an Evacuation, because such an one adds to the Motion, attenuates and heaps up Salts in the Blood of a *similar* Nature with the offending ones, and therefore encreases the Disorder, and consequently this Management is to be avoided; hence 'tis Persons in a Consumption bear 'em not; they drive 'em into Colliquations.

Hæmorrhages are more exasperated by 'em, because the broken Vessel is thereby more widen'd from the Rarefaction the Blood undergoes: I wou'd not have you therefore conclude it dangerous in the hepatick Flux, because, 'tis true, they encrease the Flux for a while, but then they take off the Cause, and the Vessel may afterwards be easily soder'd. This is usual in the Administration of Mercurials, where we find they often encrease the Flux in the virulent *Gonorrhœa*, but prepare the Road to an easier Cure.

Ettmuller observes 'em dangerous in an *Ascites*; and I look upon the Reason to be univocal with that in *Hæmorrhages*; for I have already observ'd, that no *Ascites* is produc'd without a Rupture of some Branch of a *Lymphatick*,

or ſome ſmall Breach of a Capillary Vein; this Breach is more widen'd, and conſequently ſuch are much endanger'd by ſuch a Procedure.

I knew a Gentleman who labour'd under an incurable *Aſthma*, he was much worſe upon taking Pectorals that any way heated the Blood, tho' he had no quick Pulſe, nor any Heat upon him; in ſhort, he dy'd of a *Polypus* in his Heart, and ſuch can't bear any Med'cine that any ways puts the Blood into Motion more than ordinary, becauſe the right Ventricle paſſing the Fluids thro' the *Arteria* and *Vena Pulmonaria*, more rapidly than the Left can circulate 'em, the Blood muſt fill each Section of the Veſſels of the Lungs in too plentiful a manner, and create *Aſthma's*, and therefore *Diaphoreticks* are here dangerous, and may raiſe *Hæmoptoës*.

Apoplexies in a full Habit of Body cannot bear volatile Diaphoreticks, as Dr. *Muſgrave* obſerves with *Ettmuller*, becauſe they endanger Ruptures of the Veſſels, and conſequently Effuſions into the Ventricles, or callous Subſtance of the Brain, which are not to be remedy'd; and hence to give ſuch Perſons

too

too warm Cordials, is an ignorant Practice, and to be avoided.

Sylvius obſerves, that they are rais'd with Eaſe in *Stoves* or *Bagnio's*, as is common in our *Hummums*; but I believe more Damage is receiv'd by the indiſcreet Uſe of 'em than is eaſily repair'd, becauſe 'tis too uſual upon the leaſt Complaint to have Recourſe to 'em without Advice, and if ſuch ſuffer, they have their Deſerts.

Antimonials and *Mercurials*, when deſign'd for Diaphoreticks, muſt not be mix'd with Sugars, Cream of Tartar, Wine, or any Acid, becauſe then they are apt to raiſe a Vomiting or Heart-burns.

Whoever pleaſes may imagine along with *Sydenham*, that a Woollen-Rag apply'd over the Sutures, does Wonders in promoting Sweats; but I ſhall believe every one will agree, that Spirits of Wine fir'd, and the Steam's admitted, will propogate 'em more effectually.

I muſt remind you, that they ought to ſuit the reigning Conſtitution; hence in chronical Caſes, and ſuch where the Blood is much fix'd, as in acid Caſes, they muſt either be volatile, or fixt Salts, or teſtaceous Abſorbents; but in the *bilious Conſtitutions*, they muſt be of

the

the gentler Kind, and ſuch as irritate, but don't heat; for the general Rule of Cure is Contrariety.

The *Time of giving 'em* is the Morning, tho' in malignant Caſes they muſt be repeated, as the Caſe requires, which can fall under no Rules; *Ettmuller* ſays, thrice in 24 Hours. As to the *Manner of giving* 'em, moiſt Conſtitutions require the dry Forms; and hot Conſtitutions, or the dry ones, require the moiſt Forms, becauſe the former Temperaments are ſubject enough to Sweat; whereas, the latter with Difficulty, unleſs Moiſture be join'd.

They ought not to ſleep in the time of Sweating, ſay ſome noted Authors, but I don't ſee why, unleſs they may be in Danger of removing their Cover, which might ſuppreſs 'em. The Sheets muſt be chang'd after they are ended, as alſo the Shirt: I knew a Lady, who chanc'd to retain one Part of the Sheet, by Miſtake, under her Legs after a plentiful, critical Sweat, which laſted with Alleviation for ſix Hours, and who fell into Rheumatick Pains on the very Part that reſted upon the ſweaty Sheet. They are not to be given upon a full Stomach, as I have hinted at above.

The

The Patients that take 'em are not to be oppreſs'd with a Load of [illegible] whoever begins to ſweat, if they [illegible] ſweat with Eaſe, they muſt [illegible] warm Broth, or Gruel [illegible] niverſals muſt be premiſ'd [illegible] are given, that is, either [illegible] ſick and Glyſters; or [illegible] precede, becauſe then [illegible] can't rarefy too much; [illegible] lignant Fevers, *Diaphoretics* [illegible] ſo call'd, can't be [illegible] are Signs of Concoction.

[illegible]

DIURETICA.

Calida.

RECIPE Aq. è Nucleis Perſic. ℥ iij. Sal. Tartar. 3 j. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Pulv. Milleped. 3 ſs. Aq. Vitæ 3 j. Aq. Petroſelin. ℥ j. Sacch. q. ſ. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid. gtt. x. xv. capiat in Vin. alb. ℥ iv.

℞ Vitriol. alb. Tereb. Venet. a. 3 j. m. f. pil. xxiv. capiat vj.

℞ Sp. Sal. Armon. ſuper Cort. Aurant. cohobat. 3 j. in Vin. alb.

℞ Elix. Nephritic. coch. ſs. detur in Vin. alb. (Fit ex Sal. Tartar. 3 ſs. Aq. Petroſelin. ℔ ſs. Cort. Aurant. 3 j. digerantur per 3 dies; filtretur Liquor; dein. add. Ol. Mac. Cort. Aurant a. gtt. 8. digerantur iterum.)

Take

DIURETICKS.

Hot.

TAKE Water diſtill'd from Peach-Shells, 3 Ounces; Salt of Tartar, 1 Dram; make a Draught.

Take Powder of Millepedes, half a Dram; *Aq. Vitæ*, 1 Dram; Parſley-Water, 1 Ounce; Sugar, what ſuffices; mix, make a Draught.

Take Tincture of Cantharides, 10. 15. Drops; take it in a Glaſs of White-Wine.

Take White Vitriol, *Venice*-Turpentine, of each a Dram; make 24 Pills, take ſix.

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack, cohobated upon Orange-Peel, 1 Scruple; in White-Wine.

Take Nephritick Elixir, half a Spoonful, in a little White-Wine. ('Tis made of Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Parſley-Water, half a Pound; Orange-Peel, 1 Ounce; digeſt for 3 Days, filter the Liquor, then add Oils of Mace and Oranges, of each 8 Drops; digeſt 'em again.)

℞. Millep.

℞ Millep. viv. cont. n° xxx. N. M. raſ. 3 j. affund. Sp. Tereb. opt. Tinct. Sal. Tartar. a. ʒ vi. ſtillentur; capiat gtt. x. in Vino.

℞ Millep. Siccat. Pulv. ʒ ij. Coccinel. Pulv. N. M. raſ. a. ʒ j. Sp. Junip. Sal. Violat. Oleoſ. a. ʒ j. m. digerantur per noctem, filtra, f. Tinctura, capiat. gtt. xl. in Vino albo Gallico.

Media.

℞ Ol. Vitriol. gtt. v. vj. viij. in Vin. Moſellan. hauſtulo.

℞ Sp. Nitri d. gtt. xv. in Vino Rhenano.

℞ Marg. præparat. Corall. r. a. ʒ j. infund. in Succ. Limon. per horas 24. Rad. Petroſelin. m j. Syrumbr. aquat. m. iij. Aq. Petroſelin. Vin. alb. a. ʒ xij. coq. ad tertias, pro tribus Doſibus.

℞ Sal. Prunell. ʒ iij. Sal. Succin. ʒ j. m. f. Pulv. Doſ. ʒ ſs.

Take

Take live Millepedes, 30; Nutmeg raſp'd, 1 Dram; pour on Spirit of Turpentine, Tincture of Salt of Tartar, of each 6 Ounces; diſtill 'em, take 10 Drops in Wine.

Take Powder of Millepedes, 2 Drams; Cochineel powder'd, raſp'd Nutmeg, of each 1 Dram; Spirit of Juniper, Salt volatile *Oleoſum*, of each one Ounce; mix, digeſt 'em for a Night, filter; make a Tincture, take 40 Drops in White-Wine.

Mixt.

Take Oil of Vitriol, 5, 6, 8, Drops, in a Draught of *Moſell*-Wine.

Take dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre, 15 Drops, in *Rheniſh*-Wine.

Take prepar'd Pearl, red Coral, of each 1 Dram; put 'em into Juice of Lemons for 24 Hours; Parſley-Roots, 1 handful; Water Mint, 3 handfuls; Parſley-Water, White-Wine, of each 12 Ounces; boil 'em to a Third, for 3 Doſes.

Take *Sal Prunellæ*, 3 Drams; Salt of Amber, 1 Dram; mix, make a Powder. The Doſe is half a Dram.

℞ Sp. Sal. opt. ℥ ſs. Aq. Petroſelin. ℥ iij. Syr. Limon. ℥ j. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Sp. Terebinthin. ʒ ſs. (ʒ ij.) Syr. Limon. ℥ ij. m. f. Miſtura per ſe haurienda.

Take

Take Spirit of Salt, half a Scruple; Parſley-Water, 3 Ounces; Syrup of Lemons, 1 Ounce; make a Draught.

Take Spirit of Turpentine, half a Dram, (2 Drams;) Syrup of Lemons, 2 Ounces; make a Mixture to be drank by itſelf.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

Diureticks are the leaſt irritating of all the Tribe of Evacuants, and the Reaſon is, becauſe they muſt paſs thro' many *Meanders* e'er they reach the Glands of the Kidneys, and moreover they act ſo gently, that they are almoſt barely Attenuants, and *act as ſuch only, generally ſpeaking.*

'Tis thus they agree in weak People, in Children, and in the *Hyſterical*; for they raiſe but a very gentle Commotion in the Fluids.

They are *Deobſtruents*, becauſe they generally conſiſt of volatile or irritating Particles, and thus they either diſſolve the *Coagulum*, or at leaſt give ſuch Shocks, as open the Parts ſo bung'd up; hence in *Jaundices* from viſcous Matter they attenuate the *Mucus*, and give an Irritation both to the Secretory Paſſages, and alſo to the Orifice of the *Ductus Choledochus*, and ſo milk out the obſtructing Particles. Hence alſo they are convenient in *Palſies from a Colick*, in as much as they penetrate into the Nerves, and give their Coats an *oſcillatory* Motion; hence the Juices there are attenuated,

tenuated, and fitted for a more nimble Circulation.

Acid Humours, *Aqueous* and *Plegmatick* Conſtitutions are much aſſiſted by 'em; the firſt are thereby corrected and abſorb'd; the ſecond is thereby driven thro' the Kidney Glands, and carry'd off; and the laſt are attenuated by 'em. Hence *Melancholick* Humours and Diſorders are thereby corrected and amended, an *Aſtites* is (if it can poſſibly) reliev'd thereby, but however if they paſs, they, carrying off the *aqueous Particles* from the Blood, hinder Tenſion, and farther Effuſion into the Cavity. *Anaſarca's* may be eradicated by 'em, becauſe Attenuation and Evacuation anſwer the whole Intentions in 'em.

In Stones of the Bladder or Kidneys, they are uſeful to carry 'em off; but great Care and Caution muſt be us'd in this Affair; as I ſhall ſome other Time inform the Reader; for generally *Barbiere* is in the Right if the Stone be large; but then when an *Iſchury* ſupervenes, freſh Indications ariſe.

In the Caſe of *Head-aches*, they *revulſe* and carry off the Humours, after

ter *Univerſals* have been premis'd; hence *Fuller* commends, as does *Baglivi*, *p. m.* 113. *Pulvis de Gutteta, to a Dram in Tea, when other Things have fail'd.*

In *Colicks*, Generals firſt being us'd to evacuate part of the Matter, they prove *Carminative*, in attenuating the *Acid* or *viſcous Saburra*, and then in carrying it down by the Kidneys; nay by Stool if in any Quantity, according to *Hoffman*.

As for *Fevers* term'd *Lymphatick*, and indeed, if truly ſpecificated and adapted, for any Fever at proper Seaſons; they by their Irritation invite the Humours to the Kidneys, and puſh 'em out of the Body; but it muſt be obſerv'd, that the gentler *Species* muſt be adminiſtred, that as little Commotion as poſſible may be rais'd in the Blood.

As they carry Humours down by the Kidneys, they drain from other Parts, and change the Bent; hence, leſs will be evacuated by any ruptur'd Veſſel; this is the Caſe in giving Juice of Nettles in Bleedings; they alſo attenuate the Humours, and open Obſtructions, as I have already obſerv'd, there-

therefore on both accounts they are useful in the hepatick Flux; and if moreover you add gentle *Stypticks*, you drain, attenuate and close the Vessel at one and the same time.

As they evacuate watry Humours, they are convenient in an *Hydrocephalus*, where the Water is pent up in the Fibres of the *Cutis*, or perhaps the *Cerebrum* itself; as also in a Dropsy of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* or *Uterus*, if the Parts are permeable.

The *Fluor Albus* depending on a Redundance of vapid Humours, *Diuretick* drain off this Plenitude; and the Fibres after this will recover their Elasticity, and recirculate their Fluids, as formerly; however it is observ'd, that if it be confirm'd, Remedies prove ineffectual, because such an habitual *Laxity* is incorrigible.

In the Decline of the *Gout*, when the Urine settles, and the Pains abate; *Diuretick* gently and insensibly carry the Humours off, and cause *it* to leave us apace, without raising much Disturbance.

In the *Scurvy* of any Kind, *Diuretick* well adapted carry off the offending Salts by Urine, so that all the ra-

going Symptoms gradually abate, and the Patient is insensibly restor'd.

In an *Empyema*, it happens that the *Pus* enters the gaping Orifices of the Ulcer, and keeps a Hectick on Foot; *Diuretick*s carry off this Matter by Urine, and by Accident relieve this Hectick.

It is suppos'd some *Plenitude* proceeds from the Changes of the Moon in our Humours, and that many Distempers proceed from thence; I shall not now dispute this Point; however, if it be true, these *Diuretick*s are convenient to exonerate the Blood of this Burthen, and will help to correct the Disorders arising from thence.

Tho' I observ'd above, that they are convenient in *Empyema's*; yet I did not then suppose that *Quatenus* Diureticks, and therefore Irritants, they were useful; for, in truth, few of 'em are convenient in *ulcerated Fibres*, because they gall, and cause the Symptoms to be more raging; however, some of 'em are convenient, such are *Balf. Sulphuris*, and other *Terebinthinates* and *Balsamick*s, because they sheathe the acid and eroding Humours, as well as push by Urine.

It

It is allow'd that *Diureticks* are *Emmenagogues*, becauſe they irritate; but *they alone* are far from producing any good Effects; becauſe by draining the Fluids of their neceſſary Quantity of *Serum*, the Blood becomes thereby more viſcid, groſs and obſtructive.

Perſons in Age bear no Evacuants, as I have often hinted, and even Diureticks weaken 'em; hence old Punch-Drinkers are generally marcid and diſabled.

Hecticks are encreas'd by whatever gives an extraordinary Irritation; becauſe that haſtens the Circulation; conſequently ſome Particles will impregnate the Blood with an Additional Acrimony, and parch the Fibres, even to the Danger of inflaming.

Bilious Conſtitutions don't bear 'em, becauſe their Blood being already ſtock'd with too acrimonious Particles, you wou'd advance the Degree of Acrimony into a corroſive State, and throw your Patient into Hæmorrhages or Ulcers, becauſe the Veſſels wou'd thereby be prejudic'd.

In *Criſes*, *Catachreſtically* ſo call'd, they are improper; becauſe nothing ought to be thrown out of the Body

without an Indication; now *Sweats*, for Example, *promoted thro' a Commotion in the Blood, without previous Coction in the Urine, after the State of the Fever, don't indicate any Promotion*, for they are Symptomatical; and conſequently no Evacuation, even the loweſt, Diureticks, can be proper.

Tho' it be true, that Diureticks long given do drain the Blood of its *Serum*, and ſuppreſs the *Menſes*; yet in caſe a Patient labour under an immoderate Flux of 'em, they can't be then ventur'd on; becauſe as they irritate, they promote the Flux; ſo that they are good for Prevention, but not for ſuch as are under ſuch preſſing Circumſtances.

Nephritick Perſons, or ſuch who have unfortunately labour'd under any long Diſorder of the Kidneys, don't bear *Diureticks*; becauſe without any Conſideration had to what State the Blood is reduc'd to by ſuch a continual Evacuation; the Kidneys themſelves may, by the Plenitude the Fibres are conſtantly under, be ſtretch'd ſo, as either to grow too flabby, or permanently inflated, and neither way will the Fluids at laſt paſs regularly, but will either

either not run at all, or terminate in an irremediable *Diabetes*.

As for Inflammations or Ulcers of the urinary Paſſages, (I mean the *Pelvis*, *Ureters*, *Bladder*, and *Urethra*) they are very inconvenient to be continued; becauſe, by ſuch a Procedure and State of Motion, an Inflammation is heightned into an Abſceſs; and this, being but another Word for an Ulcer, into a *Fiſtula*, which is incurable, as I have ſeen happen to ſome unfortunate Men, who have been doubly curs'd by a Diſeaſe and Ignorance; the firſt was curable, becauſe a common Impoſthumation; but the latter advanc'd it into a *Fiſtula*; which, finding a Paſſage, in one, thro' the *Muſcles of the Back*, and in another thro' the *Inguen*, could not fail of being Mortal.

The *Cauſus* or *Ardent Fever* requires no *Diureticks*, becauſe whilſt the extreme Heat continues, all Irritants are vain; for inſtead of evacuating, you only irritate more, and inflame the Excretory Ducts, and no Evacuation can then enſue; hence in ſuch a Caſe by Bleeding, and Glyſters, with cooling Draughts and Juleps, the Heat

will be abated, and then if it tend to a *Criſis*, or turn *Remittent*, we may give gentle Evacuants ſuited to the preſent Indication, or the *Bark*.

Conſumptions that are confirm'd, don't bear 'em; becauſe of the Hectick, becauſe of the Ulcer; and laſtly, becauſe their Weakneſs won't ſuffer any further Evacuations.

I have already noted, that they are not convenient in *Fluxes of Blood*; as alſo that they are dangerous in Ulcers; *Dyſenteries* then cannot bear 'em, becauſe the Blood flows not here, but from ſuch Orifices of the Veſſels as the Ulcer has eroded.

As a large *Stone of the Kidney* admits of no Means to evacuate it, ſo no Means ought to be us'd to give Trouble, which *Diuretick*s will do by Inflaming; nor will the Bladder over-diſtended with Urine receive any Advantage by 'em; becauſe the fuller it grows, the more the *Detruſor* loſes of its contractive Power, and nothing ſave a *Catheter* will do here.

Revulſions are convenient in a *Diabetes* to carry the offending Humours off, and derive 'em from the over-laden Part; but *Diuretick*s are not convenient;

venient; for, as *Hippocrates* adviſes, all Evacuations muſt be promoted διὰ τῶν ξυμφερόντων χωρίων (by convenient Places;) now the ſame *Coan* looks upon the Part affected not to be a convenient Place (*per locum affectum Humor, peccans*, viz. *nequiquam ducendus*) but I ſhall take ſome better Opportunity to remark on proper Places for Evacuation.

A *Dyſury* contra-indicates *Diuretick*s, becauſe nothing muſt be given in ſuch a caſe, but what will abate the Sharpneſs of the Blood, and Diuretick's do but augment this Acrimony.

Hot Goat are more enraged by 'em; for the Motion they raiſe in the Blood, and the Acrimony they are ſtock'd with puſh, the Humours with more Violence to the Part affected, and raiſe more Pain; becauſe they encreaſe the Inflammation, and may endanger an Abſceſs.

In ſhort, all hot Conſtitutions are rendred worſe by 'em; where there is any Suſpicion of Miſcarriage, our Buſineſs is not jogging the Part affected; but we muſt ſtudy Quiet; therefore *Diuretick*s are to be avoided in ſuch a Caſe.

Rondeletius, *Cappivaccius*, *Hildanus*, *Bruele*, *Wallæus*, and all agree that other more general Evacuations ought to be premis'd; because, as Evacuation is intended to carry off the Humour offending in Quantity, the Kidney-Glands are too small for such a large Quantity as the whole Vessels contain, which ought therefore first to be carried thro' Ports, where Plenty is most easily admitted, as the *Stomach*, *Intestines* and *Pores*.

They ought to be given upon an empty Stomach, because if blended with our Victuals they are obtunded thereby, and only become Alteratives; they must be contrary to the reigning State, because all Diseases are cur'd by Contraries. If Pains or Inflammations infest a Patient, we must deferr their Use; because, these being, as I have hinted above, produc'd from Irritation; whatever irritates, adds to their Cause, and aggravates 'em more, and fatal Obstructions wou'd arise from thence; if the *Penis* is obstructed by a Stone or *Mucus*, you must first remove 'em, because they are removable Impediments.

External

External Diureticks are to be made Uſe of, in Caſe the Internal don't anſwer; hence the following I try'd with Succeſs, in a Captain of the Duke of *Northumberland*'s Regiment, who, upon a Wound receiv'd in his Breaſt, us'd every Year, at the ſame time, to be troubled with a Suppreſſion of his Urine, a Pain in the Part, and *Deliquia* with an intermitting Pulſe; I gave him internally Cordials and Diureticks, which not producing their Effects, I apply'd to his Navel and Kidnies the following Cataplaſm made of *Black Soap, ſix Ounces*; *Engliſh Saffron, half a Dram*; *Salt of Amber*, 15 *Grains*; the Sluices began to open, he began to retain his Med'cines, and ſoon recover'd; I ſhall not diſpute at preſent, how theſe external Med'cines do act, only moſt of 'em being *Emollients blended with volatile Salts and Oils*, the volatile Particles will penetrate into the Capillary returning Veſſels, and impregnate the Blood with irritative Parts, whilſt the ralaxing Particles will contribute to enlarge the Fibres they immediately touch; thoſe will give Room to a freer Influx of the Fluids, as well as a glibber *Exit*. *Ettmuller*

praiſes from *Foreſtus* the following, viz. *Pellitory of the Wall, two handfuls; Chervil, one handful and half, cut 'em ſmall, boil 'em, add Freſh Butter, two Ounces; Oil of Scorpions, one Ounce and half; make a Cataplaſm* to be apply'd to the *Pubes*; ſo *Oils of Chamomile, White Lillies, of Amber, of Scorpions*, &c. *make Liniments.*

I ſhall conclude this Head, firſt having given you the following Obſervations; as Univerſals ought to be premis'd, and all Obſtructions, Inflammations, and other Impediments ought to be remov'd, ſo whenever any ſolid *Diuretick* is given, we muſt drink ſomewhat warm upon it, that the irritating Particles may be diluted and carry'd into the Blood. *Hippocrates*'s Advice muſt be follow'd in this *Species* of Evacuation, as in *Catharticks*, that Motion aſſiſts their Operation; hence alſo warm Wine is convenient for the ſame Reaſon; but we muſt take Care not to promote it too violently, which there is no great Reaſon to fear, if Dr. *Paxton* thinks juſtly, who denies any thing to be *Diuretick* in ſuch a Senſe as it is commonly underſtood.

They

They muſt be *electives*, that is, where any thing that is dry is to be expell'd, ſuch are Stones, viſcid Humours in the Paſſages, and ſuch like, watry diluting Med'cines are to be made uſe of; but where the Diſeaſes are from a Redundance of Watry Humours, ſuch are *Anaſarca's*, *Hydrocephali*, *Diabetes*, and ſuch-like; then ſolid *Diuretick*s are beſt: In caſe, however, any *Diuretick*s ſhou'd by Accident raiſe an immoderate Flux, we are to have Recourſe to the ſame Med'cines, as in a *Diabetes*, that is, *Aſtringents*, of *Bole*, *Dragon's-Blood*, *Lap. Hæmatites*, *Coral*, *Gum-Arabick*, *Gum-Dragon*, and ſuch-like.

1° Maſticatoria. 2° Ptyaliſmica.

1° *Maſticatoria.*

RECIPE Sem. Sinap. ʒ j. Maſtich. Pulv. ʒ ij. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Pyreth. ʒ ij. Gum. Maſtich. ʒ j. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Pulv. Staphid. agr. ʒ ſs. Sal. Volat. C. C. gr. vj. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Sal. Prunell. Maſtich. a. ʒ j. m. f pulvis.

℞ Lign. Sanct. ʒ j. Sem. Cubeb. ʒ ij. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Aq. Cinnam. ʒ ij. Sp. C. C. gtt. xv. m. f. Miſtura in ore tenenda.

℞ Merc. præcip. alb. bene lot. ʒ ſs. Merc. d. ℈ ſs. Maſtich. Pulv. ʒ ij. m. f. Pilul. (ſub Linguâ tenendæ) cum Balſ. Peruviano.

1. Maſti-

1. Maſticatories. 2. Salivators.

1. *Maſticatories.*

TAKE Muſtard-Seed, 1 Dram; Powder of Maſtick, 2 Drams; make a Powder.

Take Pellitory of *Spain*, 2 Drams; Maſtick, 1 Dram; make a Powder.

Take Staves-acre, half a Dram; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn, 6 Grains; make a Powder.

Take *Sal. Prunell.* Maſtick, of each one Dram; make a Powder.

Take *Lign. Sanctum*, 1 Dram; Cubebs, 2 Drams; mix, and make a Powder.

Take Cinnamon-Water, 2 Ounces; Spirit of Hart's-horn, 15 Drops; make a Mixture to be held in the Mouth.

Take White præcipitat Mercury well waſh'd, half a Dram; *Mercurius dulcis*, half a Scruple; Maſtick Powder, 2 Drams; make Pills with Balſam of *Peru*, to be held under the Tongue.

2° *Ptya-*

2° *Ptyaliſmica.*

℞ Merc. d. gr. x. xv. ℥ j. Conſ. Roſar. ʒ j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Turpet. Mineral. gr. ij. Merc. dulc. gr. x. Conſ. Lujulæ ʒ j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Turpet. Mineral. gr. ij. (iv. viij.) Conſ. Roſar. ʒ j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Axung. Porcin. ʒ iv. Merc. Crud. bene purgat. ʒ ſs. m. f. unguentum; ʒ ij. ſemel in Infantibus.

℞ Axung. Porcin. ʒ ij. Merc. Crud. ʒ j. pro tribus vicibus.

2. *Saliva-*

2. *Salivators.*

Take *Mercurius dulcis*, 10, 15, 20 Grains; Conſerve of Roſes, 1 Dram; mix, and make a Bolus.

Take Turbith Mineral, 2 Grains; *Mercurius dulcis*, 10 Grains; Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel, 1 Dram; mix, and make a Bolus.

Take Turbith Mineral, 2 Grains; (4. 8.) Conſerve of Roſes, 1 Dram; make a Bolus.

Take Hog's-Lard, 4 Ounces; Crude Mercury well ſtrain'd, half an Ounce; make an Ointment; uſe 2 Drams at a time in Children.

Take Hog's-Lard, 2 Ounces; Crude Mercury, 1 Ounce; mix it for an Ointment for three times anointing.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

THE moſt common Diſorder a Salivation is us'd in, is the *Lues*; where all its raging Symptoms are eradicated by it; hence, by ſome, it is call'd Ῥιζοτόμος; it is to be continu'd till the *Puſtules*, the *Nodes*, the *Gonorrhœa*, the *Ulcers*, the *Pains*, and ſome other Symptoms diſappear, if the Strengths of the Patient allow it; and other Methods muſt follow to be mention'd below.

Great Ulcers are reliev'd moſt effectually thereby, as I have frequently experienc'd; ſuch, eſpecially, as won't admit of Cure any other way; for otherwiſe, it wou'd be great Imprudence to put People to Expence and Hazard for ſmall ones; they carry off all the exuberant Salts, and leave the Blood balſamick.

Catarrhal Diſorders which are obſtinate, or return frequently, are reliev'd thereby, becauſe it drains off all ſuperfluous, thin Particles, as well as all ſaline Ones, which are the Origine of ſuch a Diſorder.

Ettmuller

Ettmuller commends it in a Paralytick Caſe from an Apoplexy; and *Mayerne*, in a *Gutta-Serena*; which are the ſame *Species* of Diſorder; for one is a total Obſtruction of the *Medulla Spinalis*, and the latter of the Optick Nerves; and if it be uſeful in one of 'em, 'tis ſo in both. Some of our Phyſicians have an Averſion to *Mercurials*, in nervous Caſes, and 'tis common in ſuch who deal in the *Mines*, or in *Mercury Fumes*, to be troubled with *Palſies*; whatever Arguments we bring on *Mercurials*, muſt be from Experience, becauſe no one as yet has done us the Favour to explain what the *Minima* of *Mercury* are, whether 'tis an *Acid*, or an *Alcaly*; whether it be *hot* or *cold* in its Operation; how it *alone* is the only Med'cine yet found out that will ſalivate? The thinking Part of Mankind will not be aſham'd to own its Blindneſs on ſome Heads; and I look upon this to bear a Proportion with *Idioſyncraſy's*, *Sympathy* and *Antipathy*, (in which ſome content themſelves to account for 'em, by an *Emancipation of Atoms*, poor Reaſoning!) with Impreſſions of Similitude in Children, and ſuch-like; we can then ſay they

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are ſo, but we ſhall never be able to ſay *why*.

Since then *Mercurials* prejudice ſome, and relieve others in theſe Caſes, let us ſee how far we may conjecture why they ſhou'd. If *Mercurials*, *quà ſuch*, were good for ſuch a Caſe, they wou'd not prejudice the Nerves; and *vice verſâ*, if they were, *quà ſuch*, prejudicial, they wou'd never be us'd with Impunity; therefore, I conclude, that the *Mercurial* Particles, *quà ſuch*, are not prejudicial or uſeful to the Nerves, but this they receive by the Uſe or Abuſe of it; that *Miners* and *Workers on Mercury* ſhou'd receive Prejudice by it, I look upon it as ſorry Reaſoning to conclude it therefore prejudicial; becauſe, who knows not what Severities of Wet and Cold the former are ſubject to? and that all *Workers of Mines* under Ground are ſubject to the ſame: And for the latter, the Steams of the Acids, which diſſolve the *Mercury*, are what may do the Injury, by their corrugating and obſtructive Qualities, which all agree on. Therefore, I ſhall in ſhort, having anſwer'd theſe Objections, give in my Sentiments, which I leave to each to reject or receive,

ceive, as he pleaſes, without Cavil. If we ſalivate any one to too great a Height, we drain the Blood too much of its ſerous Particles, and thereby render it groſs and viſcid; but if we only ſalivate 'em to ſuch a Size, as to raiſe a Commotion in the Humours, and all the time ſupply 'em with ſufficient Quantities of warm Fluids; the Obſtructions will be open'd in this Suppoſition, but, in the former, will be render'd, perhaps, incurable; moreover, the Air is prejudicial, or conducive in the time, for if they catch Cold, they're undone.

It is commended in *Quartans*, but if other Evacuations and the *Cortex* will do the Work, there is no Occaſion for ſo violent a Procedure; however, doubtleſs they are a potent Evacuation, and if it remain after it, the *Cortex* will complete the Work.

I know not how Mad-People may be govern'd under ſuch an Operation; tho' ſuch can't fail of receiving Advantage by it, becauſe it ſo effectually evacuates all Humours where febrile Diſorders don't infeſt your Patient.

I have found it uſeful in *ſtubborn Ulcers* of the Gums and Lips, where other Med'cines fail us, which were ſcorbutical from too ſaline a State; for ſurely they were not venereal!

In *Scabs* they eradicate the *ſpiculated* Salts, and cut off all the *Fomes* of 'em, ſo that the Blood is deliver'd of 'em: However, in *Elephantiaſes*, they only ſerve to relieve 'em for three or four Months, after which they return; and hence the Leaven of ſuch a Diſorder is not to be extirpated by 'em.

In the *Gout* they have been uſeful for ſome time, which alſo return'd again, and therefore it is not to be attempted.

Epilepſies have been cur'd by 'em; however, after they are advanc'd to twenty five years of Age, 'tis in vain to attempt its Cure.

If *Mercurials* are apply'd externally, they relieve venereal *Nodes* and Pains, of which more hereafter.

There is ſome ſmall Debate, whether Women with Child can bear it or not; *Junghen* forbids it, and *Morriceau* allows it; the Matter, I think, may very eaſily be determin'd, becauſe

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a grievous Diſorder can't be cur'd without it, and a ſmall one wants it not; a grievous Diſeaſe will kill the Mother and Infant, and if a Salivation is well manag'd, and be moderate, you'll have a better Chance, particularly in the middle Months.

People of a full Habit, and too cold Conſtitutions don't bear it; nor yet too lean, and very warm Conſtitutions; becauſe, in the firſt, the Blood is apt to expand, and rarify too much, and produce *Hæmorrhages*, and other dangerous Diſorders; and in the latter, the Commotion rais'd is an additional Ailment.

Tremors are not reliev'd from ſuch an Evacuation, nor indeed, by any Evacuation; for, generally ſpeaking, they want recruiting Med'cines, and ſuch as give Strength to the Fibres.

A Salivation does not agree in the *Lues*, where the Palate and Noſe is ulcerated, till theſe Symptoms are firſt reliev'd; becauſe the Bent of the Humours thither tumefy all the adjacent Parts, and conſequently diſunite 'em more; and therefore we firſt ſalve up theſe Ulcers by Palliatives, Mercurial-Waters, *&c.*

Some

Some Authors obſerve, that ſuch as have been flux'd ſeldom afterwards fall into Fevers; this *Cheyne* in his *Theory of Fevers* mentions; ſo does *Eſtmuller* p. 217. and he there tells us, That the Workers in the Mines of *Quick-Silver* are very ſeldom ſeiz'd with Fevers, which *Poterius* firſt obſerv'd; but this I know to be a Miſtake, for I knew a Gentleman who was ſalivated, and two Years after he was ſeiz'd with a very dangerous malignant Fever.

The Method of raiſing a Salivation is thus; you give a Scruple of *Mercurius dulcis* (or half a Scruple, according to the Age and Idioſyncraſy) in a Conſerve, the firſt Day; the next Day, you give half a Dram; the third Day, a Dram; and thus it will riſe on the 4th or 5th Day, ſometimes later; however, you are to continue giving Morning or Evening, or both, till the Head and Jaws begin to ach and ſwell; and the Mouth begins to ſmell, and run a little; then we ceaſe, only we now and then repeat a Doſe of the Mercury, if it flag or fail of the Quantity we judge the Patient can bear; thus we continue it for 10, 15, or 20 Days, or till the Humours loſe their Stench

Stench (in ſtrong People); for then we ſtop it, by giving Catharticks, Sudorificks, and Glyſters; and inward Corrigents, ſuch are Flowers of Brimſtone, 2 Scruples; Leaf-Gold, 10 Grains, in Confection of Alchermes, for four or five Times; and alſo make uſe of ſtyptick Gargles.

If you wou'd raiſe it by Unction, begin for the firſt three Days on the *Tarſus*, and the Joints below; others adviſe to begin on the Joints of the Wriſt, the Hams and Arm-Pits; however, 'tis a dangerous Method, and not now attempted, unleſs the other fail.

If you wou'd raiſe it by Stoving, you may take Cinnabar, one Ounce, Storax, Myrrh, *Olibanum*, *Benjamin*, of each half an Ounce; Maſtick, Mace, of each two Drams; Turpentine, what ſufficea; throw this on Coals, and let the Patient receive it cover'd, I have known Salivations rais'd by it, but 'tis a moſt dangerous Method.

If a Diarrhœa follow the giving *Mercury*, give *Laudanum* till it ceaſe; or, mix 'em together; but if neither ſucceed, give no more Mercury, but proceed to Diaphoreticks.

If

If Deliria, or other nervous Symptoms ſupervene, apply Bliſters or Cupping-Glaſſes to the Shoulders, or both; and after due Evacuation, give Remedies proper to the Symptom.

If you have given the Mercury in too large a Quantity, throw in Glyſters, Purgatives, and change the Sheets and Linnen; ſwallow Flowers of Sulphur, *&c.*

If it ſhou'd chance to produce no Evacuation, as I have known a very large Quantity given, which made no Alteration at all; we muſt endeavour to evacuate it ſome other way.

Faintings are reliev'd with a Glaſs of Wine, nor are they look'd on as dangerous.

Bontekoe looks upon it as more Prudent to return to a ſecond or third Salivation at proper Diſtances, rather than endanger the Patient by an immoderate one; and the ſame Author thinks it may be gentle and longer continu'd.

It is believ'd, that if white Præcipitat, gr. 4. be made into a Pill, and held in the Mouth, that a Salivation may be rais'd and continu'd for an Hour or two.

The

The Mouth muſt be well waſh'd all the time of the Salivation with Milk and Water warm, or warm Water-Gruel not ſalted.

In caſe the Throat ſwell, ſo that the Swallow is hinder'd by it, the *Amygdalæ*, and other ſmall Glands about the *Pharynx* are too much repleted with Humours; we muſt either bleed, if 'tis Inflammatory, or give Phyſick, if it be only tumefy'd, and proceed as I have ſaid, when 'tis rais'd to too great a Pitch.

As for the Diet in the Salivation, it muſt conſiſt of Broth of Veal, Chickens, or Mutton, of *Suppables* moſtly, Panado, Poſſet-Drink, poach'd Eggs, *&c.* and when 'tis ſo far over, that they can eat, then they may venture on Fleſh eaſy of Digeſtion; they muſt be kept in Bed in Winter, and by a Fire in Summer.

As for the Maſticatories, they draw forth a Quantity of *Saliva*, and by ſo doing they relieve *Phlegmatick Angina's*, by drawing from the Glands Part of the Matter impacted; *Apoplecticks*, becauſe by making the *Oral Glands* ſpue out their Contents, they eaſe the Tenſion of the Veſſels, and

give ſome Relief to the dangerous Plenitude: In ſhort, *where there are Humours in too great Plenty, whether real, or by Afflux*, as in a *Coryza*, ſwell'd *Uvula*, in Head-achs, Epilepſies, ſleepy Diſeaſes, a Palſy of the Tongue, Tooth-aches, Deafneſs, Loſt Smelling, a Dulneſs of Sight, the *Ranula*, or *Puſtules* of the Face, *or where the Saliva is too copious, or ſtock'd with ſaline Humours*, as it generally is in the *Lues*, or *Scurvy*, *then Maſticatories do Service after Generals premiſs'd.* But in Ulcers of the Jaws you wou'd do Prejudice by the Motion, and Invitation of ſharp Humours to the Part already too much injur'd; alſo in ſharp and thin Defluxions, in conſumptive People, in *Hæmoptoë's*, or in hectical Patients they do Miſchief, becauſe they invite theſe Humours to the Parts which ought to be diverted from 'em; lean People can't bear 'em, becauſe they bear no Evacuations at all, being already too much waſted, and we find it common, that great Spitters turn conſumptive; *Aſthmaticks* are apt to have inflam'd Lungs, and therefore, as Maſticatories invite a more copious Influx of Humours, not only into the Mouth,

Mouth, but alſo the *Larynx*, which once inflam'd, the Lungs hardly eſcape; hence, in an inflammatory *Angina* they are dangerous; for, tho' I have ſhew'd you above, that phlegmatick ones bear and require 'em, becauſe the Humours invited thither flow leiſurely forth; which in an Inflammatory one they can't, becauſe they are hurry'd ſo impetuouſly to the Part, as to ſtop their own *Exit*.

Errhina, Sternutatoria (Ptarmica.)

RECIPE Sem. Nigell. in Aceto macerat. & Pulv. ʒ ij. Succ. Majoran. ʒ vj. m. f. Errhinum.

℞ Fol. Betonic. Salv. Thym. Majoran. a. p. ij. Rad. Pyreth. ℈ ſs. m. f. Pulvis Errhinus.

℞ Sal. Nitri ℈ j. Fol. Tabac. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis Errhinus.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ʒ j. Aq. Beton. ʒ j. Majoran. ʒ j ſs. m. pro Errhino.

℞ Rad. Pyreth. ℈ j. Elleb. alb. gr. xv. Sem. Nigell. Staphis Agriæ, a. ℈ ſs. m. f. Pulvis Ptarmicus.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Irid. Flor. ʒ ij. Euphorbii Lilior. Convall. a. ℈ j. Ol. Caryophyll. Chym. gtt. v. m. f. Pulvis Sternutatorius.

Take

Sternutatories.

TAKE black Cummin-Seeds ſteep'd in Vinegar and powder'd, 2 Drams; Juice of Marjoram, 6 Drams; make an Errhin.

Take Betony, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, of each two Pugils; Root of Pellitory of *Spain*, half a Scruple; make an Errhin.

Take Salt-Petre, 1 Scruple; Tobacco, 1 Ounce; make an Errhin Powder.

Take white Vitriol, 1 Dram; Betony-Water, 1 Ounce; Marjoram-Water, 1 Ounce and half; make an Errhin.

Take Pellitory of *Spain*, 1 Scruple; white Hellebor, 15 Grains; black Cummin-Seed, Staves-acre, of each half a Scruple; make a Sternutatory Powder.

Take Orris-Root, 2 Drams; Euphorbium, Lilly of the Valley, of each 1 Scruple; Oil of Cloves, 5 Drops; make a ſneezing Powder.

℞ Pulv. fol. Nicotian. Majoran. Flor. Lilior. Convall. a. ʒ j. Rad. Helleb. alb. ʒ j. Caſtor. ʒ ſs. Ol. Majoran. gtt. v. m. f. Pulvis Sternutatorius.

℞ Mercur. dulc. (vel Turpeth. Miner.) ʒ ſs. Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis Ptarmicus.

Take

Take Tobacco, Marjoram, Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, of each 1 Dram; white Hellebor, 1 Scruple; Caſtor, half a Scruple; Oil of Marjoram, 5 Drops; make a Sternutatory.

Take *Mercurius dulcis* (or Turbith Mineral) half a Scruple; Liquorice Powder, 1 Dram; make a ſternutatory Powder.

OBSERVATIONS.

SOME Distinction is made between *Errhines* and *Sternutatories*, (call'd πτάρμικα); because the latter make us sneeze; but the former only draw Humour from the Nose without sneezing; therefore they differ in Degrees only.

As they evacuate, they agree in all *Particular Plenitudes in and about the Head*; hence they are convenient in phlegmatick Diseases of the Head, as well as stubborn Cases there, in gravative Head-achs, Catarrhs, Blindness, Deafness, phlegmatick Disorders of the Eyes, sleepy Disorders, *&c.* for in all these Cases there are Humours in Abundance, which deposite some of their offending Particles on these Parts, and accordingly produce Pains, Oppressions, Fluxes of Humour, and such like; in *Lymphatick Fevers*, where Concoction is not much waited for, they evacuate some Share, and are useful.

Sternuta-

Sternutatories act as Errhines, but the Shock given to the ſeveral Parts from the Sneezing does much more; for it often ſerves to force a *Polypus* out from the Noſtrils; it may break an Abſceſs in the *Sinus Frontales*, and bring it away; it ſerves as a *Lever* to the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*; and thus in difficult Labours, in a dead Child, or in Secundines, they ſhove off the Load, and promote 'em powerfully, ſay *Mercurialis* Lib. 7. *in Aphor.* p. 781. *Wedelius* and *Dekkers*.

Errhines, however, are prejudicial in ſuch as are ſubject to Bleeding, in Ulcers of the Noſe, in Quinſies, in inflam'd Eyes, in Hurries of the Spirits, *viz.* Epilepſies, Vertigo's, *&c.* or in *Aphthæ*; and moreover, *Sternutatories* are bad, from the Shock they give in Ruptures, in Women with Child, in dropſical People, in nephritick Pains, in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, and *Hollerius*, *Obſ.* 2. *Libell. prop.* ſays in Caſes of the Eyes, but this muſt be underſtood to be in dry Eyes; and Hildanus, *Obſ. Chirurg. c.* 1. adds they are bad in a *Gutta Serena*; becauſe, in

all theſe Caſes, any Shocks are hazardous, eſpecially if the Body be plethorick.

N. Piſo ſays, that if *Colcothar* be blown into the Noſe (upon Caſe of Bleeding) the Patient muſt fill their Mouths with Water, leſt any of it ſhou'd fall upon the *Larynx*, and be ſwallow'd; when you have done with Blowing it in, then ſpit out the Water.

If they are very ſharp, uſe 'em ſeldom; if they are violent, take Care you catch no Cold; but this is principally meant of Mercurial ones, according to *Barbette*.

Ettmuller mixes volatile Salts with 'em in ſleepy Diſorders, and *Barbette* (and *Fuller* imitates him) Mercurials.

In Children who are ſo ſtuff'd that they can hardly breathe, much leſs ſuck, *Wedelius* commends, as an admirable Errhine, the *Vitriolum album*, in any Cephalick-Water.

The Sternutatories relieve Hiccups, becauſe they raiſe a contrary Motion, but are bad in any Fractures of the *Coſtæ*, becauſe they ſhake the Parts,

Parts, which ought to be kept at Reſt.

In *Venereal Pains* of the Head they are not convenient, becauſe they pump the ſharp Humours up to a Part already too much oppreſs'd with 'em.

PESSI.

RECIPE Gum. Galb. Elect. Ammon. a. ʒvj. Camphor. ʒ j. cum Vini q. ſ. f. Maſſa mollis cui imprimantur Pulv. Rad. Helleb. nig. ʒ ij. Pyrethr. ʒ j. m. cum Ol. Succin. q. ſ. m. f. Peſſi.

℞ Gum. Ammon. Opoponac. a. ʒ j ſs. Ellebor. nig. Staph. agr. Ariſtoloch. long. Colocynth. a. ʒ j ſs. Scammon. ʒ j. Fell. Tauri q. ſ. f. Peſſus, lanæ involutus, Syndoni inſuendus, & intrudendus.

℞ Myrrh. p. ʒ j. P. Cach. Min. ʒ viij. Ol. Succin. q. ſ. m. f. Peſſus.

PESSA-

PESSARIES.

TAKE *Galbanum*, and *Ammoniacum*, of each 6 Drams; Camphire, 1 Dram; with Wine make a ſoft Maſs; add Powders of Hellebor (black) 2 Drams; Pellitory of *Spain* 1 Dram, with Oil of Amber; make Peſſaries.

Take *Ammoniacum*, *Opoponax*, of each 1 Dram and half; black Ellebor, Staves-acre, long Birthwort, Coloquintida, of each 1 Dram and half; Scammony, 1 Dram; Bull's-Gall, make a Peſſary wrapt in Wool, and ſew'd in a Rag, for uſe.

Take Myrrh powder'd, 1 Dram; *Pil. Cochiæ* the leſs, 8 Drams; Oil of Amber, what ſuffices; make a Peſſary.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have referr'd *Peſſaries* to *Evacuants*, becauſe ſome of 'em being apply'd immediately, do vellicate and evacuate.

Few Obſervables occur concerning *Peſſaries*, only you muſt obſerve that they muſt be retain'd for the Space of a Night; Care ſhou'd be taken not to uſe 'em too frequently, leaſt they exulcerate the *Vagina*, and are only us'd in marry'd Perſons; for to Virgins, the *Naſcalla* only are us'd.

Scabra,

Scabra, Sinapiſmi, Pſilothra, Deterſiva, Veſicatoria, Cauſtica (Pyrotica) Fontanellæ, Setacea.

Scabra.

RECIPE Sem. Seſel. ʒ ſs. Fenic. ʒij. Sacch. Cand. ʒ ij. Oſſ. Sepiæ ʒj. Aloes Succotin. Troch. alb. Rhaſ. Tutiæ pp. a. ʒ j. Sal. Armon. gr. x. m. f. *Pulvis inſufflandus.*

℞ Vitriol. Alb. ʒ ſs. Sal. Nitri ʒ ſs. Aq. Roſar. ʒ v. m. f. Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Chelidon. ʒ j. Fenic. ʒ ſs. Croc. Metall. vel Vitri Antim. ʒ ſs. Nitri gr. v. Macerentur, filtrentur, f. *Collyrium.*

℞ Aq. Fenic. Rut. a. ʒ ij. Euphrag. Roſ. alb. a. ʒ iij. Vitriol. alb. gr. v. vitrid. æris gr. ij. m. f. *Collyrium*; per menſem j. vel alterum uſui parandum.

Gris,

Grits, Sinapiſms, Depilatories, Deterſives, Bliſters, Cauſticks, Iſſues, Setons.

Grits.

TAKE Seeds of Hartwort, half a Dram, Fennel Seeds 2 Scruples, Sugar Candy 2 Drams, Cuttle fiſh Bone 1 Dram, beſt Aloes, Rhaſis's white Troches, Tutty prepar'd of each 1 Scruple, Salt Armoniack 10 Grains; make a Powder to be blown into the Eye.

Take white Vitriol half a Dram, Salt Peter half a Scruple, Roſe Water 5 Drams; make an Eye-water.

Take Celandine Water 1 Ounce, Fennel half an Ounce, Crocus Metallorum, or Glaſs of Antimony half a Scruple, Salt-Peter 5 Grains, ſteep 'em, filter 'em; make an Eye-water.

Take Fennel and Rue Waters, of each 2 Drams, Eyebright, and white Roſe Waters, of each 3 Drams, white Vitriol 5 Grains, Verdigreaſe 2 Grains; make an Eye-water to be us'd for a Month or two.

℞ Sacch.

℞ Sacch. Cand. Marg. pp. a. p. æ & q. ſ. m. f. pulvis oculo inſufflandus.

℞ Aq. Roſ. ʒ j. Sacch. Cand. ʒ j. Croc. Metall. ℈ ſs. m. f. Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Calc. ʒ j. Merc. præc. alb. ℈ j. m. pro Collyrio.

℞ Aq. Roſ. ʒ ij. Fenic. ʒ j. Mercur. Sublim. gr. v. m. f. *Collyrium* ad Gtt. j. vel. ij. mane & veſperi.

℞ Pumic. Ignit. ter vin. alb. extinct. & relict. donec refrigeſcat; trit. & lot. f. pulvis dentrifricius.

℞ Origan. cum Vitriol. & Melle, m. f. Linimentum Dentrificium.

℞ Corn. Cerv. calcin. ʒ j. Spong. uſt. ℈ j. m. f. pulvis Hyperſarcoticus.

℞ Farin. Puleg. Cyperi calcin. a. ʒ jſs. Putam. Ovor. Cochlear. uſt. ℈ ij. m. f. *pulvis pro Gingivis Sanguinolentis.*

Take

Take Sugar Candy, Pearl prepar'd, of each equal Parts; make a Powder to be blown into the Eye.

Take Roſe-Water 1 Ounce, Sugar-Candy 1 Dram, Crocus Metallorum half a Scruple; make an Eye-Water.

Take Lime-Water 1 Ounce, white precipitate Mercury, 1 Scruple; make an Eye-Water.

Take Roſe-Water 2 Ounces, Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, Sublimat Mercury 5 Grains; make an Eye-Water; drop 1 or 2 Drops Morning and Evening.

Take Calcin'd Pumice thrice extinguiſh'd in white Wine, and left till it cool, powder'd and waſh'd; make a Dentifrice or Powder for the Teeth.

Take wild Marjoram, with Vitriol and Honey; make a Liniment for the Teeth.

Take burnt Harts-horn 1 Dram, calcin'd Spunge 1 Scruple; make a Powder for a *Fungus*.

Take Pennyroyal, Herb Cypreſs calcin'd, of each 1 Dram and a half, burnt Egg-Shell 2 Scruples; make a Powder for bleeding Gums.

Sinapiſmi.

℞ Merc. rub. præc. ʒ j. Lap. Calamin. ʒ ij. Vitriol. calcin. ʒ ſs. Emp. Diacalcit. ʒ j. m. liquefiat, & Candela Cerea eo immergatur, *in Caruncula Penis.*

Sinapiſmi.

℞ Sem. Sinap. Contuſ. ʒ ſs. Cæpar. n°. j. Aceti ʒ ſs. oxymel. ſcillit. ʒ jſs. m. f. Phœnigmus.

℞ Euphorb. ʒ ij. Ferment. acerrim. ʒ vj. Allii ʒ ſs. m. f. Phœnigmus.

℞ Pulv. Sem. Sinap. ʒ j. Pulv. rad. Pyreth. ʒ ij. Mell. ʒ ij. Acet. q. ſ. m. f. Sinapiſmus.

℞ Sinap. ʒ ij. Sapon. n. Ferment. acr. a. ʒ iij. aceti q. ſ. m. f. Sinapiſmus.

Pſilothra.

℞ Ruſm. Turcic. Calc. viv. a. p. æ. m. admov. mucilago hujus miſturæ partibus piloſis.

Take

Take red Precipitate 1 Dram, Lapis Calaminaris 2 Scruples, calcin'd Vitriol half a Dram, Plaiſter of Diacalciteos 1 Ounce, melt and dip a Wax Candle in it, for a Caruncle of the *Penis*.

Sinapiſms.

Take beat Muſtard-Seed half an Ounce, Onion 1, Vinegar half an Ounce, Oxymel of Squills 1 Ounce and half; make a *Sinapiſm*.

Take Euphorbium 2 Drams, ſharp Leaven 6 Drams, Garlick half an Ounce; make a Sinapiſm.

Take Powder of Muſtard-Seed 1 Ounce, Pellitory of Spain 2 Drams, Honey 2 Ounces, Vinegar what ſuffices; make a Sinapiſm.

Take Muſtard-Seed 2 Drams, black Soap, ſharp Leaven, of each 3 Drams; Vinegar what ſuffices; make a Sinapiſm.

Depilatories.

Take Ruſma, Quicklime, of each equal Parts, mix 'em, lay the Slime of this Mixture on the Hairy Parts.

Deterſives.

Deterſiva.

℞ Ung. Ægyptiac. q. ſ.
℞ Ung. Apoſtolorum q. ſ.

℞ Aq. Phagædenic. (ex Aq. Calc. cum Mercur. ſublimato miſt.) q. ſ.

℞ Alum. crud. Virid. æris a. ʒij Coq. in vin. ʒ xviij. ſ. Decoctum.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ʒij. Alumin. Ærug. æris a. ʒij. Acet. fort. ʒiij. Calcinentur, f. pulvis, cui addatur unguent. Ægyptiac. q. ſ. m. f. unguentum.

℞ Alum. uſt. ʒj. Baſilic. q. ſ. m. f. unguentum.
℞ Mercur. præcip. rub. ʒſs. ung. Baſilic. Compoſ. q. ſ. m. f. Unguentum.

℞ Reſin. ʒſs. Cinnab. nativ. ʒij. ærugin. ʒj ſs. m. ſuper Ignem in emplaſtrum pro clavis pedum.

De-

Deterſives.

Take Ægyptiacum what ſuffices.

Take Ointment of the Apoſtles what ſuffices.

Take Phagedenick-Water (made of Lime-Water and Sublimate) what ſuffices.

Take Crude Allum, Verdigreaſe, of each 2 Drams, boil 'em in 18 Ounces of Wine; make a Decoction.

Take white Vitriol 2 Ounces, Allum, Verdigreaſe, of each 2 Drams, ſtrong Vinegar 3 Ounces, Calcine 'em; make a Powder; make it up with Unguentum Ægyptiacum into an Ointment.

Take burnt Allum 1 Dram, Baſilicon what ſuffices; make an Ointment.

Take red precipitate Mercury half a Dram, compound Ointment of Baſilicon what ſuffices; make an Ointment.

Take Roſin half an Ounce, native Cinnabar 2 Scruples, Verdigreaſe 1 Dram and a half, mix 'em upon the Fire into a Plaiſter for Corns.

Veſica-

Veſicatoria.

℞ Cantharid. abject. ped. & capit. ʒ j. Ferment. acerrim. ℥ ſs. Mell. ʒ ij. m. f. Cataplaſma.

℞ Euphorb. ʒ j. Sem. Sinap. ʒ ij. Cantharid. ℈ j. Ferment. acris ʒ ſs. acet. q. ſ. m. f. Emplaſtrum.

℞ Pulv. Cantharid. abſciſſ. pedibus & alis, ʒ ſs. Sem. ammeos ℈ j. Ferment. ℥ ſs. Caric. ping. nº j. acet. q. ſ. m. f. *Cataplaſma.*

℞ Emp. Diachyl. ℥ j. Euphorb. ℈ j. Cantharid. Pulv. ʒ j. m. f. Emplaſtrum.

Cauſtica.

℞ Butyr. Antimon. Ol. Vitriol. Aq. fort. Reſiduum ex Lixivio Sapon. Lapid. infernal. *&c.*

Bliſters

Bliſters.

Take Spaniſh Flies, without the Feet and Heads 1 Dram, Leaven half an Ounce, Honey 2 Drams; make a Cataplaſm.

Take Euphorbium 1 Dram, Muſtard-Seed 2 Drams, Spaniſh Flies 1 Scruple, ſharp Leven half an Ounce, Vinegar what ſuffices, make a Plaiſter.

Take Spaniſh Flies, without Feet or Wings, half a Dram, Biſhops-Weed-Seed 1 Scruple, Leaven half an Ounce, 1 Fig, Vinegar what ſuffices; make a Cataplaſm.

Take Diachylum Plaiſter 1 Ounce, Euphorbium 1 Scruple, Powder of Spaniſh Flies 1 Dram; make a Plaiſter.

Cauſticks.

Take Butter of Antimony; Oil of Vitriol; Aqua-fortis; Caput of Soap Lees; infernal Stone, *&c.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

ALL theſe Med'cines are *Species* of *Cauſticks*, all which I ſhall treat of in Particular.

As to the *gritty* Med'cines, they are the loweſt Degree of *Cauſticks*, and are only us'd in ſuch tender Parts as the Eye, to take off ſome thin Excreſcences from thence, which they do by their Hardneſs and their angular Figure; and therefore are no otherwiſe Cauſtick than that, by their rude Friction of the Part, they gradually ſhave off this carnous Subſtance. Thus they alſo, in the ſame Manner, rub off any *tartareous Matter* growing over the Teeth, and are in this Senſe good *Dentifrices*; alſo they are us'd in taking off gentle *Fungus's* that ſpring up in Ulcers, which run too much; and hence alſo, ſuch whoſe Teeth have *fungous* Gums, from whence the gaping Mouths of the Veſſels pour forth Blood, theſe gritty and calcin'd Powders ſhave off the *Fungus*, and then the Veſſels *may* be clos'd by Stypticks.

1

I have plac'd *Sinapiſms* amongſt Evacuants, not that they really are ſuch; however, they work by their Irritation, and draw the Blood to the Surface, and long continu'd, never fail to bliſter, and therefore proper enough to be ranged amongſt Evacuations. It muſt be obſerv'd, that they are to be left upon the Part, and continu'd ſo long as only to make it red, (and therefore they are alſo call'd *Rubificants*) and that it return no more to its natural Colour upon their Removal. They muſt be apply'd very Hot, and ſo ſoon as they cool, they muſt be remov'd, and freſh muſt be apply'd, till a Redneſs and Tumour appear; and Bliſters are often apply'd after 'em, to draw the Humours off, and are kept open ſome time to hinder any Return into the Blood.

They are us'd in *anomalous Gouts*, in order to ſtimulate the Parts, and invite the Motion of the Humours to their uſual Station; and I have found 'em uſeful on ſuch a Caſe apply'd to the Ankles; they, in ſhort, are uſeful in any Tumour, critically expell'd, which does not appear ſo much as it ought.

As to thoſe Med'cines which are call'd *Pſilothra*, *Depilatories*; or ſuch as make the Hair fall off, I have little to ſay to 'em; the Razor now performing that Part with us; they are only us'd in warmer Climes upon an Occaſion I ſhall here forbear to mention.

Deterſives are us'd in Ulcers which have any *Fungus*, *Calloſity*, or any *Luxuriant* Fleſh in 'em, which is an Impediment to their Cure, and when this is taken away, the common Balſamicks, Digeſtives, Sarcoticks, and Cicatrizers are to be us'd.

As for Bliſters, *Bartoletus* tells us they are convenient for Frenzies, at the State of the Fever; however, I believe it ſorry Practice to bliſter in all Frenzies; for, in the furious Kind, the Blood moves with ſuch a Rapidity, that there will be little Reaſon to add to its Motion or Rarefaction, unleſs it be of Uſe to promote a Rupture of the Veſſels, and produce *Hæmorrhages*; in the *comatous Species*, indeed, I ſhall not be againſt the Practice, not only at the Time, but even by way of Prevention. In moiſt Coughs, which don't come eaſily up, they are proper enough, even

even *repetitim*, to draw the Humours to the extreme Parts, and alſo to give Irritations to the Lungs themſelves, by which the *Fomes* wou'd be drawn off, and what reſted upon the Lungs wou'd be thrown off. Phlegmatick Diſeaſes, and cold Diſorders require 'em for a Drainory, ſo *Coma's*, *Lethargies*, *Apoplexies*, and ſometimes *Convulſions* are reliev'd thereby, becauſe that Inundation of Humours they are oppreſs'd with, are ſerous or phlegmatick, and *they* evacuate the Quantity, as well as give a brisker Oſcillation to the Fibres; and the Fluids, which *nearly* ſtagnate there, are preſs'd forward in their uſual manner.

In Caſe of the Expectoration in a Pleuriſy being either ſuppreſs'd, or its Matter being ſpit up in a leſs Quantity than is convenient, *Baglivi* adviſes us to apply 'em to the Legs; and I have, indeed, try'd it often with good Succeſs, but in none with more apparent Advantage than to the Servant of a Nobleman, who had expos'd himſelf to the Cold, and thereby had entirely ſuppreſs'd the Spitting, ſo that we had good Reaſon to ſuſpect the Doom *Hippocrates* pronoun-

ces in ſuch Caſes, where Pleuriticks οὐκ ἀνακαθαίρονται ἐν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρῃσι, τοιτέοισιν ἐς ἐμπύημα μεθίσταται. In ſhort, he breath'd ſo thick and ſo loud, that the Domeſticks did ſuppoſe him expiring; but by a pectoral Decoction, given very warm, a *Linctus* in it, ſome Soot-Pills, and Bliſters to the Legs, he began in ſome Hours to expectorate *Blood*, and *Pus* in very large Quantities, he breath'd and chough'd very freely, and thus in two or three Days he was recover'd ſurprizingly. In Fevers, where the Pulſe is weak and ſmall, where there is a comatous Diſpoſition on 'em, and their Extremities are cold, they ſtimulate the Nerves to circulate their Juices more briskly, as well as the other Fluids, and hinder dangerous Stagnations there; hence *Sennertus* and *Willis*, and indeed, all the Sects of Phyſicians allow where the Temperament in Fevers is cool, where the external Parts are cool, tho' the internal burn (which they term a *Leipyria*) they are convenient; becauſe ſuch Burning proceeds from Stagnation of thoſe ſharp, but ſluggiſh Humours in the Parts. As every one, undoubtedly, has perus'd the Learned

Bellini

Bellini and *Baglivi* on *Stimuli*, ſo I ſhall conclude with them, that *Bliſters are requir'd where the Solids are to be ſtimulated, the Fluids to be mov'd, the Circulation is to be promoted, Liquids are to be expreſs'd, the Quantity is to be leſſen'd, the Spirits to be agitated, the Blood to be attenuated and diſſolved, Coagulations to be remov'd, and Revulſions or Derivations are to be made*; and the Reaſons are, becauſe they are compos'd of ſtrong volatile Parts, which ſtimulate and contract the Fibres; add moving and active Particles to the Fluids, and by their keen Salts they ſtimulate into a Bliſter; hence, in all cold Diſorders they are convenient.

Where, indeed, there is any Heat in the Urine, or any Incontinence of it, they are contraindicated; becauſe their ſharp Salts added to ſome of the ſame Kind in the Blood wou'd ravage the Fibres unmercifully, and be in Danger of producing Ulcers there; hence they are dangerous in Inflammations there, and in Ulcers too. Fluxes of Blood are more encreas'd by 'em; hence, in Fevers, where Bleeding is an Accident, great Caution is to be us'd in their Application, and not without a very

urgent Indication, when all Care is to be taken by Internals to prevent the Return of this, too often, fatal Symptom; and, hence 'tis dangerous to apply 'em in the menſtrual Flux, or Women with Child; for the firſt will have the Flux encreas'd thereby, and the latter be in Danger to miſcarry by ſuch ſtrong Agitations. In Tumours that are in a fair way to be ſuppurated, and ought to be ſo, ſuch as *Bubo's*, they are not us'd, becauſe the thinner Humours will be evacuated thereby, and the groſſer retain'd, and thus what wou'd have been uſeful, will be retarded, and the Humours which wou'd have found Vent this way, will be retain'd by a fatal Uſe. They are then not to be apply'd in Fevers, where the Heat rages, with ſtrong Pulſes and Thirſt, becauſe very volatile Salts reign in ſuch Conſtitutions. The Honourable Mr. *Boyle* mentions a Caſe where they brought on Blindneſs, where they had been too much us'd; and this is a parallel Caſe to what was ſaid before of *Diuretick*s us'd immoderately; for they, in like manner, thicken the Blood by draining the *Serum* too much from it; and

thus

thus they will be irrevocably impacted.

General are always ſuppos'd to be premis'd to particular Evacuations, for otherwiſe, the Parts wou'd be in Danger to be overwhelm'd with the Humours, which wou'd take that Bent; and hence 'tis not ſafe to apply 'em to Parts already over-laden; hence, not to inflam'd Parts, nor weak ones, nor to the Joints, becauſe in all theſe Caſes, they invite Humours to Parts which can't bear 'em without Injury; I remember ſomewhere a Caution, forbidding the Application of 'em to a dropſical Belly, and I look upon it to be a Piece of Ignorance hardly dreamt on; becauſe, if Evacuation be good, it ought to be made in the moſt depending Part.

As to the Sharpneſs of theſe Salts, *Oceo* brings a convincing Proof of it, in aſſerting, that ſuch as wore 'em in their Pockets have made bloody Urine after.

Schmitzius tells us, that Vine Aſhes will keep the Ulcer running; but I look upon it as more natural to make uſe of the perpetual Bliſters, now practis'd, and mention'd in a late Trea-

tiſe of Fevers, call'd *Criticon Febrium*, *p.* 192. Dr. *Heers* has a peculiar Way of raiſing Bliſters, which is by applying Cupping-Glaſſes with Flame; he draws 'em off, and applys 'em a ſecond Time, till they fall off of themſelves, and the Place bliſters upon it.

I have known that Bliſters have taken off a fix'd Pain, when common Applications fail'd.

Bliſters and Sinapiſms differ only in Degrees; becauſe, even Sinapiſms will raiſe Bliſters.

Cauſticks are the ſtrongeſt Irritants, and are compos'd equally of Alcalines or Acids, which are eminently acrimonious, and their Uſe is to corrode the Skin, and all the carnous or membranous Parts.

They are a laſt Remedy in the Caſes they are us'd for, and therefore I ſhall remark to you the Diſorders they are moſtly us'd in, and their Abuſes.

They are divided into *Actual*, or ſuch where Fire itſelf is the Inſtrument; and *Potential*, which is done by Remedies.

Dekkers commends the actual Cautery in Blindneſs, where he burns down to the very *Diploë* upon the *Coronal* Suture,

ture, as he does in *Iſchiadick* Pains, which are ſo ſtubborn, as that they don't yield to any common Topicks; there he burns into the Head of the *Os femoris*. *Ettmuller* commends the ſame actual Cautery upon the Part, whence Convuſions begin; and the Reaſon for this Procedure is *univocal* in all theſe Caſes, to wit, the Humours which occaſion ſuch ſtubborn Diſorders are very much fix'd upon the Parts, or near 'em; and, as nothing given or apply'd, has been capable to move 'em off from the Part affected, this immediately reaches the Humour and evacuates it, or removes the Humours of the near adjacent Parts, and ſo gradually ſhoves 'em off; which, when evacuated, the Blood may by Internals be prevented to ſpue out its Contents any farther.

They agree in Gangrenes, in order to ſeparate the ſound from the unſound Fleſh, and this is uſually done by ſurrounding the Part gangren'd, ſo that its Creeping is often thereby prevented. Callous Ulcers often require 'em, in order to take off their Hardneſs, which yields not to Deterſives; hence the *Trochiſci Vigonis* are us'd to

dreſs'd by drawing the Silk backwards and forwards every Day, and dawbing it afreſh with Baſilicon.

Iſſues are either cut or burnt by a Cauſtick.

Baglivi commends Iſſues in the Legs for Prevention of the Gout; I believe, indeed, Gout-Fits may be made more mild by any Evacuations, but never thoroughly prevented; *Bootius* adviſes their Uſe in the *Labri-Sulcio*, or ſwell'd Lips, which Children are ſubject to; they are advis'd for the Prevention of habitual Defluxions and Inflammations, in the beginning of Conſumptions, in the Epilepſy, in Iſchiadick Pains, in Hoarſeneſs, in the Rickets, in Ophthalmies, in the *Arthritis Vaga*, in Diſeaſes of the Ears, in Diſeaſes of the Face; and, in ſhort, where-ever there is any habitual Cacochymical Plenitude; for they gently and conſtantly evacuate, and ſteal off the *Fomes* of laſting Diſeaſes.

When they have been continu'd for ſome time, as they ought, ſo long as the ill Habit laſts, 'tis dangerous to cloſe 'em up too ſuddenly; but after they have recover'd, or aſſiſted in the Recovery of your Patient, cloſe 'em up,

up, but give Phyſick pretty frequently, till ſecond Nature has forgot its Bent; hence, in ſhort, they revulſe and evacuate.

They may be promoted, if they run little, by the *Piſa Lutea, viridia & rubra* of *Bates*.

Of the Purging-Waters.

I Might have ſpoke of theſe Waters, when I treated of Purgatives; as Purgatives, indeed, they might have reaſonably been ſubjoin'd, but their Salts being very different, I judg'd it reaſonable to treat of 'em apart.

As all Purgatives, they evacuate certain Plenitudes; they agree in *loſt Appetites*, becauſe they carry off Part of the Load of the Stomach; in *Vomitings*, by carrying the Load downwards; in *Colicks*, by carrying off the *Saburra*; in *Melancholies*, by their Dilution and Evacuation; in *Cardialgia's*, by Dilution of the Salts, and by carrying 'em off; in *Worms*, by carrying 'em off, after they are kill'd; in *Nephritick Pains*, *Heats of Urine*, and *Suppreſſion* of it, becauſe they waſh, cool, and irritate the

the *Glands*; in *Jaundices*, becauſe they open by their Irritation; in *Eruptions*, Headachs, *Vertigo's*, wandring Pains; in the *Scurvy*, in Hyſterical Perſons and Hypochondriacal; becauſe they carry off the offending Salts, reſtore the natural Ferment, ſcour the *Viſcera*, and cool.

However, they don't agree in *Dropſies*, becauſe moiſt Purgatives are bad; nor in any *Fever*, becauſe of their Salts; nor *Hæmoptoë's*, becauſe of their Irritation; nor in *Cholera's*, becauſe this is heaping up one Evacuation upon another; nor in cold *Palſies*, becauſe of their Watrineſs; nor in *Pregnant Women*, becauſe that any Purgative or Motion is dangerous; nor in a large *Stone in the Kidneys*, becauſe it is immovable; nor in a *Stone*, or *Ulcer of the Bladder*, becauſe they are troubled with *Stranguries*, and the Salts might encreaſe theſe; nor in *Gonorrhœa's*, *Diarrhœa's*, nor *Vomiting*; becauſe their irritating Salts gall the Parts, and encreaſe the *Flux*.

But, I ſhall now take particular Notice of their ſpecifick Salts, according to the Informations given us upon them, by the ingenious Drs. *Liſter* and *Allen*.

They

They consist of vitrioline and nitrous Salts, of Salt of Lime, Salt of Tartar, Alcaline Salts, or Sea Salt.

The *vitrioline Salts* are good in Hypochondriacism, and Eruptions; they however produce Vomitings, Hemorrhoids and Fevers, *such are* Richmond, *and* Scarborough *Waters.*

The *Calcarious Salts* are good in Colicks, Obstructions of the Glands, in Melancholy, Heart-burns, wandring Pains, the Scurvy, Fatness, Eruptions on the Face, Costiveness, and in Gravel; the Gout, Diseases of the Lungs where there is no Inflammations: They heat the Blood; however *Lister* will have it, that they breed the Stone and produce Costiveness; such are *Epsom*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, or *Stretham* Waters.

The *Tartareous Salts* correct Acidities, strengthen the Stomach, stop Vomiting, are Diuretick, are good in intermittent Cases and Dropsies, such are *Upminster Waters.*

The *Alcaline Salts* correct the Acid in the Blood, and sweeten it, are good in Fluxes, in Hypochondriacism, stop the *Menses*, but are bad in Leprosies, such are *Brentwood-weal* Waters.

The *Nitrous Salts* are Diuretick, temper the Acrimony of the Bile, allay

allay Thirſt, and cool; ſuch are *Kenſington* Waters.

The *Marine Salts* are good in Worms, in Eruptions, they help Concoction, and cure *Flatus*; ſuch are *Alford*, *Colcheſter*, *Lambeth*, *Northall*, and *Dulwich* Waters.

Hence ſuch as partake of *Vitriolick*, or *Marine* Salts, cure Scabs and Eruptions; ſuch as conſiſt of *Alcaliz'd* Salts or *Nitrous Calcarious* ones, encreaſe the Fluidity of the Blood, heat, and are Enemies in Scabs or Leproſies; but ſuch as are purely *Nitrous*, cool and temper all acrimonious and bilious Salts.

They are to be drank as all other Purgatives in a Morning, to one Pint, a Quart, or three Pints, or more; if rainy Weather ſpoils 'em, by weakning 'em, either add *Glauber*'s Salt or *Sal Catharticum* to half an Ounce, or boil 'em down till a Cruſt ſwim at the top. As they are moſtly drank in the Summer or dry Seaſon, ſo little Care is requir'd in taking 'em; only they muſt walk about, till they have paſs'd. In the Winter-Seaſon, boil 'em down as already mentioned, and then turn 'em with a little Milk, and keep your Chamber.

Thus

Thus have I with as much Brevity as poſſible finiſh'd the Number of Evacuants by *Medicines*. I ſhall take leave to ſubjoin ſome Evacuations perform'd by Inſtruments, and ſo ſhall proceed to Alteratives.

Of Blood-letting, Cupping, Leeching, &c.

I Shall not trouble the Reader with any Notions about Bleeding, but ſuch as tend to Practice; I leave ſuch who delight in *Theory* to conſult the learned *Bellini de Miſſione Sanguin.* my Deſign being no other here than to ſhew where it is neceſſary, and where dangerous.

'Tis obſerv'd, that *Plenitude* is the only Indicant of Bleeding; becauſe all Evacuation preſuppoſes either a real Fulneſs or a metaphorical one; hence 'tis convenient in all violent Pains, and in Women in the middle Months of their Pregnancy; *Carnax* and *Burgrave* inform us, that 'tis convenient in the *Hungarian* Fever, which alters according to the Circumſtances, there-

therefore conſult *Cober's Decads* on this Head. 'Tis good in *Pleuritick Pains* and *Pleuriſies*, altho' the Pulſe ſhou'd be unequal or intermitting, and the Reaſon is given by *Ballonius Epidem. L.* 2. *p.* 214. becauſe in the beginning of a Diſeaſe, the Weakneſs or any Irregularity in the Pulſe is not to be ſuppos'd to proceed from an Avolation of the Spirits, nothing having preceded, that cou'd have weaken'd it, but from an Oppreſſion or too great a Load; in which caſe the Blood is rarefied to a great pitch; and conſequently the Veſſels are dilated in proportion, even to the next Condition of Breaking; hence the Heart contracts itſelf weakly, and the Pulſe appears *weak*, but more frequently *oppreſs'd*; for in this Caſe, aſſoon as the Load is taken off; the Pulſe becomes regular; and even in a *Languid Pulſe*, in Pleuriſies he adviſes it, *L.* 2. *Epid. p.* 204. becauſe, ſays he, *Fortuitus auſus ſæpe rationem prudenter initam ſuperat*; but this ought to be warily follow'd. It prevents Inflammations, for it cures 'em; in a Pleuriſy, where they don't expectorate, you may bleed till the ninth Day, becauſe 'tis improbable

bable that ſuch an one will ever terminate by Expectoration; it cures all beginning and encreaſing Inflammations, and pinches 'em in the Bud; by drawing the Blood off, a leſs Quantity will be puſh'd upon the Part obſtructed, and the Veſſels will eaſily paſs their Contents, where they are not overſtretch'd, and gentle Aperients join'd with Diluters, diſſolving the *Coagulum*, re-open the Impaction; 'tis ſo uſeful in *Pleuriſies*, that 'tis us'd even in puerperal Women, if they are ſeiz'd with one. *Watchings* depending upon an over-agitated Blood, receive Refreſhment from Bleedings, for the Veſſels being unloaden, ſubſide to a natural Pitch.

In Madneſs, we are oblig'd to repeat it often, to allay the Hurry of the Spirits, which here depends upon the forcible Motion of the Blood. In Fits of *Aſthma's*, in *ſuffocating Catarrhs*, and in *Apoplexies*, it is requir'd *repetitim*, and quickly; for Opportunity is to be taken by the Fore-locks, ſuch Caſes being ſuddenly mortal, by an irremediable Stagnation in, or Effuſion of Blood into the Parts affected. A beginning Conſumption is another Word for

for a beginning Inflammation, and therefore 'tis neceſſary in the warmer *Species* of 'em. In a Salivation it often happens, that the Flux riſes ſo high, that the Glands are much inflam'd, this Accident ſtops the Running, and choaks 'em; Bleeding, by emptying the Veſſels, curbs the Inflammation.

In *Inflammations of the Eyes* 'tis ſo neceſſary, that Nothing is done without it, and even Bleeding in the *Jugular* is here commended. Miſcarriages often happen from the Plenitude of the Blood-Veſſels, hence *Veromanduus* extols it in this Caſe; the Veſſels being emptied, the *Placenta* will be in no Danger of being ſhov'd off. In the *Small-Pox*, where the Fermentation runs high, whether before the Eruption, or after the 11th Day; 'tis requir'd to hinder an irregular Eruption, or hinder Choaking in the ſecond Fever.

The *Suppreſſion of the Menſes or Hæmorrhoids*, fills the Veſſels with an uſeleſs Load of corrupted Blood, and produces Symptoms ſuitable to the Character of it, which are reliev'd by Bleeding.

In

In ſhort, Bleeding evacuates and revulſes.

In weak Perſons, and the cold State of Blood, it draws off more Spirits than they can bear, and leſſens the Moments of Contact, and conſequently the Circulation. In the *State of a Pleuriſy*, where they expectorate plentifully, on the 4th or 9th, a white, equal Matter, which relieves the Pain; becauſe this free Ἀναχάθαρσις is a *Criſis*; hence alſo in any State of a Fever, or any febrile Diſorder, for thus have I ſeen a ſudden Confuſion in the Humours, which was too late to repent of. In *Diarrhœa's* and Vomitings, 'tis not adviſable, becauſe they are ſuppos'd to have dejected the Spirits too much; however, I have found it very uſeful in the Vomiting of Women juſt conceiv'd, becauſe this proceeds from a Fermentation, and Plenitude rais'd by the exotick Ferment. In *malignant Fevers*, with a weak Pulſe, they ſuffer by Bleeding, becauſe it weakens ſuch who have no Occaſion for ſuch a bold Evacuation. In the *Fit* of Convulſions in Children, becauſe the Blood is then in a State approaching to a Stagnation, and they are too weak for

ſuch

ſuch an Attempt. Not in *Apoplexies*, unleſs the Perſon be young, the Face be red in the Fit, they have been us'd to a ſedentary Life, ſome Suppreſſion of an uſual Flux of Blood has preceded, and there be Danger of a Stagnation; for theſe Symptoms are Signs of a Plenitude. In *Aſthma's*, where the *Bronchiæ* are only fill'd with Phlegm, for this is carry'd off by Expectoration. *Scardius*, p. m. 2517, diſcommends it in a *Pleuriſy*, but he only muſt mean a malignant one, as *Hippocrates* means, *Prænot. Coac.* 491. or the State of one.

As to the Quantity of Blood which you may draw off; what is found to relieve is the beſt Standard.

'Tis ſafer to repeat it, than to bleed too much at once, ſays *Foreſtus*, Lib. 1. *De Febribus*, *Obſ.* 12. *Scholio.*

Luſitanus, *C.* 1. *Curat.* 16. ſays, in Bleeding, two Things are to be conſider'd, 1. Whether the Diſeaſe require it. 2. Whether the Patient can bear it.

It is requir'd, wherever there is any great Commotion and Heat in the Blood, and where the Pulſe is large, ſays *Sylvius*, p. 236. Nay, even in petechial Fevers, where the Fermentation

tion and Heat is violent, if they be ſtrong, ſays *Sennertus*.

In Inflammations, *&c.* 'tis to be done on the contrary Side, becauſe thus you revulſe the Humours, that is, by Depletion the Blood moves eaſier to that Goal, becauſe there is leſs Reſiſtance to Motion; hence *Waldſchmidt* commends Bleeding in the Foot in a Phrenzy.

In warm Countries, 'tis told us, they bleed to one fourth of the Weight of the Fluids in hot Fevers.

The farther a Woman is from Labour, 'tis ſafer to open the ſuperior Veins, the nearer, the under Veins, ſays *Riverius*; becauſe, to open the *Saphœna*, when they are not near their full Time, will but invite the Bent of the Circulation to the *Uterus*, and endanger a Miſcarriage.

When both Bleeding and Phyſick are indicated, 'tis beſt to bleed firſt, becauſe, after Bleeding, leſs remains to be evacuated, and the Phyſick will raiſe leſs Diſturbance.

In Pains of the Head, Bleeding at the Noſe is uſual in the *Indies*, which is done ſeveral ways, ſays *Hoffmanus*, *de Capit. Dolor.* to wit, by Scratching the Noſtrils, by Hogs-Briſtles, by Leeches, *&c.* If

If the Patient be ſo weak that they can't bear Bleeding, Leeches, or Cupping ſupplies its ſtead; when the *Hemorrhoids* are ſuppreſs'd, Leeches apply'd promote 'em.

Of the Paracenteſis, *and other Apertures.*

TApping is done by the *Trocher* and *Cannula*; or *Blocks*, or *Barbette's Needle*, thruſt into the Cavity, which is eaſily known; for when it has paſs'd into the Vacuity, the *Operator* finds no farther Reſiſtance; the Inſtruments being every where equal in Thickneſs, ſave at the Point. I once order'd, upon this Occaſion, the Head of the Trocher to be made to be fitted to a Syringe, to ſuck out the more glutinous Matter which wou'd not paſs without this Contrivance. However, I muſt once more remind you of the Unwillingneſs I wou'd adviſe ſuch an Operation withall; ſome, however, will command the Surgeon to attempt it; and I ſhall, for their Sakes, collect what

what I have found remark'd from others, as well as what I have obſerv'd in my own Practice.

Thouvenot ſuffers the Matter to be drawn off to ſeven, ten, or twenty Pounds, at one time, in ſtrong Perſons; and to five, ſix, or ten Pounds, at a time, in weak ones; and thus, in two or three Days time, draws out the whole Matter, and repeats the Operation, as often as Occaſion requires it from its refilling; giving at the ſame time gentle Diureticks, the gentle *Hydragogues*, and Reſtoratives; and adviſes moderate Exerciſe to make it flow. How far does this differ from the Method made uſe of by ſome bold Men in Town?

The Internals given at the time are, *Conſerve of Roſes*, *Pulv. Diarrhodon Abbatis*, Wormwood, Cinnamon-Water, Traumaticks, having firſt prepar'd the Body with gentle Catharticks, and Diureticks; the Reaſon of theſe Cordial and ſtyptick Drugs being adminiſtred, is, that the Veſſel which is broke, and pours out this Matter, may be ſoder'd again, and that Spirits may be added, which laſt is alſo done by a nouriſhing Diet.

'Tis us'd in an *Empyema*, or a Dropſy.

As to the firſt, the following Cautions are to be obſerv'd; That the Section muſt be made where the Pain and Tumour is, if it be the *Locus Neceſſitatis*; but if it be the *Locus Electionis*, (or the Place of Election) where we are only to open for the beſt Conveniency of evacuating the Water; let it be done between the 4th and 5th Rib, on the upper Side of the Rib, reckoning from below upwards. There is a Proſpect of its ſucceeding, where the Patients are free from a Fever and Thirſt, have an Appetite, their *Pus* is laudable, and they have no *Diarrhœa* on 'em. Care muſt be taken to prevent the Entrance of the Air, as much as poſſible. Draw out a Pound, or a Pound and half at a time, according to their Strength, the firſt time; draw out leſs every Day, till all is emptied; after which, throw in warm Decoctions of Barley-Water, boil'd with traumatick Plants and Honey, and by ſtooping backwards, let 'em be emptied. Thus have we ſucceeded in one, who ſoon after kill'd himſelf by his darling Liquor, Brandy.

As

As to the *Dropsy*, *Hippocrates* advises, *L. Epid.* 6. *Sect.* 5. 7. to evacuate it soon; and *Aphor.* 27. *Sect.* 6. advises against its being all emptied at once, — ἢ τοῦ ὕδατος ἀθρόου πάντως ἀπόλλυνται which two Cautions include the whole Management in such a Case; for if it be soon emptied, the *Viscera* will not be thereby injur'd; and if 'tis gradually done, the Strengths will not be thereby impair'd. Hence, where the Patients are Strong, are not cachectical and unhealthful, the Dropsy is not confirm'd, there is no great Fever, the Bowels are sound, (without *Scirrhus*, Consumption, or any incurable Taint) and the Lymphaticks broke are small, it may be attempted more safely; it must be done at the Side of the Navel, unless the Navel be prominent, for then it may be done there. The Season ought neither be Summer or Winter, and if it succeed ill one Day, deferr it for three or four Days. The Quantity ought to answer the Strength of the Patient (sometimes to six Ounces, or a Pound.)

As for the Aperture made in Abscesses, observe the following Rules.

'Tis to be made where Suppuration is not expected; where the Matter is corrosive, and is apt to corrupt the Bone, Tendons, or Nerves; where it lodges on a noble Part, where 'tis near a Joint, and where 'tis a critical Abscess.

As for the Manner, you must always open Length-way of the Muscles; for Example, in the Head according to the Hairs; in the *Palpebræ*, transversly; in the Temples, Nose, Neck, Breast, Back, Arms, Feet, Joints, Length-ways; in the *Inguen*, not deep, but a little transverse; in the *Sides of the Belly*, obliquely; in the *middle of the Belly*, Lengthways: Take Care of a Nerve, a great Vein or Artery.

Thus have I finish'd the Cautions concerning the *Evacuants*; I shall now proceed to the *Alterative*.

ALTERATIVES.

AS no great or conſiderable Diſeaſe ſeizes us without a Plenitude of Blood or Humours; therefore, Evacuants *in every ſuch Diſeaſe ought to be premis'd to* Alteratives, *if the Patient's Strength will admit of 'em: And, moreover, they muſt be repeated and proportion'd to this Fulneſs, otherwiſe their Omiſſion in this Point is never to be remedy'd.* I hope, I have given ſome Light into this Affair above, let us now deſcend to *Alteratives.* And firſt to ſome General Rules obſervable in adminiſtring of 'em in all Diſeaſes.

1. *Whatever is endued with any Exceſſive Quality, is not to be given internally*; becauſe ſuch a Med'cine is far from being ſuitable to Nature; it either coagulates the Blood, diſſolves it,

over-feeds us, or ſome ways acts upon our Fibres, by rendring 'em more rigid or ſofter; or injuring 'em in ſuch a manner, as renders 'em unfit for the Performance of their due Oſcillations, and therefore in adminiſtring Internals, we are to obſerve the Golden-Rule, *medio tutiſſimus ibis.* Hence, in Diſorders of the Parts, we are to avoid over-acting, and rather to fail of the juſt Doſe, becauſe Πᾶν τὸ πολὺ τῇ φύσει πολέμιον, Hippoc. *Aphor.* 51. *Sect.* 2. Thus 'tis a common Fault with ſome Practitioners in Coughs to give Attenuants in ſo large Quantities, and ſo long, till they render the Humours groſſer thereby, by evaporating the *Serum* too much, as *Piſo* obſerves, and the Cough grows obſtinate thereupon; nor do they expectorate freely by this over-doing: And the ſame is to be obſerv'd in all Diſeaſes. Hence alſo, too aromatick Drugs are bad for the Head, &c.

2. *We muſt inſiſt on Contraries; for all Cures are perform'd by Contrarieties.*

3. *We are to conſider the natural Tone of the Part, and to reſtore it after the Diſorder is taken off.*

4. *We are not to conſider the Whole without Regard to the Part, nor the Part without the Whole*; therefore we muſt have Regard to each *Indicant*, and we muſt not act without *one*.

5. *We are to conſider whether a Part labours Eſſentially, or only by Sympathy*; becauſe, to give or apply any Med'cine to a Part labouring by *Sympathy* only, wou'd be trifling.

6. *Repellents muſt not take place, till Evacuations have been premis'd.*

7. *Alteratives muſt be given gradually, and not in too large Doſes*; for Nature bears no Changes which are too ſudden.

8. *Med'cines which are apt to ſtick cloſe to any Part*, muſt be given with Diluents; or the Part muſt be waſh'd after 'em.

9. *Let us not overwhelm our Patients with Crowds of Drugs.*

10. *That the more Distance the Part is from the Stomach, the Med'cines must be more Potent*; because, the Meandres they pass thro', wou'd otherwise obtund 'em.

The whole Art of Physick has been couch'd in two Words by *Hippocrates*; strange then, so few understand it! for *L.* Περὶ φύσων, he says, Ἰατρικὴ μὲν ἐστὶ Πρόσθεσις καὶ Ἀφαίρεσις, (*Addition and Substraction*); we must *substract* from what abounds, and *add* what is wanting. We have treated already of *Substraction* or *Evacuations*, we are now going to treat of *Addition*, in which we must speak of the supplying what Qualities must be introduc'd into the Blood, in order to change it. To this end, *Hollerius* says the following Considerations necessarily concur, to wit, the *Movens*, *Motum*, *Terminus à quo*, *Terminus ad quem*, and *Tempus*; that is, our natural Heat, our

our Chyle, the Pulſation of the Heart, the ſuperior and inferior Regions of the Body, and the Number of Hours; for, when the Heat is ſtrong, the Chyle well impregnated, and there is a vigorous Pulſe, there is leſs Time requir'd for Alteration: But, I ſhall not detain you longer from the Preſcriptions and Obſervations.

Reſtaurantia.

RECIPE Aq. Ceraſ. n. Fragrar. a. ʒ iij. Epidem. Scord. Cinnam. h. a. ʒ j. Marg. p. p. ʒ ſ. Sacch. Cryſtall. q. ſ. m. f. Miſtura, *in Languore Spirituum exhibenda.*

℞ Juſcul. ʒ xij. Vin. alb. Aq. Cinnam. a. ʒ j. Vitell. Ov. nº ij. m. *in Spirituum defectu.*

℞ Julap. Vitæ Batean. ʒ vj. *in Spirituum languore.*

℞ Cocolat. ʒ ij. Pulp. Citri fruſtulatim conciſ. ʒ vj. Cinnam. ʒ ſs. Caryoph. Mac. a. ʒ ij. Cortic. Citri ʒ iij. Conciſ. add. Conf. Alchermm. ʒ ſs. Sacch. ad Tabulatum coct. q. ſ. m. f. Rotulæ, *in Spirituum languore.*

℞ Carn. Bubul. ex Lumbis exect. ℔ iv. Medull. Bubul. ℔ ſs. Prunor. ʒ iv. Paſſul. Sol. ʒ ij. Sago ʒ j. coq. in Aq. q. ſ. ad Juſculum conſummatum, addend. inter coctionem Mac. Caryoph. a. q. ſ. *in Spirituum languore.*

Take

Reſtoratives.

TAKE black Cherry and Straw-berry-Waters, of each 3 Ounces; Plague, *Scordium* and cold Cinnamon-Waters, of each 1 Ounce; Pearl prepar'd, 1 Dram; Sugar-Candy, what ſuffices, make a Mixture; to be given *in Want of Spirits.*

Take ſtrong Broth, 12 Ounces; White-Wine, Cinnamon-Water, of each 1 Ounce; 2 Yolks of Eggs, mix 'em; *in Want of Spirits.*

Take *Bates's* Julap of Life, 6 Ounces; *in Want of Spirits.*

Take Chocolate, 2 Ounces; Pulp of Citron cut ſmall, 6 Drams; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Cloves, Mace, of each 2 Drams; Citron-Peels, 3 Ounces; cut 'em, add Alkermes, half an Ounce; Sugar boil'd to a Lozenge height, make Rolls; *in Want of Spirits* (to be ſupp'd as Chocolate.)

Take Ox's-Fleſh cut from the Loins, 4 Pound; Marrow, half a Pound; Prunes, 4 Ounces; Raiſins of the Sun, 2 Ounces; Sago, 1 Ounce; boil in Water to a ſtrong Broth; add Mace and Cloves, what ſuffices; *in Weakneſs of Spirits.*

℞ Aq. Font. ℔ ij. C. C. raſ. ʒ vj. ſtent in digeſtione, tum coq. per tres horas; colaturæ frigidæ add. Amygd. d. (cum Aq. Roſar. excorticat.) ʒ vj. miſceantur in mortario ſenſim affundendo Flor. Lactis, ℔ ij. coq. add. Sacch. q. ſ. liquor coletur & ſervetur. *In Chyli & Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Flor. Lact. ℔. ij. Aromat. (Mac. & Caryoph.) q. ſ. colatur. add. Pollin. Oriżæ cochl. ij. Aq. Flor. Aurant. cochl. ij. Sacch. q. ſ. tum coq. ad conſiſtentiam Juſculi avenacei; comedant cum Flor. Lact. & Sacchar. vel Vino Saccharato. *In Chyli & Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Juſcul. Vitulin. ʒ xjj. Vitell. Ovor. n° ij. Vin. Hiſpanic. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema nutritivum. *In Chyli defectu.*

℞ Seri Canarin. ʒ xij. Vitell. Ovor. n° ij. Eſſentiæ Ambræ Gryſ. gtt. xij. m. f. Enema nutritivum. *In Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Vin. Canarin. ʒ iij. Sp. Sal. gtt. vj. m. *In defectu Fermenti Stomachici.*

Take

Take Water, 1 Quart; Shaving of Hart's-horn, 6 Ounces; let 'em ſtand in Digeſtion, then boil 'em for 3 Hours; to the Liquor ſtrain'd, and cold, add Almonds blanch'd with Roſe-Water, 6 Ounces; mix 'em in a Mortar, pouring on gradually Cream, 1 Quart; boil a little, add Sugar what ſuffices; ſtrain, and keep it for Uſe. *In Want of Nouriſhment and Chyle.*

Take Cream, 1 Quart; Mace and Cloves what ſuffices, boil; to the ſtrain'd Liquor add Rice-Flower, 2 Spoonfuls; Orange-flower Water, 2 Spoonfuls; Sugar, what ſuffices; boil to the Conſiſtence of Flummery; let 'em eat it with Cream and Sugar, or Wine and Sugar; *in Want of Chyle or Nouriſhment.*

Take Veal-Broth, 12 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, Sack 2 Ounces; make a Glyſter; *in Want of Nouriſhment.*

Take Sack-Whey, 12 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, Eſſence of Amber-greaſe, 12 Drops, make a Glyſter; *in Want of Nouriſhment.*

Take Canary-Wine, 3 Ounces; Spirit of Salt, 6 Drops, mix; *in Want of ſtomachick Ferment.*

℞ Vin.

℞ Tinctur. Abſinth. ʒij. Elix. Prop. ʒij. Ol. Mac. Chym. gtt. vj. m. *in Bilis defectu.*

℞ Vin. Hiſpanic. ʒ vj. Vitell. Ov. nº ij. Eſſent. Ambr. Gryſ. gtt. vj. x. m. *in Seminis defectu.*

℞ Lact. ʒ iij. Succolad. ʒ ſs. Piper. ℈ j. Sacch. Cryſtall. q. ſ. m. *in Seminis defectu.*

℞ Gelatin. C. C. ʒ iij. Vin. Hiſpanic. ʒ iv. Conf. Alcherm. ʒ j. Tinct. Cantharid. gtt. x. Vitell. Ov. nº j. m. *in Seminis defectu.*

℞ Lap. Oſteocoll. ʒ j. Syr. è Symphyt. ʒ ij. m. *in Calli defectu.*

℞ Aloes, Acac. a. ʒ ij. G. Tragac. ſolut. q. ſ. pro externo *in Callo generando.*

Take

Take Tincture of Wormwood, 2 Scruples; *Elixir Proprietatis*, 2 Drams; Chymical Oil of Mace, 6 Drops; mix, *in Want of Bile.*

Take Sack, 6 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, 6 or 10 Drops of Eſſence of Ambergreaſe; *in Defect of ſeminal Matter.*

Take Milk, 3 Ounces; Chocolate, half an Ounce; Pepper, 1 Scruple; Sugar-Candy, what ſuffices, mix; *in Want of ſeminal Matter.*

Take Gelly of Hart's-horn, 3 Ounces; Sack, 4 Ounces; Alkermes, 1 Dram; Tincture of Cantharides, 10 Drops; one Yolk of an Egg, mix; *in Want of ſeminal Matter.*

Take Oſteocolla, 1 Dram; Syrup of Comfrey 2 Ounces, mix; *in Want of a Callus.*

Take Aloes, Acacia, of each 2 Drams; Gum-Dragon diſſolv'd, what ſuffices; apply it *in want of Callus.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

HOW often does it fall out, that Perſons under a *Decay of Appetite*, have been bungled nearly out of their Lives, for want of knowing the true Secret of ſupplying 'em with proper Specifick Alteratives for the *Defect of Ferment?* I remember ſome who had indulg'd 'emſelves in taking what was prejudicial to their Health, and which deſtroy'd the Ferment of the Stomach, ſo that they neither deſir'd Victuals, nor cou'd retain 'em; they had been treated with all the *Bitters* diverſify'd in a thouſand Forms for half a Year together; but to what Purpoſe? Pall'd with Med'cines, ſunk with Age, nauſeating the niceſt Victuals, and wanting due Repairs, they were upon the Brinks of of the Grave! What was to be done? We bid them to refrain from what was prejudicial, and take very eaſy Nouriſh-

Nourishment; and Strength along with Health presently return'd; unhappy pompous Ignorance! to chouse People out of their *All* that's dear to 'em!

In most Disorders, tho' they continue a small time, there is a *Languor* and a Failure of Spirits, which is not reliev'd by the common Alteratives indicated for the other Distemper; so that unless you consider this *vital Indication* the Disease will not receive any Advantage, because the Patient must sink.

In like manner some cannot, by reason of the Weakness of their Stomachs, bear solid Victuals, and were it not for light Nourishment, and such as will easily be converted into Chyle, it would be impossible to hinder 'em from dwindling into a *Marasmus*, and therefore Nourishment, which is either *Drinkable* or near akin to it, is the best; as *Hippocrates* hints to us, *Aphor.* 21. *Sect.* 1. about Wine, Λιμὸν θώρηξις λύει· for such Nourishment in the first place

is,

is, or ought to be of a ſimilar Nature to Chyle; and then it is already extracted from the Dregs of the Compound by due Preparation; and laſtly, its Thinneſs makes it yield to the weakeſt periſtaltick Motion, by which it is hurry'd forward into the Blood with all the Quickneſs requiſite, where it ſupplies the Blood with Particles very *homogeneous* to itſelf, and agreeable to the Patient.

In Caſes of Impotency from a real Want of *ſeminal* Matter, we are to conſider what Particles the *Semen* conſiſts of. We are led naturally to think of the *Quantity*, and the *Quality* of it; the *Quantity* cannot be ſupply'd without a ſufficient Degree of Nouriſhment of the moſt Balſamick Particles; and it wou'd never be excern'd but from ſome Acrimonious Salts, which Irritate; and therefore both a Mucilage and Acrimony muſt concur to Medicines truly *Prolifick*.

In like manner, when Bile is wanting to the Liver; and many ſuch

Caſes occur in Practice, we muſt ſupply it with Particles *Similar* to it; which is eaſily done by Bitters, as you may ſee.

In ſhort this Head is nam'd by Dr. *Floyer*, the *amicable Specificks*; *Specificks*, becauſe they ſupply ſuch Particles as are wanting; and *Amicable*, becauſe they conſiſt of Particles ſuitable, and *ſimilar* to what is to be ſupply'd.

Attenuantia

Attenuantia.

℞ Cinnab. factit. ʒ j. Cer. ʒ viij. Ol. ſuccin. ʒ ſs. Ol. Tereb. ʒ jſs. m. *pro Nodo.*

℞ Vin. alb. ʒ iv. Sp. abſinth. gtt. vj. m. f. Miſtura capienda, *in Nauſeâ.*

℞ Conſerv. Fumariæ ʒ ſs. Sal. Abſinthii ʒ j. Syr. Mart. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus, *in Hepate Obſtructo.*

℞ Staphid. agr. ʒ jſs. Ol. Petrolei ʒij. Butyr. Salit. q. ſ. m. f. Linimentum admovendum capiti, *in Pediculis.*

℞ Summit. Majoran. Abrotan. a. m. ſs. Rut. Hyſſop. Roriſmar. a. p. vj. Baccar. Laur. Juniper. a. ʒ j. Inciſ. & contuſ. Coq. in Lixivio, m. f. Fotus, *pro Pneumatocele, Phymoſi, Paraphymoſi.*

Attenuants.

TAKE Cinnabar 1 Ounce, Wax 8 Ounces, Oil of Amber half a Dram, Oil of Turpentine 1 Ounce and half, mix; *for a Node.*

Take White-wine 4 Ounces Spirit of Worm-wood 6 Drops, make a Mixture; *in loathing Victuals.*

Take Conſerve of Fumitory half a Dram, Salt of Worm-wood 1 Scruple, Syrup of Steel, make a Bolus; *in an Obſtruction of the Liver.*

Take Staves-acre 1 Dram and half, Petroleum 2 Drams, Salt Butter what ſuffices, make a Liniment, *for Lice in the Head.*

Take Tops of Marjoram, Southern-wood, of each half a Handful, Rue, Hyſop, Roſemary of each 6 Pugils, Juniper and Bayberries, of each 1 Ounce, cut and bruiſe 'em, boil 'em in a Lye, make a Fomentation; *in a Pneumatocele, a Phymoſis, a Paraphymoſis. (Flatulent Swellings.)*

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. Rutæ ℥ iij. Sp. Vin. ℥j. Sp. Salis Armoniac. ℥ ſs. Cinnab. Antimon. ℈j. m. f. Miſtura pro Topico *in Podagrâ.*

℞ Decoct. amar. Alterant. ℥ xij. Vin. Chalybeat. ℥iv. m. capt. ℥iv. ſæpius, *in Arthritide Anomalâ.*

℞ Vin. Hiſpanic. ℥iv. Ol. Tartar. per Deliq. ℈j. m. f. Miſtura ſumenda, *in Malariâ.*

℞ Pulv. rad. Arom. ℥ ij. Syr. Balſamic. q. ſ. m. f. Linctus, *in Rauedine.*

℞ Millaped. viv. Contuſ. n°. xx. Seri Lact. Camamin. ℥ v. Elix. prop. ℈j. m. f. Expreſſio, *in Rabiride.*

℞ Gentianæ ℥j. Theriac. androm. ℥ ſs. Syr. Caryophy q. ſ. m. f. Bolus, *in Hydrophobiâ.*

℞ Aq. Theriacal. ℥ iij. Theriac. Diateſſar. ℈ij. m. f. Miſtura, *in Hydrophobia.*

Take

Take Rue-water 3 Ounces, Spirit of of Wine 1 Ounce, Spirit of Salt Armoniack half an Ounce, Cinnabar of Antimony 1 Scruple, mix; for a Fomentation. *For the Gout.*

Take the Alterative bitter Decoction 12 Ounces, Steel-wine 4 Ounces, mix, take 4 Ounces often; *in an Anomalous (or retreating) Gout.*

Take Sack 4 Ounces, Oil of Tartar 1 Scruple, make a Mixture to be taken, *in a deprav'd Appetite (where they eat odd things, as Coals,* &c.)

Take Aron Powder 2 Drams, Balſamick Syrup what ſuffices, make a Linctus; *in Hoarſeneſs.*

Take live Millepedes 20, bruiſe 'em, pour on Sack-whey 5 Ounces, Elixir Proprietatis 1 Scruple, make an Expreſſion; *in the Rickets.*

Take Gentian 1 Dram, Venice Treacle half a Dram, Syrup of Clove-gilliflower what ſuffices, make a Bolus; *in the Delirium, from the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Treacle-water 3 Ounces, Theriaca Diateſſaron 2 Scruples, make a Mixture; *in the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

℞ Allii, Rut. a. q. ſ. talis in Mortario add Sal. Culinar. q. ſ. m. f. Cataplaſma ſupra partem morſam admovendum; *in Hydrophobiâ.*

℞ Aq. Lumbr. ℥j. Tinctur. Antimon. ℈j. Syr. Mart. ℥j. m. f. Miſtura capienda; *in Scabie.*

℞ Radic. Gladiol. lut. ℥ſs. Coq. in Lacte; edulcoretur. m. f. miſtura, quam capiat à cane rabido morſus per 7 Dies. *in Hydrophobiâ.*

℞ Rad. Gladiol. ℥ſs. Syr. Violar. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus capiendus per Menſem; *in Scrofulâ.*

℞ Aq. Puleg. ℥ij. Rut. ℥ijſs. Pæon. Comp. ℥j. Syr. è Succ. Puleg. ℥ij. m. f. Miſtura capienda Cochlearim; *in Pertuſſi.*

℞ Storac. optim. ℥ſs. Ambr. gryſ. gr. iij. m. f. pilulæ; *in Tuſſi Contumaci.*

Take

Take Garlick, Rue, of each what ſuffices, beat 'em in a Mortar, add Salt what ſuffices, make a Cataplaſm, to be apply'd to *the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Fumitory-Water 1 Ounce, Tincture of Antimony 1 Scruple, Syrup of Steel half an Ounce, mix, take it; *in a Scab.*

Take Roots of Water-Flag half a Dram, boil it in Milk, ſweeten it, take it for ſeven Days; *in the Delirium, from the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Water-Flag half a Dram, Syrup of Violets what ſuffices, make a Bolus, to be taken for a Month; *in King's-Evil.*

Take Pennyroyal Water 2 Ounces, Rue Water 2 Ounces and half, Compound Pæony 1 Ounce, Syrup of Pennyroyal Juice 2 Ounces, make a Mixture, take it by Spoonfuls; *in a Chin-Cough.*

Take Storax half a Dram, Ambergreaſe 3 Grains, make Pills; *in ſtubborn Coughs.*

℞ Piper. Zinzib. a. ʒ j. Sal. Gemm. Commun. a. ℈ ij. Origan. Calaminth. Rad. Ireos, Hermodactyl. a. ʒ ſs. Maſtich. ℈ j. m. f. Pulvis ſæpius inſpergendus; *pro Ranulâ Lingua.*

℞ Sal. Lupinor. ℈ ſs. (℈ j.) capiat in vino alb. ʒ iv. *in Iſchuriâ.*

℞ Lixivii Sarmentor. vitis cum Origan. Chamom. Puleg. Calaminth. in Vin. Coct. *in Pedum Inflatione.*

℞ Alb. Græc. cum Ciner. Nidi Hirundin. a. q. ſ. m. cum melle f. Cataplaſma, *ad reſolvendam Anginam.*

℞ Conſerv. Cochlear. ʒ j. Cort. Aurant. Enul. Camp. Condit. ʒ ſs. a. Zinzib. condit. a. ʒ ſs. Elix. Propriet. ʒ j. Tinct. Cinnam. ſuccin. a. q. ſ. in f. Conditum; *in Anorexiâ.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vi. Gum Guaiac. ℈ ſs. Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus bis in die repetendus; *in Doloribus Rheumaticis.*

Take

Take Pepper, Ginger, of each 1 Dram, Sal Gemm, common Salt, of each 2 Scruples, Origanum, Calamint, Orris, Hermodactyls, of each half a Dram, Maſtick 1 Scruple, make a Powder, to be ſprinkled *on a Ranula of the Tongue.*

Take Salt of Lupines half a Scruple, (or 1) take it in 5 Ounces of White-Wine; *in a Stoppage of the Urine.*

Take Lye of Vine-Twigs, with Origanum, Chamomile, Pennyroyal, Calamint boil'd in Wine, for a Fomentation; *in œdematous Legs.*

Take Album Græcum with the Aſhes of a Swallow-Neſt, of each what ſuffices, with Honey make a Poultis, *for diſperſing a Quinzy.*

Take Conſerve of Scurvygraſs 1 Ounce, Candied Orange-Peel, Elicampane and Ginger, of each half an Ounce, Elixir Proprietatis 1 Dram, Tincture of Cinnamon and Amber, of each what ſuffices, make an Electuary; *in want of Appetite.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, Gum Guaiacum half a Scruple, Syrup of Clovegilliflowers what ſuffices, make a Bolus, to be taken twice a-day; *in Rheumatick Pains.*

℞ Theriac. Veter. ℥ ſs. ſucci Cæpar. ℥ ſs. ſterc. Colum. ℥ ijſs. Sal. comm. ℥ ij. Pulv. Rut. Scord. a. ℥ ſs. Aq. Vitæ q. ſ. m. f. Cataplaſma; *in vulnere venenoſo.*

℞ Raſur. Lign. Guaiac. ℥ j ſs. Saſſaf. ℥ j. Cort. Tamariſc. ℥ vj. Rad. Enul. C. ℥ jſs. Fol. Eupator. m. ij. Centaur. min. m. ſs. Sem. Naſturt. Dauci, Aniſ. a. ℥ j. Coq. lento Igne in Aq. font. Colatur. add. Sp. Vol. Oleoſ. ℥ j ſs. Sal. Card. bened. ℥ ij. Syr. è ſicc. Hæder. terr. q. ſ. m. Apozema, *in Aſthmate Humido.*

℞ Pulv. Sem. Sinap. Sulph. viv. a. ℥ ſs. Tereb. è Chio q. ſ. m. f. Bol. n°. ij. *in Aſthmate Humido.*

℞ Mercur. viv. ℈ j. Conſ. Flor. Anthos. ℥ j. Tinct. ſuccin. gtt. x. m. f. Bolus; *in Partu Difficili.*

Take

Take old Venice Treacle half an Ounce, Juice of Onions half a Dram, Pigeons Dung 2 Ounces and a half, Salt 2 Drams, Rue, Scordium Powders, of each half an Ounce, Aqua Vitæ what ſuffices, make a Cataplaſm; *in a venomous Wound.*

Take Shavings of Guaiacum 1 Ounce and a half, Saſſafras 1 Ounce, Bark of Tamariſc 6 Drams, Elecampane-Root 1 Ounce and a half, Leaves of Maudlin 2 Handfuls, leſſer Centaury half a Handful, Seeds of Creſſes, Daucus, Aniſe-Seeds, of each 1 Dram, boil gently in Water, to the Liquor ſtrain'd, add Sal Volatile Oleoſum 1 Dram and a half, Salt of Carduus 2 Drams, Syrup of Gill what ſuffices, make an Apozem; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take Muſtard-Seed Powder, Brimſtone, of each half a Dram, Turpentine what ſuffices, make 2 Bolus's; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take Quickſilver 1 Scruple, Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers 1 Dram, Tincture of Amber 30 Drops, make a Bolus; *in hard Labour.*

℞ Rad. Fænic. Petroſelin. a. ʒ ij. rad. Enul. ℔ ſs. Fol. Calaminth. Scabioſ. Hyſſop. Adianth. Marrub. alb. a. m. j. Ariſtol. rot. ʒ j. Ireos ʒ ſs. Sem. urtic. Naſturt. a. ʒ ſs. Spic. nard. ʒ ij. Bacc. Laur. ʒ iv. Nigell. rom. ʒ ſs. macerentur in vin. alb. cong. j. digerantur, ſtillentur; doſ. ʒ iij. Mane; *in Aſthmate Humido.*

℞ Julap. Aſthmatic. Batean. cochl. ij. *in Aſthmate Humido.* (z. ex Milleped. contuſ. Aq. Hyſſop. Limac. Magiſtral. & Sacc. Cand. Expreſſ.

℞ Aq. Hyſſop. Menth. Fænic. a. ʒ j. Tinctur. Prop. ʒ ſs. Syr. de Nicotian. ʒ ſs. m. f. Miſtura cochleatim ſumenda; *in Aſthmate Humido.*

℞ Cæpar. crud. nº. ij. Sal. Culinar. ʒ ij. terantur in mortario; admoveantur *parti Ambuſtæ* (*ubi Gradus ſecundus Ambuſtionis ſeu Inflammatio.*)

Take

Take Fennel and Parſley-Roots, of each 2 Ounces, Elecampane half a Pound, Scabious, Hyſop, Maiden-Hair, white Horehound, of each 1 Handful, round Birthwort 1 Ounce, Orris half an Ounce, Nettle and Creſs-Seeds, of each half an Ounce, Spikenard 2 Drams, Bayberries 4 Ounces, black Cummin Seed half an Ounce, ſteep 'em in a Gallon of White-Wine, digeſt, and ſtill 'em. The Doſe is 3 Ounces in the Morning; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take 2 Spoonfuls of *Bates*'s Aſthmatick Julap; *in a moiſt Aſthma.* (*viz.* made of Millepedes bruis'd, Hyſop, Magiſterial Snail-Waters, and Sugar-Candy, 'tis an Expreſſion.)

Take Hyſop, Mint and Fennel-Waters, of each one Ounce, Elixir Proprietatis half a Dram, Syrup of Tobacco half an Ounce, make a Mixture, to be taken by Spoonfuls; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take raw Onions 2, Kitchen-Salt 2 Drams, beat 'em in a Mortar, apply 'em to the *Burn*, (where there is an Inflammation, or the ſecond Degree of a *Burn.*)

℞ Sp. vin. Camphorat. Tinct. Myrr. a. q. ſ. & p. æ. m. f. Miſtura, pro *Parte Ambuſtâ (in ſecundo Gradû.)*

℞ Aq. Cinnam. ℥ j. Meliſſ. ℥ ij. Tinct. Croc. gtt. xv. Ol. Succin. gtt. v. Borac. venet. ℈ j. Sacch. alb. q. ſ. m. *in Molâ.*

℞ Borac. Caſtor. Myrrh. a. ℈ j. Sal. Vol. Succin. gr. vi. m. pro 2 Doſ. capiat in Aq. Cinnam. ℥ ij. *in Molâ.*

℞ G. Galban. Ammon. a. ℥ j. m. f. Aloephiang. gr. x. Ol. Succin. q. ſ. m. f. Peſſus; *pro Molâ.*

℞ Scorian. Antimon. q. ſ. ſupra Carbones mittatur, pro Suffitu; *in Molâ.*

℞ Sabin. Artemiſ. a. ℥ vj. Myrrh. Sagapen. a. ℈ ij. Caſtor. ℈ j. m. f. Suffitus; *pro Molâ.*

Take

Take Spirit of Wine camphorated, Tincture of Myrrh, of each equal Parts, and what ſuffices, make a Mixture for the ſecond Degree of a *Burn* where there is an Inflammation.

Take Cinnamon-Water 1 Ounce, Balm-Water 2 Ounces, Tincture of Saffron 15 Drops, Oil of Amber 5 Drops, Borax 1 Scruple, white Sugar, what ſuffices, make a Mixture; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception.*)

Take Borax, Caſtor, Myrrh, of each 1 Scruple, Salt of Amber 6 Grains, mix, take it in Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces, for two Doſes; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception*)

Take Galbanum, Ammoniacum, of each 1 Ounce, Pills of Aloephangina 10 Grains, Oil of Amber what ſuffices, make a Paſſary; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception.*)

Take Regulus of Antimony what ſuffices, throw it upon the Coals for a Suffitus; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception.*)

Take Savin, Mugwort, of each 6 Ounces, Myrrh, Sagapenum, of each 2 Scruples, Caſtor 1 Scruple, mix it for a Stove; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception.*

℞ Rad. Pæon. ʒ j. Helen. ʒ ſs. Fol. Beton. Meliſſ. Salv. Roriſm. a. m. j. Flor. Leucoij Lutei, Lilior. Convall. Anthos, a. p. ij. Primul. Ver. p. j. Stæchad. Arab. ʒ ij. Lign. Aloes ʒ j. Cinnam. ʒ j ſs. ſecentur, inſuantur Sacculo, infund. in Vin. alb. ℔ vj. capiat. hauſtulum horis medicis. *In cephalalgiâ frigidâ.*

℞ Ol. N. M. Chymic. ʒ j. Balſ. Apoplect. Lucatell. a. ʒ ſs. m. admoveatur cum Chartâ Bibulâ. *In Cephalalgiâ frigidâ.*

℞ Flor. Chamom. Anthos, fol. Betonic. Majoran. N. M. Mac. Caryoph. Ambr. gr. Moſc. m. pro Pileolo. *In Cephalalgiâ frigidâ.*

℞ Pulv. Zedoar. ʒ j. Aq. Sambuc. ʒ ij. Aq. Regin. Hungar. ʒ j. m. pro Epithemate. *In Cephalalgiâ frigidâ.*

℞ Succ. Sabin. ʒ ij. Vin. alb. ʒ iij. Borac. Venet. ʒ j. Sacc. alb. q. ſ. m. *In Partu Difficili.*

Take

Take Peony-Roots, 1 Ounce; Elecampane, half an Ounce; Betony, Balm, Sage, Roſemary, of each one Handful; Wall-Flowers, Lilly of the Valley, and Roſemary Flowers, of each 2 Pugils; Primroſe-Flowers, 1 Pugil; *French*-Lavender, 2 Drams; Wood of Aloes, 1 Dram; Cinnamon, 1 Dram and a half, cut, and ſew 'em in a Cloth; infuſe 'em in 3 Quarts of White-Wine; let 'em take a ſmall Draught at medical Hours; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take chymical Oil of Nutmegs, 1 Dram; Apoplectick Balſam, Lucatellus Balſam, of each half an Ounce; mix, and apply it with Cap-Paper; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Flowers of Chamomile, Roſemary, Betony, Marjoram, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Amber-greaſe, Muſk; mix 'em, when powder'd, for a Cap; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Zedoary powder'd, 1 Dram; Elder-Flower Water, 2 Ounces; *Hungary* Water, 1 Ounce; mix, apply it *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Savin-Juice, 2 Ounces; White-Wine, 3 Ounces; Borax, 1 Dram; white Sugar mix; *in hard Labour.*

℞ Piper.

℞ Piper. Euphorb. Pyreth. Calam. arom. a. ʒ ſs. Ol. Succin. cum Cera q. ſ. m. f. Linimentum pro Cervice ungend. *In Lethargo.*

℞ Saturejæ totius, m. j. coq. in Vino, inſtilletur Auribus & Occipiti. *In Lethargo.*

℞ Aq. Cinnamom. hord. ʒ ij. Sp. Anis. ʒ ſs. m. *In Singultu.*

℞ Euphrag. ʒ ſs. Cinnam. Zinzib. a. ʒ ij. Cardamom. Cubebar. a. ʒ ſs. Sem. Fœnic. ʒ j. Sacchar. Cand. ʒ jſs. m. f. Fragea *pro Catarrho.*

℞ Vin. Chalybeat. ʒ iv. Sal. Satyri, ʒ ſs. m. capiat. ſæpius. *In Steritate.*

℞ Cort. Aurant. Exter. ʒ vj. Calam. Aromat. Galang. Bacc. Laur. a. ʒ j. Cinnam. Cumin. a. ʒ jſs. f. Pulvis, Doſis ʒ j. *In Colicâ.*

℞ Cort. Peruv. opt. ſubtiliter Pulver. ʒ j. Syr. Caryophill. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus quâq; horâ 4tâ ſumend. *In remiſſionibus Febris, vel Intermiſſionibus repetendus.*

Take

Take Pepper, *Euphorbium*, Pellitory of *Spain*, *Calamus aromaticus*, of each one Dram and a half; Oil of Amber and Wax, what ſuffices; make a Liniment for the Neck, *in a Lethargy*.

Take whole Savory, 1 handful, boil it in Wine, drop it into the Ears, and on the Head; *in a Lethargy*.

Take Barley-Cinnamon-Water, 2 Ounces; Spirit of Anniſeeds half an Ounce; mix; *in Hiccups*.

Take Eyebright, half an Ounce; Cinnamon, Ginger, of each 2 Drams; Cardamoms, Cubebs, of each half a Dram; Fenugreek Seeds, 2 Drams; Sugar-Candy, 1 Ounce and half; make a Powder; *in a Catarrh*.

Take Steel-Wine, 4 Ounces, Salt of Satyrion, half a Scruple, mix; take it often; *in Barrenneſs*.

Take Orange-Peel, 6 Drams; *Calamus Aromaticus*, Galingal, Bay-Berries, of each 1 Dram; Cinnamon, Cummin, of each 1 Dram and half; make a Powder, Doſe a Dram; *in a Colick*.

Take Powder of the Jeſuits Bark, 1 Dram; Syrup of Cloves, what ſuffices, make a Bolus to be taken every 4th Hour; *in the Remiſſions and Intermiſſions of Fevers and Agues*.

℞ Decoct.

℞ Decoct. Cortic. Peruv. ʒ iv. Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. f. Hauſtus. *In remiſſionibus Febris.*

℞ Pulv. Patrum, ʒ j. Gum. Tragac. (in Aq. Roſ. ſolut.) q. ſ. m. f. Pilulæ capiendæ. *In remiſſionibus Febris.*

℞ Flor. Chamom. ʒ ſs. N. M. gr. v. Sacc. Cryſtall. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis pro unicâ Vice. *In Febre intermittente.*

℞ Sal. Abſinth. ʒ j. Elixir. Propriet. ℈ j. Vin. alb. ʒ iij. Syr. alb. q. ſ. m. f. Hauſtus. *In Febre intermittente.*

℞ Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virg. ℈ j. Confect. Alcherm. ʒ j. m. f. Bolus. *In Febre continuâ.*

℞ Camph. gr. iv. Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virg. gr. x. Conf. Alcherm. ʒ j. m. f. Bolus. *In Febre malignâ.*

℞ Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. pro Fotu. *In Stomate.*

℞ Myrrh. ʒ j ſs. Camphur. ʒ ſs. Ladan. ʒ ij. m. f. Emplaſtrum pro. *Stomate.*

Take

Take Decoction of Jeſuits Bark, 4 Ounces; Syrup of Clovegilliflower, what ſuffices; make a Draught; *in Remiſſions or Intermiſſions.*

Take Jeſuits Powder, 1 Dram; Gum-Dragon, (diſſolv'd in Roſe-Water) what ſuffices; make Pills; *in Remiſſions or Intermiſſions.*

Take Chamomile-Flowers, half a Dram; Nutmeg, 5 Grains; Sugar-Candy, 1 Dram; make a Powder; *in Intermiſſions or Remiſſions.*

Take Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, 1 Scruple; White-Wine, 3 Ounces; white Syrup, what ſuffices; *in Intermiſſions.*

Take Powder of *Virginy* Snake-weed, 1 Dram; Alchermes, 1 Dram; make a Bolus; *in a continual ſlow Fever.*

Take Camphire, 4 Grains; Snake-weed of *Virginy*, 10 Grains; Alchermes, 1 Dram; make a Bolus; *in a malignant ſlow Fever.*

Take Balſam of *Peru*, what ſuffices, for a Liniment; *in cyſtical Tumours.*

Take Myrrh, 1 Dram and half; Camphire, half a Dram; Labdanum, 2 Ounces, make a Plaiſter; *for cyſtical Tumours.*

℞ Lign.

℞ Lign. Santal. alb. Saſſaf. a. ℥ ſs. Rad. Apij. ℥ ſs. Fol. Scabioſ. Betonic. a. p. iij. Sem. Coriand. p. p. ℥ j. infund. in Aq. Font. colatur. ℔ ij. add. Syr. Mart. ℥ ij. m. *In Hypochondriacâ Affectione, Hyſtericâ, Palpitatione.*

℞ Lixivij è Stipitibus Coriand. q. ſ. *pro Alopeciâ.*

℞ Apum in Melle collect. q. v. uantur, m. cum Oleo, *in Alopeciâ.*

℞ Sp. Vin. camphorat. rectif. q. v. accendatur & fumus ſuper partem affectam recipiatur: *Idem.*

℞ Emplaſtr. de Ran. cum Mercur. admoveatur. *In erepturâ Tendinis.*

℞ Succ. Fœnic. Verben. Chelidon. a. ℥ iij. Capill. Veneris, n° ij. Mell. opt. ℥ iv. Urin. Pueri impubis, ℔ ij. Aq. Fœnic. Betonic. à ℥ iij. Fol. Rut. m. ſ. deſtillentur, guttetur Aqua ad Guttas aliquot in oculum à cubitum ituris. *In debilitate Viſus.*

Take

Take white Saunders and Saſſafras, of each half an Ounce; Parſly-Root, half an Ounce; Scabious, Betony, of each 2 Pugils; Coriander-Seed, 1 Dram; infuſe 'em in Water; to the ſtrain'd Liquor, add Syrup of Steel, 2 Ounces; *in hypocondriacal and hyſterical Perſons, in Palpitations.*

Take Lye of Colewort-Stalk, what ſuffices; *for a Falling off of the Hairs.*

Take Bees gather'd in Honey, what pleaſes, calcine 'em, mix with Oil; *in Falling off of Hair.*

Take Spirit of Wine camphorated, what pleaſes; burn it, and let the Steam be receiv'd on the affected Part; then,

Take Plaiſter of Frog's-Spawn, with Mercury, apply it; *in a Burſting of the Tendon.*

Take Juices of Fennel, Vervein, Celandine, of each 3 Ounces; Swallow Heads, 25; Honey, 4 Ounces; Boy's Urine, 2 Pounds; Fennel and Betony Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Rue, half a Handful, diſtill; drop ſome Drops into the Eye at Bedtime; *in a Weakneſs of Sight.*

℞. Sp.

℞ Sp. Sal. armoniac. Sal. vol. Oleoſ. a q. v. Vapor hujus in Aurem ex Anguſti colli vitro. *In Surditate.*

℞ Spir. Tartar. ʒ ſs. Spir. Formicar. rectif. ʒ j ſs. Tinct. Ligni. Saſſafr. ʒ j. m. pro Aure. *In Surditate.*

℞ Aq. Sapphirin. Batean. q. ſ. admoveatur. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Liquor. Jecor. Hirc. (cui infiguntur Fol. Fænic. Rut. Chelidon.) aſſat. ʒ j inſtilletur Oculo. *Pro Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Milleped. n° C. C. Vin. alb. ℔ iv. infund. ſimul. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Mell. Anthoſat. Zinzib. Caryoph. Sal. a. ʒ ſs. m. indatur Oculo quantum Sem. Sinapios. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Cæpar. Allii n° ij. axung. Porc. q. ſ. m. f. Linimentum admovendum Plantis Pedum (probè infricando); tum Linteis calidis involvantur. *In Raucedine.*

℞ Capit. Allii q. v. coq. lente in Vino, capiat hauſtum mane & veſperi. *In Raucedine.*

Take

Take Spirit of Salt armoniack, *Sal volatile Oleoſum*, of each what pleaſes; let the Steam of it be receiv'd into the Ear; *in Deafneſs.*

Take Spirit of Tartar, half an Ounce, Ants rectify'd, 1 Ounce and half; Tincture of Saſſafras, 1 Ounce, mix; drop it into the Ear; *in Deafneſs.*

Take the Sapphirine-Water, what pleaſes; drop, or apply; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take the Liquor dropping from Goat's Liver (in which is fix'd Fennel, Rue, Celandine) when Roaſting, 1 Ounce; drop it into the Eye; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take Millepedes, 200; White-Wine, 2 Quarts, infuſe; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take Roſemary Honey, Ginger, Cloves, Salt, of each half an Ounce, mix; put the Bigneſs of a Muſtard-Seed, into the Eye; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take 2 Slits of Garlick, Hog's-Lard, make a Liniment to be apply'd to the Soles, rubbing it well in; then wrap the Feet in a warm Cloth; *in a Hoarſeneſs.*

Take Garlick, what ſuffices; boil it gently in Wine, take a Draught Morning and Evening; *in a Hoarſeneſs.*

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. Menth. Puleg. a. ℥ ss. Lign. Sassafr. cum Vin. ℥ j. Ol. Menth. Mac. a. gtt. ij. Tinct. Croc. gtt. xv. Sacc. perlat. ʒ ij. m. *In Apepsiâ.*

℞ Ciner. Rad. Fœnic. ℥ ss. Mell. opt. ℥ ij. m. *Pro Aphthis Sordidis.*

℞ Sp. C. C. ʒ ss. Aq. Meliss. ℥ vj. Sp. Lavend. ʒ j. D^ris Stephan. ℥ j. m. *In Apoplexiâ.*

℞ Aq. Epileptic. Lang. ℥ iij. Bryon. C. ℥ ij. Sp. C. C. ʒ j ss. m. indatur ori. *In Apoplexiâ.*

℞ Sp. Sal. Armon. cum Calce parat. q. v. naribus ad moveatur; *in morbis somnolentis.*

℞ Aq. Hysterio. Sp. Cerass. n. Litior. Convall. a. ℥ ss. Tinct. Castor. ʒ j ss. m. pro Spinâ Dorsi. *In Apoplexiâ.*

Take

Take Mint and Penny-royal Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Saſſafras Water, (with Wine) 1 Ounce; Oils of Mint and Mace, of each 2 Drops; Tincture of Saffron, 15 Drops; Pearl Sugar, 2 Drams; *in bad Digeſtion.*

Take Fennel-Root Aſhes, half an Ounce; Honey, 2 Ounces; mix; *for ſordid Thruſhes.*

Take Spirit of Hart's-horn, half a Dram; Balm-Water, 6 Ounces; Spirit of Lavender, 1 Dram; Stephen's Water, 1 Ounce; mix; *in an Apoplexy.*

Take Plague-Water, 3 Ounces, Compound Bryony, 2 Ounces; Spirit of Hart's-horn, 1 Dram and half; mix, put it into the Mouth; *in an Apoplexy.*

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack made with Lime, what ſuffices, hold it to to the Noſe; *in ſleepy Diſeaſes.*

Take hyſterick Water, Spirit of black Cherries, of Lilly of the Valley, of each half an Ounce; Tincture of Caſtor, 1 Dram and half, mix; for rubbing the Spine; *in an Apoplexy.*

℞ M.

℞ N. M. ʒ ji. Sem. Cubebar. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis pro ſuffitu. *In Uteri Flatu.*

℞ Alkii, ℈ j. infundatur in Spiritu Vini, q. ſ. capiat horâ ſomni. *In Arthritide vagâ.*

℞ G. Carann. Ammon. a. ʒ j. Merc. Viv. (Terebinthin. extinct.) ʒ ſs. m. f. Emplaſtr. *In Meſenterii Tumoribus.*

℞ Maſtich. Oliban. Myrrh. Ammon. Opoponac. Bdellii, a. ʒ j. Mell. ℔ j. Tartar. ʒ vj. Sp. Vin. ℔ ij. deſtillentur ſ. Spiritus *in Arthritide frigidâ* admovendus.

℞ Vin. Abſinth. ʒ iv. Tinct. Sal. Tartar. gtt. xxx. m. *In Arthritide vagâ.*

℞ Ol. Succin. ʒ ij. Lavendul. ʒ j. Balſ. Peruv. ʒ ſs. m. *Pro Aridurâ.*

℞ Sal. Calc. Sal. fim. Columbin. a. ʒ ij. Sterc. Caprin. q. ſ. m. *Pro Verrucis.*

℞ Sal. armon. in Aq. ſolut. q. ſ. m. *Pro Verrucis.*

Take

Take Nutmegs, 2 Drams; Cubeb-Seeds, 1 Dram; make a Powder for ſtoving; *in Wind of the Uterus.*

Take Garlick, 1 Scruple; infuſe it in Brandy, what ſuffices; take it at Bed-time; *in a wandring Gout.*

Take Gums Caranna, Ammoniack, of each 1 Dram; Quick-Silver, kill'd with Turpentine, half an Ounce; make a Plaiſter; *in Tumours of the Meſentery.*

Take Maſtick, Olibanum, Myrrh, Ammoniack, Opoponax, Bdellium, of each, 1 Ounce; Honey, 1 Pound; Tartar, 6 Drams; Spirit of Wine, 2 Pound, diſtill; make a Spirit to be apply'd; *in a cold Gout.*

Take Wormwood-Wine, 4 Ounces; Tincture of Salt of Tartar, 30 Drops, mix; *in a wandring Gout.*

Take Oils of Amber, 2 Drams; Lavender, 1 Dram; Balſam of *Peru*, half a Dram; *in a pin'd Member.*

Take Salts of Lime, of Pigeon's Dung, of each 2 Drams; Goat's Dung, what ſuffices; *for Warts.*

Take Salt Armoniack in Water, what ſuffices; *for Warts.*

℞ Emplaſtri Vigon. cum Mercurio. *Pro Verrucis.*

℞ Emplaſt. Diachyl. ʒ j. Sal. ſimi Columbin. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Clavis.*

℞ Unguent. de Nicotian. q. ſ. *Pro Callis.*

℞ Sp. Tereb. ʒ j. Camph. ʒ j. m. *In Nevis, Ephelide, Lentigine.*

℞ Millep. viv. contuſ. nº C. Croc. ʒ ij. Vin. alb. ℔ ij. m. f. Expreſſio. *In Aſthmate humido.*

℞ Aq. Hyſſop. Menth. Fœnic. a. ʒ j. Tinct. Propriet. ʒ ſs. Syr. Nicotian. ʒ ſs. m. detur cochleatim. *In Aſthmate humido.*

℞ Cinnam. ʒ j. Spic. Nard. ʒ x. Agaric. alb. ʒ vj. Maſtich. ʒ ij. m. f. Pulvis cum Melle f. Electuarium; (Doſis ʒ ij. quotidie.) *In Cataractâ.*

℞ Sem. Bardan. ʒ ſs. Rad. Bardan. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. colatur. ℔ ij. add. Syr. è Cort. Citri ʒ ij. m. *In Colicâ Acidâ ſcorbuticâ.*

Take

Take *Vigo*'s Plaiſter, with Mercury; *for Warts.*

Take Diachylon, 1 Ounce; Salt of Pigeon's Dung, 2 Drams; *for Corns.*

Take Ointment of Tobacco, *for Callous Feet.*

Take Spirit of Turpentine, 1 Ounce; Camphire, 1 Dram; *in Freckles*, &c.

Take live Millepedes bruis'd, 100; Saffron, 2 Scruples; White-Wine, 2 Pounds; make an Expreſſion; *for a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take Hyſſop, Mint, and Fennel-Waters, of each 1 Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, half a Dram; Syrup of Tobacco, half an Ounce; take it by Spoonfuls, *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take Cinnamon, 1 Ounce; Spikenard, 10 Drams; Agarick, 6 Drams; Maſtick, 2 Scruples; make a Powder with Honey, make an Electuary; the Doſe 2 Drams, daily; *in a Cataract.*

Take Burdock-Seeds, half an Ounce; Burdock-Root, 1 Ounce, boil in Water; to 2 Pounds of the Liquor ſtrain'd, add Syrup of Citron-Peel, 2 Ounces; *in a cold Colick.*

℞ Spir. volat. Oleoſ. ʒ j. Elix. Prop. ſine Acido ʒ ij. m. *in Cruditate acida.*

℞ Sal. Nitri, Piper. alb. a. ʒ ij. Euphorb. ℈ ij. Sp. Vin. ʒ iv. m. *In Tumoribus aqueis.*

℞ Aq. Lact. alex. ʒ ij. Bryon. c. Pæon. c. a. ʒ j. Cort. Peruv. opt. ſubtiliter pulv. ʒ j. m. capiat. Mane & Veſperi. *In Aſthmate ſicco.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. amar. ʒ ſs. Sp. Salviæ ʒ j. Tinctur. Caſtor. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Tinnitu.* (Auri inſtilletur.)

℞ Ciner. Ligu. Juniper. ʒ j. Thym. Roriſmarin. a. ʒ ſs. Vin. ℔ ij. m. *In Stupore.*

℞ Aq. Puleg. ʒ iv. Sp. C. C. ℈ j. m. capiat. *In Tinnitu.*

℞ Rad. Raphan. ʒ ij. Ellebor. alb. gr. ij. Caſtor. Pyreth. a. ℈ ſs. coq. in Vin. modicè, inſtilletur gtt. j. (ij.) Auri. *In Surditate.*

℞ Sal. Toſt. q. v. admoveatur Auribus. *In Tinnitu.*

Take

Take *Sal. volatile Oleoſum*, 1 Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, without an Acid, 2 Drams; *in an acid Indigeſtion.*

Take Nitre, Pepper (white) of each 2 Drams; Euphorbium, 2 Scruples; Spirit of Wine, 4 Ounces; *in watry Tumours.*

Take alexiterial Milk-Water, 2 Ounces; compound Briony and Pæony, of each 1 Dram; Jeſuits Powder, 1 Dram; Morning and Evening; *in a hyſterick Aſthma.*

Take Oil of bitter Almonds, half an Ounce; Spirit of Sage, 1 Ounce; Tincture of Caſtor, 2 Drams, mix; *in tingling Ears.*

Take Juniper-Aſhes, 1 Ounce; Thyme, Roſemary, of each half an Ounce; Wine, 2 Pints; *in Numbneſs.*

Take Penny-Royal Water, 4 Ounces; Spirit of Hart's-horn, 1 Scruple; *in tingling Ears.*

Take Radiſh-Root, 2 Drams; white Hellebor, 2 Grains; Caſtor, Pellitory of *Spain*, of each half a Scruple, boil moderately in Wine; drop 1 or 2 Drops into the Ear; *in Deafneſs.*

Take bak'd Salt, what pleaſes, apply *in tingling Ears.*

℞ Spir. Urin. parum in Bombace, indatur Auribus. *In Tinnitu.*

℞ Sp. Salv. rectif. ʒ j. Tinct. Caſtor. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Surditate.*

℞ Sal. Viperar. vol. gr. iv. Conſerv. Flor. Anth. ʒ j. m. capiat. *In Fave.*

℞ Ciner. Clavellat. fact. in Lixivium cum Vino albo; add. Fol. Major. Abrotan. a. m. j. Capill. Vener. m. j ſs. Flor. Roſar. r. p. ij. coq. caput lavetur ter in ſeptimanâ. *In Fave.*

℞ Ol. Tartar. per Deliq. q. v. *Pro Faciei aſperitate.*

℞ Aq. Menth. ʒ j. Cort. Citri ʒ ſs, Sp. Sal. armon. gt. x. Sal. abſinth. gr. v. Ol. Menth. gt. j. Syr. Fænic. ʒ vj. m. *In Atrophiâ Infantili.*

℞ Decoct. Guaiac. Saſſaf. Xylo. Aloes, Flor. Lilior. Convall. Salv. Beton. Pæon. Tiliæ (a. ʒ ij. ad ℔ vj. Aq.) pro potu. *In Bronchocele.*

Take

Take Spirit of Urine, what pleaſes, in Cotton, put it into the Ear; *in Tingling.*

Take Spirit of Sage, rectify'd, 1 Ounce, Tincture of Caſtor 2 Drams; *in Deafneſs.*

Take Salt of Vipers 4 Grains, Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers 1 Dram, *in ſcabbed Heads of Children.*

Take Pot-Aſhes made into a Lye with Wine, what ſuffices; add Marjoram, Wormwood, of each one Handful, Maiden-Hair 1 Handful and half, red Roſe-Leaves 2 Pugils, boil; rub the Head thrice a Week; *in running Scabs of Childrens Heads.*

Take Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, what pleaſes; *in rough Faces.*

Take Mint-Water 1 Ounce, Citron-Peel Water half an Ounce, Spirit of Salt armoniack 10 Drops, Salt of Wormwood 5 Grains, Oil of Mint 1 Drop, Syrup of Fennel 6 Drams; *in Childrens Atrophies, Diſthrivings.*

Take Decoction of Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Aloes-Wood, Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, Sage, Betony, Pæony, Lime (of each 2 Drams to 6 Pints of Water) for Drink; *in a Bronchocele.*

℞ Spong. opt. in Carbones uſt. Pulv. ℈ iv. Decoct. Lignor. ʒ xj. Syr. Mart. ʒ j. m. capiat cochl. j. omni Mane. *In Bronchocele.*

℞. Vin. Chalybeat. ʒ iv. Sp. Sal. armon. ℈ j. capiat. bis de die. *In Cachexiâ, Liene obſtructo.*

℞ Fim. Pavon. ʒ iij. Aq. Pæon. C. ʒ vj. m. capiat. cochl. iv. ſemel. *In Tremore ſenili.*

℞ Spir. Vin. r. ʒ vj. cæp. nº j. infund. m. *Pro Cephalæâ.*

℞ Emp. è G. Hæder. ex ammon. a. q. ſ. *In Concuſſione.*

℞ Vin. alb. ʒ ij. Amygd. amar. nº viij. infundantur. *In Stupore Dentium.*

℞ Spirit. Vin. rect. ʒ j. Tinct. Piper. ʒ j. m. *In algore Dentium.*

℞ Ol. Aniſ. Chymic. gtt. x. Vin. Chalybeat. ʒ iij. m. *In Menſium difficultate.*

℞ Caryophyll. ʒ j. coq. in Vino. *Pro dolore Auris frigido.*

Take

Take calcin'd Spunge 4 Scruples, Decoction of the Woods 11 Ounces, Syrup of Steel 1 Ounce, a Spoonful every Morning; *in a Broncho-cele.*

Take Steel-Wine 4 Ounces, Spirit of Salt armoniack 1 Scruple, twice a Day; *in a Cachexy, Obſtructions of the Spleen.*

Take Peacock's Dung 3 Drams, Compound Peony-Water 6 Ounces, four Spoonfuls at once; *in Tremors of Old Men.*

Take Spirit of Wine rectify'd 6 Ounces, Onion 1, infuſe; *in an inveterate Head-ach.*

Take Gum Hædera, ammoniack Plaiſters, of each what ſuffices; *in a Concuſſion.*

Take White-Wine 2 Ounces, bitter Almonds 8, infuſe 'em; *in a Stupor of the Teeth.*

Take rectify'd Spirit of Wine 1 Ounce, Tincture of Pepper 1 Dram; *in chilly Teeth.*

Take Oil of Annis-Seeds 10 Drops, Steel-Wine 3 Ounces; *in a Difficulty of the* Menſes.

Take Cloves 1 Dram, in Wine; *in a cold Pain of the Ear.*

℞ Sterc. Pavon. ʒ ij. Vin. alb. ℔ ij. infundantur. *In Vertigine.*

℞ Abſinth. Aneth. a. m. ſs. Sem. Aniſ. Cumin. a. ʒ j. coq. in Vino. *Pro Enchymeſi.*

℞ Infuſ. Lign. Saſſafr. in Vino. *Pro Dolore ventriculi.*

℞ Elix. Prop. ʒ ſs. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. iv. m. capiat. in Vino. *Pro Dolore ventriculi.*

℞ Vin. Viperin. ʒ iv. bis in die. *In Elephantiaſi.*

℞ Spir. Vin. ʒ ij. Theriac. And. ʒ ij. *In Eryſipelate.*

℞. Aq. Fœnic. d. ʒ j. Sp. vol. Oleoſ. gtt. ij. Syr. Fumar. ʒ ij. m. *In Puſtulis rubris Infantum.*

℞ Vin. calid. ʒ iv. Sp. Theriacal. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Puſtulis Infantum externè.*

℞ Vin. Abſinth. ʒ iv. Elix. Proprict. ʒ ſs. Sal. Card. b. gr. vj. m. *In motu Recidivæ.*

℞ Ent. Vener. gr. v. (x.) Conſ. Violar. ʒ j. m. *In Lumbricis.*

Take

Take Peacock's Dung 2 Ounces, White-Wine 2 Pounds, infuſe; *in a Giddineſs.*

Take Wormwood, Dill, of each half a Handful; Annis-Seeds, Cummin, of each 1 Dram, boil in Wine; *in an Extravaſation.*

Take Saſſafras Wine; *in Pain of the Stomach.*

Take *Elixir Proprietatis* half a Dram, Oil of Cloves 4 Drops, take it in Wine; *in a Pain of the Stomach.*

Take Viper Wine 4 Ounces, twice a Day; *in an Elephantiaſis.*

Take Spirit of Wine 2 Ounces, *Venice*-Treacle 2 Drams, *in an Eryſipelas.*

Take Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, *Sal volatile Oleoſum* 2 Drops, Syrup of Fumitory 2 Drams; *in Childrens red Breakings out.*

Take warm Wine 4 Ounces, Spirit of Treacle 2 Drams; *in Childrens red Puſtules.*

Take Wormwood-Wine 4 Ounces, *Elixir Proprietatis* half a Dram, Salt of Carduus 6 Grains; *in Prevention of Relapſes.*

Take *Ens Veneris* 5. (10.) Grains, Conſerve of Violets 1 Dram; in *Worms.*

℞ Borac. Venet. Troch. de Myrrh. a. ʒ ſs. Cinnam. ϑ j. Aq. Cinnam. h. ʒ ij. m. *In Fœtu mortuo, Partu difficili, molâ.*

℞ Ciner. abſinth. Centaur. min. a ʒ iv. Urin. q. ſ. coq. *In Gangrenâ.*

℞ Decoct. Lignor. ʒ iv. Balſ. Peruvian. ϑ ſs. cum Sacc. *In Gonorrhœâ virulentâ.*

℞ Tinct. Gum. Lac. ℥ ſs. Sp. Cochleariæ, ʒ ij. m. *In Gingivis tumidis, flaccidis.*

℞ Sal. vol. Oleoſ. ʒ ſs. (ʒ j.) in Vino calido. *In Horrore.*

℞ Spir. Vin. rectif. ℥ ij. Aq. Calc. ʒ ſs. m. *In Hydrocephalo, Hydrocele.*

℞ Sal. vol. Viperar. gr. vj. (viij.) in Aq. Theriacal. ʒ iv. *In Hydrophobiâ.*

℞ Allii ʒ j. Sal. culinar. q. ſ. m. admoveatur. *In Morſu rabido.*

Take

Take Borax, Troches of Myrrh, of each half a Dram, Cinnamon 1 Scruple, Barley-Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces, mix; *in a dead Child, hard Labour, Mola.*

Take Aſhes of Wormwood, Centaury, of each 4 Ounces, Urine what ſuffices, boil; *in a Gangrene.*

Take Decoction of the Woods 4 Ounces, Balſam of *Peru*, in Sugar, half a Scruple; *in a virulent Gonorrhœa.*

Take Tincture of Gum *Lac* half an Ounce, Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs two Drams, mix; *in ſwell'd and gorg'd Gums.*

Take *Sal volatile Oleoſum* half a Dram, (1.) in warm Wine; *in a ſhivering Fit.*

Take rectify'd Spirit of Wine 2 Ounces, Lime-Water half an Ounce; *in a Hydrocephalus, or a watry Rupture.*

Take volatile Salt of Vipers 6, (8) Grains in Treacle-Water 4 Ounces; *in a Delirium from the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Garlick 1 Ounce, Salt what ſuffices, mix, and apply; *in a Bite of a mad Dog.*

℞ Ciner,

℞ Ciner. Geniſt. ʒ ſs. Syr. de Eupator. q. ſ. m. *in Hydrope.*

℞ Emplaſtr. è Cinerib. q. ſ. *in Hydrope.*

℞ Vin. alb. ℔ ij. Ciner. Geniſt. ʒ j. filtretur. add. Tinct. Lign. Saſſaf. ʒ ſs. m. *in Hydrope.*

℞ Galban. Tacamahacc. a. p. æ. Balſ. Peruan. ʒ j. Ol. Succin. ℈ j. m. f. Emplaſtrum umbilicale, *in Hyſtericis.*

℞ Caſtor ℈ ſs. Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. f. Pilul. *in Hyſtericis, Dolore Capitis Hyſterico.*

℞ Vin. Marrubiat. ʒ iv. Pulv. rad. Gentian. ℈ j. m. *in Ictero.*

℞ Stercor. Anſerin. ʒ j. Lumbric. terreſt. ʒ ij. vin. alb. ℔ j. infund. *in Ictero.*

℞ Sp. Sal. Arm. C. C. a. ʒ ſs. Sal. Vol. Oleoſ. ℈ j. Aq. Cinnam. h. ʒ v. Sp. flo. Roriſm. ℈ j. m. *in Incubo.*

Take

Take Broom Aſhes half a Dram, Syrup of Maudlin what ſuffices; *in a Dropſy.*

Take Plaiſter of Aſhes; *in a Dropſy.*

Take White-Wine 2 Pounds, Broom Aſhes 1 Ounce, Filter, add Tincture of Saſſafras half an Ounce; *in a Dropſy.*

Take Galbanum, Tacamahac, of each equal Parts, Balſam of Peru 1 Dram, Oil of Amber 1 Scruple, make a Plaiſter for the Navel; *in Hyſterical Perſons.*

Take Caſtor half a Scruple, Balſam of Peru what ſuffices, make Pills; *in Hyſterical Fits*, or *Head-aches.*

Take Horehound Wine 4 Ounces, Powder of Gentian 1 Scruple; *in a Jaundice.*

Take Gooſe-Dung 1 Dram, Earth-Worms 2 Drams, White-Wine 1 Pint, infuſe; *in a Jaundice.*

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack, Hartshorn, of each half a Dram, Sal Volatile Oleoſum 1 Scruple, cold Cinnamon-Water 5 Ounces, Hungary-Water 1 Scruple; *in a Night-mare.*

℞ Rad.

℞ Rad. Ireos ʒ ij. Summ. abſinth. flor. Chamom. Melilot. a. p. j. Rad. Bryon. ʒ j. Inciſ. coq. in vin. cum farin. Hord. f. Cataplaſma Diſcutiens; *in Inflammatione, Talpâ.*

℞ Eleoſacch Nuciſt. ʒ ij. vin. in quo Cardamom. infund. ʒ iv. *in Flatu ventriculi.*

℞ Ol. abſinth. Fell. Taur. a. q. ſ. m. admoveatur umbilico; *in Vermibus.*

℞ Decoct. flor. Chamom. ʒ iv. Eleoſacch. Aniſ. q. ſ. m. *in Torminibus Infantum.*

℞ Sem. Aniſ. Pulv. ʒ j. Conſ. Abſinth. ʒ jſs. Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. *in Lactis Defectu.*

℞ Vin. Camphorat. ʒ ij. Pulv. Scordii. ℈ ſs. *in Vermibus.*

℞ Fol. Thym. Epithym. a. ʒ ij. Croci Gr. ij. Cinnam. ʒ j. Sacch. ʒ j. Doſ. ℈ j. *in Melancholiâ, Palpitatione Cordis.*

Take

Take Orris 2 Drams, Wormwood Tops, Chamomile and Melilot Flowers, of each 1 Pugil, Bryony Root 1 Ounce, cut 'em; boil in Wine, with Barley-Meal, make a Poultis, as a Diſcutient; *in Inflammations, Talpa's.*

Take Sugar of Nutmegs 2 Drams, Cardamom Wine 4 Ounces; *in Wind of the Stomach.*

Take Oil of Wormwood, Gall of a Bull, of each what ſuffices, mix, lay it to the Navel; *in Worms.*

Take Decoction of Chamomile Flowers 4 Ounces, Sugar of Annis-Seeds what ſuffices; *in Childrens Windy Gripes.*

Take Annis-Seeds 1 Dram, Conſerve of Wormwood 1 Dram and a half, Syrup of Clovegilliflowers what ſuffices; *in Want of Milk.*

Take Camphorated Wine 2 Ounces, Scordium Powder half a Scruple; *in Worms.*

Take Thyme, Dodder of Thyme, of each 2 Drams, Saffron 2 Grains, Cinnamon 1 Dram, Sugar 1 Ounce, Doſe 1 Scruple; *in Melancholy, Palpitation of the Heart.*

℞ Cha-

℞ Chalyb. cum Sulphur. pp. ʒ j. Sacch. ʒ ij. f. Pulv. Doſ. ʒ ſs. *in Menſibus ſuppreſſis, Chloroſi.*

℞ Scor. Regul. Antimon. Pulv. Ciner. fagi. a. q. v. vin. alb. q. ſ. m. funde ſuper Cilices pro ſuffitu; *in Menſibus ſuppreſſis.*

℞ Decoct. Guaiac. ℥ iv. Tinct. Sal. Tartar. ʒ j. Sal. Vol. Oleoſ. gtt. x. Syr. Mart. ℥ ſs. m. *in Melancholiâ, Paralyſi.*

℞ Succ. Naſturt. aquatic. ℥ iij. Sacchar. q. ſ. m. *in Philtris.*

℞ Dictamn. alb. ʒ jſs. Croc. ʒ ſs. m. f. Pulv. (Doſ. ʒ.) *in Partu difficili.*

℞ Æthiop. min. ℈ ſs. (j.) Conf. flor. Anthos ʒ j. m. *in Hyſtericis, Vermibus.*

℞ Cort. aurant. p. Sem. Cumin. a. ℈ ij. Caſtor. elect. ℈ j. m. pro Doſi. *in Colicâ* (cum Vino.)

Take

Take Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 1 Dram, Sugar 2 Drams, make a Powder, Doſe half a Dram; *in an Obſtruction of the Menſes, in a Green-Sickneſs.*

Take Regulus of Antimony powder'd, Beech Aſhes, of each what pleaſes, White-Wine, what ſuffices, pour it upon Coals for a Stove; *in an Obſtruction of the Menſes.*

Take the Decoction of Guaiacum 4 Ounces, Tincture of Salt of Tartar 1 Dram, Sal Volatile Oleoſum 10 Drops, Syrup of Steel half an Ounce, mix; *in Melancholy, Palſies.*

Take Juice of Water-Creſſes 3 Ounces, Sugar what ſuffices, mix; *in Love-Powders,* &c.

Take white Dittander 1 Dram and a half, Saffron half a Dram, mix, make a Powder for 3 Doſes; *in hard Labour.*

Take Æthiops's Mineral half a Scruple (1) Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers 1 Dram, mix; *in Hyſterick Women, in Worms.*

Take Orange Peel, Cummin Seeds powder'd, of each 2 Scruples, choice Caſtor 1 Scruple, mix, for 1 Doſe, in Wine; *for a Colick.*

℞ Cæpar. Allii. n°. x. Raphan. ʒ ij. Baccar. Junip. ʒ j. contuſ. affund. vin. Malvat. ℔ j. diger. Doſ. cochl. ij. iij. *in Nephritide.*

℞ Camph. ʒ j. Ol. Petrol. q. ſ. m. *in Ganglio, Callo, Clavis, verrucis & omnibus Tumoribus duris.*

℞ Aq. Rut. ʒ xj. Sp. Caſtor ʒ j. Tinct. Ejuſd. ʒ ij. Sp. C. C. ʒ j. (Aſſ. fœtid. in Nodul. ſuſpenſ.) ℈ j. Sacch. Cryſtall. q. ſ. m. f. Julap; *in Hyſtericis, in venenatis ab opio.*

Take

Take ten Slits of Garlick, Radiſh-root 2 Ounces, Juniper Berries 1 Ounce, bruiſe, pour on Currant-Wine 1 Pound, digeſt, give 2 or 3 Spoonfuls; *in Nephritick Pains.*

Take Camphire 1 Dram; Petroleum what ſuffices, mix; *in a Ganglion, a Callus, Corus, Warts, or any hard Tumours.*

Take Rue Water 11 Ounces, Spirit of Caſtor 1 Ounce, Tincture of Caſtor 2 Drams, Spirit of Harts-horn 1 Dram, Aſſa Fœtida (hung in a Rag) 1 Scruple, Sugar Candy what ſuffices, make a Julap; *in Hyſterical Women, in Poiſons from Opium.*

OBSERVATIONS.

THeſe *attenuating* Medicines are divided into Degrees, and they conſiſt of *fixt and volatile Salts*; *volatile, oily Salts*; or, are *ponderous Drugs*. They irritate, as well as *Evacuants* do, but in ſo inconſiderable a Degree, that this Effect is only experienc'd in the Veſſels; and to convince any common Obſerver of the Truth of this Advance, let 'em give *Attenuants* in a Doſe too large; they either produce Vomiting, or *Nauſea*; or, according to *Hoffman*, they paſs by Stool; hence, I ſhall repeat it once more, that Emeticks, by the ſame Gradation may be *dos'd* into, even, *Attenuants*; and *vice versâ*, *they* into Emeticks.

The gentler *Species* of Attenuants, act by their *fixt Salt*; hence, Experience has inſtructed us, that they are Enemies to all *acid* Humours; they attenuate, incide, divide, and melt down *phlegmatick* Humours into an aqueous Thinneſs, much like what we experience in the toſſing of the White of an

Egg

Egg into a Water; hence, it is they *open Obſtructions*, for ſuch viſcous Maſs is apt, by its glewy Particles, to ſtick cloſe to the Walls of the minuter Veſſels, and thus proves an Impediment to Motion; ſuch attenuating Drugs melt this *coagulum*, and re-open the Paſſage; hence, they prevent, therefore cure, Coagulations, which are too often an Effect of prevailing Acids in the Fluids; they prevent *Putrefaction* in the Maſs, becauſe they, when in the ſimple Plant, contain a great deal of the *Terra damnata*, which hinders the Neceſſaries to *Putrefaction*, to wit, Exaltation of the Sulphurs, and a *Niſus ad avolationem*; hence, in Fevers, the putrid Particles are ſeen after their Adminiſtration to be precipitated in the Urine, and the Remainder unites to the Blood: It is from this Earth they contain, they *corroborate* the Fibres every where, and therefore Stomachs relax'd by drinking Malt-Liquors in a Morning, as is too uſual with all Trading Towns, are much aſſiſted by 'em; becauſe, after Evacuation of the abounding *Saburra*, they attenuate the *Mucus*, and contract the Stomach to its

its Tone, it had allotted to it by Nature.

They *deterge* in Ulcers; that is, they, by their gentle Pungency, jog the maim'd Fibres to part with their ſanious Contents, and correct farther Stagnations of the corroſive, acid Particles on the Parts. I have already noted, that larger Doſes of 'em prove Diaphoretick or Diuretick. The Advantages receiv'd by 'em in *Dropſies* and *Cachexies*, are only a Conſequence of their correcting the Phlegm and Acid, and uniting the ſmall Breaches of ſome tender Veſſels; and their being Enemies to *Worms*, is not otherwiſe accountable for, than by Obſervation, where all muſt note, that theſe Animals are diſturb'd with what is not ſweet; and conſequently, that *all Med'cines below or above the Degree of Sweet are inimical to 'em*; however, I muſt make ſome Exception to this; which is, *unleſs they have been gradually accuſtom'd to ſuch Med'cines*; and this will readily be granted me by any who have view'd the large Lodgment, I have obſerv'd, they have made in the ſtrongeſt Wood in Ships from the *Indies*;

dies; *Salt-Water*, we know, kills Worms not accuſtom'd to it; but theſe being hatch'd in the falteſt Water, live in it: Hence, the imaginary Specificks of *Andry*, are only grounded upon Cuſtom; and this re-calls one Obſervable in the remedying of Worms, that *we are often oblig'd to ſhift from one Specifick to another*; this need be no Surprize, becauſe 'tis obſerv'd by *Phyſicians*, particularly in Opiates, where the Cuſtom of taking it, makes us neceſſarily encreaſe the Doſe; and by *Surgeons*, for, I am inform'd, their Med'cines often take *Pet*, and they are oblig'd to change 'em for ſome, perhaps, leſs Effectual in themſelves, or their Work is at a ſtand; and *Top-like*, they go round, but not forward.

The *ſtronger Attenuants*, which conſiſt of volatile Particles, act as the former, but with more Force; hence, they reſiſt Putrefaction, becauſe they hurry forward the Blood in a Round, and hinder by this Accident the *Agglomeration* of ſuch Particles, as wou'd, if united, and at reſt, ferment and putrefy. They *dry the Blood*, if given too much, that is, they prove Diuretick or Diaphoretick; they harden the Fibres by Ex-

halation of all the aqueous Particles; they incide and attenuate, as is already ſaid of the *gentler Species*; and correct Acids and Phlegm, as alſo Water, as they do; they *deterge* powerfully, their Particles enter the Blood, and give a Shock to the containing Parts; hence they, attenuating the contain'd Bodies, and irritating the Fibres, diſſolve and diſcuſs Tumours; they diſſolve grumous Blood by abſorbing the Acid, particularly, if aſſiſted by oleous Med'cines which looſen the Adhæſion to the Fibres; they are improperly call'd *Aſtringents*, inaſmuch as by draining ſome Share of their aqueous Particles, the Parts are left dry, as effectually, as if ſuch Drugs were given.

Aromaticks, or *Fetids*, conſiſt of volatile oily Salts, more or leſs exalted; their Vertues are computed to be *Recruiters of the Spirits*, by ſupplying Particles really, or in a metaphorical Senſe, ſimilar to 'em; they are the moſt powerful Inciders of Phlegm, and therefore are the beſt *Carminatives*, and Expellers of Wind; in ſhort, they incide, attenuate, open Obſtructions, and diſcuſs, *&c.* more powerfully than the foregoing *Attenuants*; the *Fetids* are moſtly

uſ'd

us'd as Nervines and hysterical Medicines, because they most powerfully enter the most extreme, and most distant Parts, but act no otherwise than the foregoing, only are stronger.

Ponderous Drugs, abstracting from what Qualities they acquire by Preparations, act as Attenuants; the Question, how far they enter the Blood, must be here allow'd me; for, as I have hinted above, *Bohnius* observes that 'tis the *mercurial* Particles that swim in the Liquids that kill the Worms; 'tis the same in *antimonial* Med'cines, which vomit us; where, if infus'd in small, sour Liquor, they as effectually are chang'd, as if chymically prepar'd; as also, how remarkable is it, that *Steel* Med'cines stop the Fermentation of new Liquors, if infus'd in 'em; and therefore, tho' the other attenuating Drugs ought to be infus'd, when the Liquor is working, the Steel must not be put in till it has done. The Blood then arm'd with such ponderous Ingredients, is equally fitted to incide, attenuate, and open Obstructions, as the former Attenuants are.

I shall therefore proceed to give some few Examples, how these Med'cines act

in ſome chief Diſorders, and proceed to another Head.

In Apoplexies, Lethargies, and other ſleepy Diſeaſes, the Blood is generally ſtock'd with an unactive and ſluggiſh Maſs of Phlegm or Water; hence it moves ſlowly, and is in Danger of Stagnating in the Capillaries, more eſpecially where the Veſſels are moſt flexile, and ſuch, all know, are the Veſſels in the Brain (which feels oily); hence are they loaden and oppreſs'd with a Quantity of theſe Humours, and thus are the animal Functions diſturb'd and deprav'd; when the abounding Plenitude has been carried off by proper Parts, theſe Medicines complete the Work, by ſetting the Blood and Spirits into their uſual uninterrupted Motion, and reconveying the ſtagnant Liquors into the Maſs afreſh. They are not only proper in theſe ſleepy Diſorders rais'd from ſuch a ſluggiſh State of Motion, but even in ſuch Diſorders rais'd from *Opiates*, as we are convinc'd by Experience; *Doringius*, *Sennertus*, *Pitcairne*, and *Mead* are of Opinion, that *Opium* is hot by its Bitterneſs, its Inflammability, its Quantity of volatile Salts, and fetid Oil; but what is ſurprizing

to

to me, is, that these very *Theories* are contradicted by themselves with the same Breath; *Sennertus* cries up *Castoreum*, *Assa fœtida* and *Rue*, as its Correctors; and Dr. *Mead* knows not what to fix on; he owns a Coagulation in the *Sinus*'s, and says, *Acids*, *Lixivial Salts*, and *Wine* are good, but 'tis not safe to build *Theories* contrary to Experience.

In the *Hydrophobia*, the Ferment of the *Saliva* entring our Blood, acts a tragical Scene there; I remember to have been call'd to a Child of ten Years old, who was then unfortunately under the ὑδροφοβία, he was bit about six Weeks before, and the Wound was injudiciously clos'd up by the Ignorance of the Surgeon; I observ'd his Pulse was low, and slow; he had no Heat upon him, but what was natural; he slabber'd continually, and threw his Spittle from him; he trembled, and even started upon his Feet, upon offering him any Drinkables, tho' he, with some Difficulty took a *Bolus*; he only liv'd four Hours after my Visit; I was not so happy as to have the Parents Consent to open him. Doubtless, when the Blood is tainted with such a Poison, Stagnati-

ons, and inflammatory ones, may evene; but the chief Scene is acted in the Brain, where they have fix'd an Averſion to Liquids, and this is *a melancholick Delirium*; if the Muſcles of the Throat were affected, they could not ſwallow Solids, therefore this Averſion is a Species of Alienation; why it ſhould affect 'em ſo conſtantly with this Fear of Water, I leave to other Inquirers; the Dog who is mad is term'd λυσσώδης, from λύσσα, as *Pliny* informs us, *a Worm* which is found under the Tongues of ſuch Dogs; if ſo, this ſhou'd not be ſlighted, but always carefully look'd after. The Med'cines indicated then in this Caſe, muſt be Extraction of the Poiſon, and ſuch as attenuate, at leaſt abſorb the Species of reigning Acid.

In *Hoarſneſs* and *Aſthma's*, the pituitous Particles are ſpu'd into the *Bronchia*, and there oppreſs the Lungs, eſpecially if they are a vapid Maſs without Salts; in ſuch Caſes, the inciding Particles theſe Attenuants abound with, enter the *Bronchia* along with the *Serum* they have impregnated, and irritate the longitudinal and circular Fibres of 'em, and hence the Cough is renew'd at proper Diſtances, and the Phlegm is cough'd up.

In any cold *Tumour*, the firſt Cauſe of its Stopping is the Viſcidity of the Blood clinging cloſe to the Walls of the Capillary Veſſels, which hourly encreaſes, and preſſes upon the neighbouring Fibres; and as more conſtantly arrives at the *Points of Impediment*, this alſo ſtops there, and the adjacent Parts encreaſe in Bulk; now, as *Stagnation from a Viſcid* is the antecedent, as well as the immediate Cauſe, Attenuation of the Maſs internally, and external Attenuants, Aperients, and Diſcutients complete this Work. As for *hard Tumours*, the Aperients act the Part of giving a Shock to the Fibres, but this alone will not do, without ſuch as relax the contain'd Humours, and relax the Parts containing; and therefore in ſuch, volatile, oily Salts anſwer beſt; however, this Vertue is a compounded one, and in ſome Meaſure referrible to to the Head of *Smooths*.

In caſe any Humours retreat from the Skin, or outward Parts into the Blood, the giving a freſh and vigorous Motion to it, makes it viſit the extreme Parts again, ſo that the Symptoms diſappear in Proportion as the Humours appear again on the Surface; hence, in

anomalous Gouts, or *Elephantiasis*, such Med'cines are useful.

Pains any where, proceeding from acid or viscous Humours, gnawing the Parts, or stagnating in 'em, are reliev'd from these Attennants; because, they correct the Acid, and incide the *Mucus*, and thus the *Erosion* is lessen'd, and the *Mucus* thinn'd, and the natural State of Blood and Humours returns, and therefore all troublesome Sensations cease.

A *Macies* often depends not on a real want of Nourishment, but also on *Obstructions* somewhere, as it happens in *Lienteries*, and some other Disorders; these are remedied only by these attenuating Med'cines, and then proper Nourishment does the Remainder of the Work, which before cou'd have no Effect; this holds true in external Cases also, for Example, any Member is seiz'd with a particular *Atrophy*, or an *Aridura*, if we abstract from Fractures, and some external Causes, it generally proceeds from some Obstruction in the Nerve, which is best reliev'd by external Attenuants and Aperients.

I need not, I think, descend to farther Particulars, since every ordinary Cura-

Capacity may reaſon by *Analogy*; therefore I ſhall content myſelf to referr the Reader to the following Pages. In *Part* I. *p.* 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 52 to 58, 65, 66, 67, 75 to 78, 84 to 88, 99, 100, 108 to 111, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166. *Part* II. *p.* 1 to 12, 23 to 31, 32 to 39, 43 to 50, 55 to 62, 63 to 73, 74 to 76, 80 to 96, to 100, to 103, to 104, 119 to 136, 137 to 143, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160 to 166, 176, 179.

Incraſſantia.

℞ Conſ. Roſ. r. Rad. Symphyt. Condit. a. ʒ j. Sang. Dracon. Lap. Hæmatit. a. ʒ ſs. Tinct. Sulph. Vitriol. ʒ ſs. Syr. Myrtin. q. ſ. m. *In Mictu ſanguineo.*

℞ Aq. Sperm. Ranar. ʒ ij. Succ. Saturn. ʒ ſs. m. *Per Epiphorâ, Ambuſtis in primo gradu.*

℞ Roſ. Sic. ʒ ij. Cort. Thur. ʒ ſs. Pomipholig. Acaciæ a. ʒ j ſs. cum Gum. Tragac. ſolut. q. ſ. f. Trochiſci in Aq. Roſ. ſolvend. *In Mydriaſi.*

℞ Alum. q. v. alb. Ovor. q. ſ. m. ſimul agitentur. *In Eryſipelate ulceroſo.*

℞ Conſ. Roſ. r. ʒ iv. Coroll. r. ℈ ij. Miv. Cydon. q. ſ. m. *In Mictu ſanguineo, Diabete.*

℞ Aq. ferrat. ℔ ij. Gum. Arab. ʒ ij. Syr. Myrtin. ʒ j ſs. m. *In Diabete.*

Incraſ-

Incraſſants.

TAke Conſerve of Roſes, Comfrey-Roots candy'd, of each 1 Ounce, Dragon's-Blood, Blood-ſtone, of each half a Dram, Tincture of Sulphur of Vitriol half a Dram, Syrup of Myrtles, what ſuffices. *In bloody Urine.*

Take Frogs-Spawn Water 2 Ounces, Sugar of Lead half a Dram. *In an Epiphorâ (watry Eyes) in Burns of the firſt Degree.*

Take dry Roſes 2 Drams, Frankincenſe-Bark half a Dram, Pompholix, Acacia, of each 1 Dram and half, with Gum-Dragon diſſolv'd, make Troches to be diſſolv'd in Roſe-Water. *In a Dilatation of the Pupilla.*

Take *Allum* what pleaſes, White of Egg what ſuffices, toſs 'em together. *In an ulcerated Eryſipelas.*

Take Conſerve of Roſes 4 Drams, red Coral 2 Scruples, Marmalade of Quinces what ſuffices. *In bloody Urine, a Diabetes.*

Take Steel-Water 2 Pints, Gum-Arabick 2 Drams, Syrup of Myrtles 1 Ounce and half. *In a Diabetes.*

℞ Corall. r. Ebor. a. ʒij. Terr. Japon. ʒj. Sacch. Ros. q. s. m. *In Diarrhœâ, Mictu sanguineo.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. ʒiv. Sp. Sulph. q. s. ut acquatur. m. *In Paroxysmo Asthmatis.*

℞ Karab. Mastich. a. ℈ij. m. *In Abortu.*

℞ Decoct. Rad. Tormentill. ʒiv. Syr. Myrtin. ʒiij. m. *In Aborta.*

℞ Mastich. Terr. sigillat. Thur. alb. a. ℈j. Sang. Dracon. Bol. ver. a. ʒs. *In Abortu.*

℞ Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. Thur. Farin. volat. cum Aceto & alb. Ovor. m. admoveatur. *Aneurismati.*

℞ Fol. Plantag. Bellid. maj. a. p. ij. Flor. Ros. r. p. j. Balaust. Gallar. a. ʒs. Sem. Cydon. ℈j. coq. in Aq. colatur. ℔ j. add. Syr. Diamor. ʒj. f. Gargarisma. *In Anginâ incipiente.*

℞ Conf. Ros. r. veter. ʒj. *Sal. Prunell.* ℈j. teneatur in ore. *In Anginâ ruptâ.*

Take

Take red Coral, Ivory, of each 1 Dram, Earth of *Japan* 1 Scruple, Sugar of Roſes what ſuffices. *In a Diarrhœa, bloody Urine.*

Take Lettice-Water 4 Ounces, Spirit or Gas of Sulphur ſo much as to ſharpen it. *In the Fit of an Aſthma.*

Take Amber, Maſtich, of each 2 Scruples. *In Abortion.*

Take Decoction of Tormentil-Root 4 Ounces, Syrup of Myrtles 3 Drams, *In Miſcarriage.*

Take Maſtich, ſeal'd Earth, white Frankincenſe, of each 1 Scruple; Dragon's-Blood, Bole, of each half a Dram. *In Abortion.*

Take Bole, Dragon's-Blood, Frankincenſe, *Farina volatilis*, with Vinegar and the Whites of Eggs, apply; *in an Aneuriſm.*

Take Plantane, Daiſy the greater, of each 2 Pugils, red Roſes 1 Pugil, Balauſtines, Galls, of each half a Dram, Quince-Seeds 1 Scruple, boil in Water; to the ſtrain'd Liquor 1 Pound, add Syrup of Mulberies 1 Ounce, make a Gargle. *In a beginning Quinzy.*

Take Conſerve of Roſes 1 Ounce, *Sal Prunellæ* 1 Scruple, hold it in the Mouth. *In a Quinzy ſuppurated.*

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. Plantag. cum Sp. Vitriol. acuat. m. *in Aphthis malignis, ne serpant.*

℞ Aq. Paralyſ. ℥iv. Sal. Prunell. ℈j. Syr. Violar. ℥ ſs. m. *in Aſthmatis Paroxyſmo.*

℞ Aq. Hord. ℥vi. Sp. Nitri gtt. 10. m. *in Cruditate Nidoroſâ.*

℞ Conſ. Roſ. r. ℥ ſſs. Troch. de Karabe ℥iij. Syr. Cydon. q. ſ. m. *in Bubonocelo.*

℞ Aq. Cichor. Endiv. Acetoſell. a. ℥iij. Syr. è Rub. Idæo, Berber. a. ℥j. Sp. Vitriol. q. ſ. ad gratum Acorem. *in Cephalalgiâ calidâ.*

℞ Aq. Roſar. acet. Roſat. a. ℥j. Opii in aceto Sol. ℈ſs. Camph. gr. ij. m. Fronti admov. *in Cephalalgiâ calidâ.*

℞ Mucilag. Rad. Alth. q. v. Sacch. q. ſ. m. *in Catarrho calido.*

Take

Take Plantain-Water, sharpen'd with Spirit of Vitriol; *in Malignant Throatches, to hinder spreading.*

Take Cowslip-Water 4 Ounces, Sal Prunellæ 1 Scruple, Syrup of Violets half an Ounce; *in the Fit of an Asthma.*

Take Barley-Water 6 Ounces, Spirit of Nitre 10 Drops; *in a Bilious Crudity.*

Take Conserve of Roses 1 Ounce and a half, Troches of Amber 9 Drams, Syrup of Quinces what suffices; *in a Rupture.*

Take Soccory, Endive, Wood-Sorrel Waters, of each 3 Ounces, Syrups of Raspberries, Barberries, of each 1 Ounce, Spirit of Vitriol, to a grateful Acidity; *in a hot Head-Ach.*

Take Rose-Water, Vinegar of Roses, of each 1 Ounce, Opium dissolv'd in Vinegar half a Scruple, Camphire 2 Grains, apply it to the Forehead; *in warm Head-aches.*

Take Mucilage of Marshmallows what pleases, Sugar what suffices; *in a hot and thin Defluxion.*

℞ Extract.

℞ Extract. Glycyrrhiz. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. a. ʒ ij. Sacch. Rosar. ʒ ſs. Aq. Rosar. q. ſ. f. Trochiſci; *in Catarrho calido.*

℞ G. Arabic. Tragac. a. q. ſ. indantur *Denti ſanguinem effundenti.*

℞ Aq. Roſ. Phlegmat. Alum. a. q. ſ. *in Dolore Oculi.*

℞ Vin. rub. ferrat. ʒ iv. G. Arabic. ʒ j. m. *in Lochiis nimiis, Fluore albo.*

℞ Bol. Armen. q. v. cum album. ovor. q. ſ. m. *in Fracturis, Luxationibus.*

℞ Sem. Agni Caſti q. v. Aq. Nymphæx q. ſ. f. Emulſio, Colatur. add. Sacch. Saturn. ℈ j. opii gr. ij. Sacch. q. ſ. *in Fluore Uterino.*

℞ Pulv. Sacch. Saturn. ʒ j. Extract. Tormentill. ʒ iij. m. f. Pil. *in Gonorrhœâ, Hæmorrhoidibus.*

℞ Aq. Roſar. ʒ iij. Sacch. Saturn. ℈ j. m. *in Guttâ Roſaceâ, Labriſulcio.*

Take

Take Extract of Liquorice, Mucilage of Quince Seeds, of each 2 Drams, Sugar of Roſes half an Ounce, Roſe-Water what ſuffices, make Cakes; *in a thin Defluxion.*

Take Gums Arabick, Dragon, of each what ſuffices, put *into a bleeding Tooth.*

Take Roſe-Water, Phlegm of Allum, of each what ſuffices; *in a Pain of the Eyes.*

Take Claret ſteel'd 4 Ounces, Gum Arabick 1 Dram, mix, *in immoderate Loches, Whites.*

Take Bole what pleaſes, White of Eggs what ſuffices; *in Fractures, Diſlocations.*

Take Seeds of Agnus Caſtus what pleaſes, Water-Lilly Water what ſuffices, make an Emulſion, add Sugar of Lead 1 Scruple, Opium 2 Grains, Sugar; *in an Uterine Madneſs.*

Take Sugar of Lead 1 Dram, Extract of Tormentil 3 Drams, make Pills; *in a Gonorrhœa, Piles* (Bleeding.)

Take Roſe-Water 3 Ounces, Sugar of Lead 1 Scruple; *in Pimpled Faces, ſwell'd Lips.*

℞ Flor.

℞ Flor. Balauſt. p. ſs. Alum. ℥ ſs. Mell. Roſar. q. ſ. *in Gingivis Sanguinolentis.*

℞ Conſ. Roſ. ʒ ij. Bol. Armen. ʒ j. Succ. Hypocyſt. ℥ j. Syr. Myrtin. q. ſ. m. *in Hæmoptoë.*

℞ Lohoch. de Papav. Errat. ʒ ij. Maſtich. ℥ j. Corall. r. Succin. a. ʒ ij. m. *in Hæmoptoë.*

℞ Sacch. Roſ. ʒ j. album. ov. agitat. ʒ ij. Amyl. ʒ iij. m. *in Hæmoptoë.*

℞ Vitriol. Calcin. q. v. cum album. ovor. q. ſ. m. pro Turundâ, *in Hæmorrhagiâ.*

℞ Vitriol. uſti. Alum. Calc. a. ℥ ß. Teſt. ovor. uſt. Gallar. a. ʒ ſs. m. *in Hæmorrhagiâ.*

℞ Vin. rub. ℥ iv. Sp. Sal. q. ſ. ad gratum acorem. *in Herniâ.*

℞ Pulv. rad. Biſtort. q. v. cum album. ov. q. ſ. m. *in Herniâ.*

℞ Aq. Roſ. album. ov. agitat. a. q. ſ. m. *in Hydatide oculi, poſt quam ſecatur; Ophthalmiâ.*

Take

Take Balauſtines half a Pugil, Allum half a Scruple, Honey of Roſes what ſuffices; *in Bleeding Gums.*

Take Conſerve of Roſes 2 Ounces, Bole 1 Dram, Juice of Holly-Roſe 1 Scruple, Syrup of Myrtle what ſuffices; *in an Hæmoptoe.*

Take Lohoch of Erratick Poppies 2 Ounces, Maſtick 1 Scruple, red Coral, Amber, of each 2 Scruples; *in a Spitting of Blood.*

Take Sugar of Roſes 1 Dram, White of Egg 2 Drams, Starch 3 Drams; *in a Spitting of Blood.*

Take calcin'd Vitriol what pleaſes, White of Egg what ſuffices, make a Tent, dip in it; *for a Bleeding at Noſe.*

Take burnt Vitriol, calcin'd Allum, of each half a Scruple, burnt Egg-Shells, Galls, of each half a Dram; *in Bleeding at Noſe.*

Take Claret 4 Ounces, Spirit of Salt what ſuffices to acidulate it; *in a Rupture, internally.*

Take Biſtort Root Powder, with Whites of Eggs, mix, to apply; *in a Rupture.*

Take Roſe-Water, with Whites of Eggs; *in a Hydatis, Ophthalmy.*

℞ Vin.

℞ Vin. rub. ʒ ij. Alum. ʒ j. m. *pro auribus Humidis.*

℞ Aq. ferrat. ℔ j. vin. rub. ʒ iv. m. pro Potu; *in incontinentiâ Urinæ, Lochiis nimiis.*

℞ Succ. Plantag. q. ſ. cum Bol. arm. Gall. a. ʒ j. Cort. Granat. Thur. a. ʒ jſs. m. f. Peſſus.; *in Menſibus immodicis.*

℞ Conſerv. Roſar. ʒ ij. Spir. Vitriol. q. ſ. ut acuatur. m. *in Nauſeâ.*

℞ Sacch. Saturn. Sacch. Jovial. a. ℈j. Aq. Roſar. ʒ ij. m. *in Ophthalmiâ.*

℞ Aq. Roſar. ʒ j. Calc. ʒ ſs. Aluminoſ. ʒ ij. m. *in Excoriatione Papillarum.*

℞ Fol. Querc. Meſpilor. Plantag. a. m. ſs. Rad. Biſtort. ʒ ij. Alum. ʒ ſs. vin. rub. q. ſ. Coq. *in Procidentiis Uteri, Ani, Gurguleonis.*

℞ Maſtich. G. Tragac. Arabic. a. ʒ ſs. Pulp. Paſſ. ʒ j. Syr. Dialth. q. ſ. m. *in Raucedine.*

Take

Take Claret 2 Ounces, Allum 1 Dram; *in moiſt Eurs.*

Take Steel'd Water 1 Pound, Claret 4 Ounces, for Drink; *in Incontinency of Water, immoderate Flux of the Lochia.*

Take Plantane Juice what ſuffices, Bole, Galls of each 1 Dram, Pomgranat Peel, Frankincenſe Bark, of each 1 Dram and a half, make a Peſſary; *in an immoderate Flux of the Menſes.*

Take Conſerve of Roſes 2 Ounces, Spirit of Vitriol what ſuffices to ſharpen it; *in a Loathing.*

Take Sugars of Lead, and Tin, of each 1 Scruple, Roſe-Water 2 Ounces, mix; *in an Ophthalmy.*

Take Roſe-Water 1 Ounce, Lime-Water half an Ounce, Allum-Water 2 Drams; *in an Excoriation of the Nipples.*

Take Oak, Medlar, Plantane Leaves, of each half a Handful, Biſtort Root 2 Ounces, Allum half an Ounce, Claret what ſuffices, boil; *in Fallings down of the Uterus, Anus, or Uvula.*

Take Maſtick, Gums Dragon, Arabick, of each half a Dram, Pulp of Raiſins 1 Ounce, Syrup of Marſhmallows what ſuffices; *in Hoarſneſs.*

℞ Bol.

℞ Bol. Armen. Maſtich. Sang. Dracon. Sarcocoll. farin. volat. Pomphol. a. ʒ j. Reſin. Pini & album ovor. a. q. ſ. m. f. Gluten ; *Ruptura vulvæ admovendum.*

℞ Tinctur. Antiphthiſic. gtt. xv. Aq. Lactuc. ʒ ij. Syr. Myrtin. ʒ ij. m. *in Sudore nocturno.*

℞ Lacc. r. uſneæ Cranii Human. a. ʒ j. m. *in Synoviâ.*

℞ Aq. Plantag. ʒ vj. Cinn. h. ʒ ij. Acet. ſtillat. ʒ ij. Corall. r. ʒ ſs. Sang. Dracon. gr. x. Laud. Lond. gr. ij. Syr. Myrtin. ʒ j. *in vomitu Sanguinis.*

Take

Take Bole, Maſtick, Dragons Blood, Sarcocol, farina volatilis, Pompholix, of each 1 Dram, Roſin of Pine, White of Egg, of each what ſuffices; *for a Glue*; *for a Rupture of the Vaginal Orifice in Labour.*

Take anticonſumptive Tincture fifteen Drops, Lettice-Water 2 Ounces, Syrup of Myrtles 2 Drams; *in Night Sweats.*

Take Seed *Lac*, Moſs of Mans Skull, of each 1 Dram; *in a Flux of Lymphatick Juice.*

Take Plantane Water 6 Ounces, Barley Cinnamon 2 Ounces, diſtill'd Vinegar 2 Drams, red Coral half a Dram, Dragons Blood 10 Grains, Laudanum 2 Grains, Syrup of Myrtles 1 Ounce; *in a Vomiting of Blood.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Head contains all the cooling and thickning Drugs; but I ſhall deſcend to Particulars.

Acids act by cooling the Juices; becauſe their Motion is below the Standard allotted to the Blood and Spirits; they correct all bilious or volatile ſaline Humours, as Experience teaches us; they allay Thirſt therefore, which often proceeds from theſe drying Salts; they ſtop Fluxes, whether of Blood or Humours, becauſe Experiments teach us that they coagulate *Bile*, *Milk*, *Chyle*, and *Serum*; from this coagulative Principle it is that they create Obſtructions, and prejudice the Brain, and other tender Parts: However, as they have a Salt, they alſo vellicate and irritate, and hence they are often Diuretick; hence it is they divide Phlegm, and irritate the Lungs to excern it; hence they are prejudicial to the Teeth,

for

for *they* being moſtly Alcaline Shells, the Acid preys upon 'em.

Auſteres, being a Compound of a fixt and acid Salt mixt, they coagulate, hence they cool, thicken and condenſe Humours; becauſe theſe are Conſequences of Coagulation; they alſo repel, or in other Terms conſtringe the Fibres, ſo that they hinder a free Influx of Blood; they obſtruct, harden and dry the Blood, becauſe they coagulate; they prevent Inflammations, if warily given, becauſe they ſometimes proceeding from exorbitant Motions of the Humours, curl the Fibres into various irregular Shapes, which are prevented by Coolers: However, as they have a ſmall Quantity of a fixt Salt, they deterge in Ulcers, and cleanſe 'em of their *Sanies*, and ſerve to pickle the Blood, and preſerve it from Putrefaction, and are Bezoardicks; what Putrefaction is, and how 'tis perform'd, I have hinted, *P.* 2. *p* 132.

Aſtringents, conſiſting of a great deal of *Terra damnata*, and ſome Acid, curb

Fluxes of the Blood or Humours, by their constringing Faculty; hence it is, they fasten loose Teeth, cicatrize Wounds, corroborate the Fibres, coagulate and incrassate; they are us'd in the Fevers, because they precipitate the putrid Particles from the Mass; they *repel*, because they straiten the influent Humours, and therefore are more properly call'd *Intercipients*.

Acerbs, when moderate, act as Acids and Astringents; for when they are such in any immoderate Degree, they are Evacuants, and even Causticks, and violent ones too; as are *Vitriol*, *Sal Vitrioli*, *Crystals of Silver*, *Turbith Mineral*, and most Preparations of *Mercury*, *Lunar Caustick*, &c.

Glutinous Drugs act by their sticking Quality, and hence they are useful in Bloody Excretions; in Ulcers that are well cleans'd, and hinder any Influx of Matter into them; thus curb Fluxes, by making the Blood cohere strongly.

As

As to the aqueous ones, if they contain no other eminent Quality in 'em, they only dilute and moiſten, and conſequently cool the Blood and Juices. As *Spaws* are Water impregnated with Chalybeate Salts, I ſhall here take the Liberty to ſubjoin ſome uſual Remarks on 'em; I ſpeak of the *Acidulæ*, or lighter Species; *they are proper in want of Appetite*, becauſe they contain a gentle Acid, which ſupplies Ferment; *they cure a Vomiting*, by diluting and correcting ſome acrimonious Particles lodging there; *they cure Hecticks*, becauſe by tempering the ſharp Salts that occaſion 'em, they ceaſe; in ſhort, they allay all *Fervors* upon this Account; they agree in the hot Scurvy and Hypochondriaciſm, by diluteing thoſe ravaging, and otherwiſe almoſt indomitable Salts: They waſh down Gravel, by their Quantity and gentle Irritation: *Hildanus* commends 'em in Ulcers of the Kidneys; but the Time and Condition of the Ulcer is to be conſider'd, becauſe their Styptick

tick Salts help to cicatrize, which is not ſeaſonable, till the Matter flowing from it be laudable, and conſiderably diminiſh'd; and *Tulpius*, *L.* 2. *Obſ.* 53. is of the ſame Opinion. Bilious Headachs receive Advantage by 'em, for they join in with the fixt Salts of the Blood, which here abound too much, and carry off one Share, and dilute the reſt, ſo that they ceaſe to fix upon and vellicate any Part. They open Obſtructions where they proceed from Fibres too much corrugated; they corroborate the Fibres, and hence ſome Droplies are reliev'd by 'em; in which I would not be miſtaken; but having ſaid ſomewhat to this already, I leave it; they cure Diſtenſions, from hot *Flatus* in the Stomach; all which they perform by Dilution, Conſtriction, and Eſurine Particles.

They are however not ſo uſeful, but that they are alſo prejudicial in ſome Caſes (*nil prodeſt, quod non lædere poſſit idem*;) for in Ulcers of the Lungs,

Lungs, with a putrid Fever, their Quantity diſtends the Ulcer too much, goes downwards, and by the Pores, and thus encreaſes the Symptoms, which are look'd on as the laſt Scene of a Conſumption, to wit, the *Colliquative Sweats* and *Diarrhœa's*, *ſwell'd* and *Dropſical Legs*. They are bad in *Cholera's*, becauſe their vitriolick Salt is nauſeous to the Stomach at ſuch a time; *Aſthmatick* People bear nothing that is Styptick, I ſpeak of ſpitting Aſthmaticks, nor too Aqueous; the one encreaſes the Cacochymy, and the other unhinges all Expectoration: Women under the *Menſtrua* ought not to take 'em, becauſe they being a critical Flux, they wou'd endanger their Suppreſſion; I cannot ſee why Women with Child, under a bilious Habit, ſhou'd not take 'em, if any violent Indication urge, and therefore I take *Jonſton* in his *Idea Practica*, or *Epitome of Sennertus*, to ſpeak of ſuch whoſe Conſtitution is already depreſs'd, or that he fears they may go downwards,

neither of which Suppoſitions wou'd they agree in; and I the rather believe this, becauſe he diſcommends 'em in Dyſenteries. In *Chloroticks* Girls, in old People or Children, they are unſerviceable, by reaſon of their ſuperabounding aqueous Particles in compariſon to the reſt; and thus we ſhou'd render the Blood unfit for the Circulation, and other vital Functions. *Baltonius, L.* 3. *Annot.* 1. *in Conſil.* 82. diſpraiſes their Uſe in ſuch who have been ſalivated.

The Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, in his *Medical Obſervations*, ſhews us a Method of Counterfeiting *Tunbridge-Waters*, by taking Steel-Filings one Part, diſtill'd Vinegar ten Parts, he digeſts them in *B. M.* till they become of a Golden Colour; then he decants; he takes 8 Ounces of Water, and puts four Drops of this Tincture into it, and it exactly reſembles in Taſte and Vertue the *Tunbridge-Wells*. *Schroder* with a Mixture of Steel and *Clyſſus* of *Antimony* (which is according to *Libavius* and

Tenzilius

Tenzilius the acid Spirit of Antimony, and made by blending equal Parts of Antimony, Nitre and Sulphur, powderd., detonated, and receiv'd into Water;) and *Platerus*, *L.* 3. *Obſ.* p. 610. makes it with Steel and Vinegar.

I ſhall ſubjoin the Management of ſuch as drink the Waters. They muſt have a Stool once a Day, or it muſt be promoted by *Pilulæ Maſtichinæ*; if they don't paſs well, a gentle Glyſter, or Cathartick are neceſſary; other Specifick Med'cines muſt be given all the time of their Uſe; they muſt be careful not to over-eat 'emſelves; they muſt be drank to three or ſix Pints, as they bear 'em, in a Morning; gentle Catharticks muſt be premis'd to their Uſe; they muſt begin with a ſmall Quantity, (1 Pint) and may gradually aſcend to ſix, and ſo gradually deſcend again to one Pint; they muſt be drank gradually; uſe a little Exerciſe whilſt they are drank; their Supper muſt be more plentiful than their Dinner; according to *Loſſius*, *Cent.* 5.

If they shou'd not pass, we must forbear their Use, or give *Diureticks*, according to *Morton*, *Sydenham* and *Fuller*. They must take Care they catch no farther Colds, if they have a Cough already upon 'em; *Diarrhœa's* from 'em, as well as all other Symptoms, are to be remedy'd as usual.

I hope the Reader will pardon this Digression; I shall now illustrate in two or three principal Cases, where these Med'cines do good, and proceed.

In case of bloody Urine, the Vessels give way to the *Impetus* of the Blood which forcibly distends 'em, or however the Sharpness of the Humours erodes 'em, and creates a *Diabrosis*; in short, whether some external Cause or sharp Humours occasion it; we are oblig'd, after proper Evacuations premis'd, to give the *Glutinous* and *Styptick* Drugs in order to soder the Vessels broke, and prevent farther Effusion.

In case of *Aneurisms*, the Coats of the Artery give way to some stagnating Fluid, and enlarge; in such a Case, the

the glutinous and ſtyptick Med'cines contract and ſtrengthen the relax'd Coat, and farther Danger is thence prevented, unleſs it is too much relax'd; for then the Operation only takes place.

The *Thruſh in Malignant Fevers* repullulates and ſpreads; in ſuch a Caſe the gentle Acids conſtringe the relax'd Fibres of the Palate, and curb its going farther.

In ſhort, theſe Med'cines act by checking exorbitant Fermentations; by corroborating the Fibres; by ſhutting 'em; by contracting Parts too much enlarg'd, and are good in Relaxations, *v. Part* 1. *p.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 79 to 83, 94 to 98, 101 to 104, 105 to 107, 120 to 125, 125 to 128, 130 to 138, 163 to 165. *Part* 2. *p.* 39 to 43, 54, 55, 76 to 79, 167.

MEDIA.

1. *Scabra, Testacea.*

RECIPE Ocul. Cancror. gr. xij. Cinnab. Antimon. gr. iv. m. *in Epilepsiâ, Febribus Infantum continuis.*

℞ Corallin. ʒ ss. Sacch. Mercurial. ℈ ij. m. *in Vermibus.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. (viij.) Conf. Borrag. q. s. m. *in Cephalalgiâ Hystericâ.*

℞ Decoct. C. C. C. q. s. *in Diarrhœâ, Cholerâ, Dysenteriâ, Lienteriâ.*

℞ Oc. Cancror. ʒ j. Marg. pp. ʒ ss. Testar. ovor. ℈ j. m. *in Colicâ scorbuticâ, Empyemate, Bulimiâ.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. Crystall. pp. gr. iv. Pulv. Panchon. gr. vi. m. *in Colicâ Infantum.*

℞ Bezoar. oriental. gr. iij. Oc. Cancror. gr. iv. m. *in Colicâ Infantum.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. Rasur. C. C gr. x. m. *in Epilepsiâ.*

NEU-

NEUTRALS.

1. *Gritts.*

TAKE Crabs Eyes 12 Grains, Cinnabar of Antimony 4 Grains; *in an Epilepsy, Childrens Fever.*

Take Corallin half a Dram, Sugar in which Mercury is kill'd 2 Scruples, mix; *in Worms.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 (8) Grains, Conferve of Borage what ſuffices, mix; *in Hyſterick Head-achs.*

Take white Decoction; *in Diarrhœa's, a Cholera, Dyſenteriæ, Lienteryæ.*

Take Crabs Eyes 1 Dram, Pearl half a Dram, Egg-ſhells 1 Scruple, mix; *in a Scorbutick Colick, an Empyema, Dogs-Appetite.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, prepar'd Cryſtal 4 Grains, Pannonian Powder 6 Grains, mix; *in Childrens Colicks.*

Take oriental Bezoar 3 Grains, Crabs Eyes 4 Grains, mix; *in Childrens Colicks.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, Shavings of Harts-horn 10 Grains, mix; *in an Epilepsy.*

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have ventur'd to name theſe Medcines *Neutrals*, becauſe they ſometimes attenuate, and at other times incraſſate the Blood; but this being a little *Paradoxical*, I ſhall explain what I mean in a few Words; in *Serous* Conſtitutions, they ſuck up the ſuperabounding Humidities, and thus, correcting this Sort of Tenuity, they are properly ſuppos'd *Incraſſants*; but in ſuch whoſe Blood abounds with an *Acid*, which coagulates the Maſs, by abſorbing and correcting this Acid, that which thicken'd the Maſs being no more, the Blood grows thinner.

They are good *Internally* upon many Emergencies, as is evident in *Part* 1. *p.* 6, 11, 18 to 20, 22, 51 to 52. *Part* 2. *p.* 137 to 143, 150 to 154.

Exter-

Externally they cicatrize Ulcers, and are good in ſordid ones; for ſuch Blood is ſuppos'd to abound with a corroſive Acidity, which they calmly abſorb.

2. *Remo-*

2. *Ramosa, Flexilia, Mollia.*

℞ RECIPE Fol. Hyoscyam. m. j. coquantur in Lacte. *Pro Pruritu ullibi.*

℞ Ser. Lact. ℔ iij. C. C. raſ. ʒ j. coq. colatur. add. Syr. Dialth. q. ſ. *In hectica, Febre erratica.*

℞ Sem. Melon. ʒ ij. Aq. Lact. ʒ vj. tundantur, f. Emulſio; add. colat. Sacch. Perlat. q. ſ. *In hectica, Inflammationibus internis.*

℞ Ranar. virid. ſiccat. p. nº iij. Sacch. perlat. ʒ iij. m. *In Hectica.*

℞ Emulſion. 4. Sem. frig. maj. ℔ ij. cum Amygd. & Sem. Papav. alb. a. q. ſ. *In Phrenitide, Vigiliis, Rheumatiſmis, Inflammatione omni interna.*

℞ Farin. Avenac. ʒ ij. Hord. Perlat. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. colatur. ʒ vj. add. Sacch. Cand. q. ſ. pro Gargariſmate. *In inflammatis Variolis.*

XIV. *Ramose, Flexile, Smooth Medicines.*

TAKE Hemlock-Leaves, 1 Handful, boil 'em in Milk; *for an Itching any where.*

Take Whey, 6 Pints; Shavings of Hart's-horn, 1 Ounce, boil; to the Liquor ſtrain'd, add Syrup of Marſhmallows, what ſuffices. *In Hectick, erratick Fevers.*

Take Melon-Seeds, 2 Drams; Milk-Water, 6 Ounces; beat in a Mortar, make an Emulſion, ſtrain, ſweeten with Pearl-Sugar. *In Hectick, internal Inflammations.*

Take dry'd Frogs 3; Pearl-Sugar, 3 Drams, mix. *In a Hectick.*

Take Emulſion of the cold Seeds (the larger) 2 Pints; with Almonds and white Poppy, of each what ſuffices. *In Frenzies, Watchings, Rheumatiſms, internal Inflammations.*

Take Oat-meal, 2 Ounces; Pearl-Barley, 1 Ounce, boil in Water; to 6 Ounces of the ſtrain'd Liquor, add Sugar-Candy, what ſuffices, mix for a Gargle. *In the inflam'd Puſtules of the Throat in the Small-Pox.*

℞ Butyr.

℞ Butyr. inſulſ. ʒ ſs. Sacch. Cryſtall. q. ſ. m. *In Puſtulis Pharyngis inflammatis in Varielis.*

℞ Decoct. Malvæ ʒ vj. Syr. Violar. ʒ ſs. m. *In Dyſuriâ.*

℞ Balſ. Copayb. gtt. x. (in Saccharo) capiat. cum Vino. *In Gonorrhœâ virulentâ.*

℞ Ol. Violac. ʒ ij. Lilior. alb. ʒ j. m. ſ. Enema. *In Hæmorrhoidibus dolentibus.*

℞ Cæpar. cum Butyr. inſulſo coctar. q. v. admoveat. *In Hæmorrhoidibus cæcis dolentibus.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. ʒ j. Mann. ʒ ſj ſs. Vin. Malvatic. ʒ j. m. capiat. *In Iliacâ.*

℞ Rad. Alth. m. j. Sem. Lin. Fænugræc. a. ʒ vj. Flor. Melilot. ʒ iv. Farin. Hord. ʒ xij. Mell. Comm. ʒ ij. Axung. Porc. q. ſ. m. ſ. Cataplaſma. *In Inflammatione.*

℞ Cæpar. toſt. ʒ iij. Fic. nº x. tundantur, add. Baſilic. ʒ iij. Mell. Virg. Farin. Sem. Hord. Fænugræc. a. q. ſ. m. ſ. Cataplaſma, ſuppurans.

Take

Take unſalted Butter, half an Ounce; Sugar-Candy, what ſuffices. *In inflam'd Puſtules of the Pharynx.*

Take Decoction of Mallows, 6 Ounces; Syrup of Violets, half an Ounce, mix. *In a Dyſury, Strangury.*

Take Balſam of Capivi, 10 Drops, (dropt into Sugar) take it with Wine. *In a virulent Gonorrhœa.*

Take Oil of Violets, 2 Ounces; of white Lillies, 1 Ounce; make a Glyſter. *In the painful Hæmorrhoids.*

Take Onions roaſted, what pleaſes; Butter, what ſuffices; apply it. *In the painful Piles.*

Take Oil of Almonds, 1 Ounce; Manna, 2 Ounces and half; Currant-Wine, 1 Ounce; mix. *In the ilinck Paſſion.*

Take Roots of Marſhmallows, 1 Handful; Linſeed, Fænugreek-Seed, of each 6 Drams; Melliot-Flowers, 4 Drams; Barley-Meal, 12 Ounces; Honey, 2 Ounces; Hog's-Lard, what ſuffices; make a Poultis. *In Inflammations.*

Take roaſted Onions 3 Ounces, 10 Figs, beat 'em in a Mortar; add Baſiliton 3 Ounces; Honey, Barley-Meal, Fenugreek Powder, of each what ſuffices; make a Poultis, to *ſuppurate an Inflammation.*

℞ Ung.

℞ Ung. Dialth. ʒ j. Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ ſs. m. *Pro Dolore Pectoris.*

℞ Paſſular. Exacin. ʒ iv. Hord. ʒ ij. coq. in Aq. *In Inflammatione internâ.*

℞ Sperm. Cet. ʒ ij. Ceræ q. ſ. m. f. Emplaſt. *In Iſchiade.*

℞ Decoct. Sarſ. & Chin. cum Syr. Dialth. edulcorat. ʒ iv. laternè, *pro Iſchiade.*

℞ Herb. Parietar. in Butyr. fric. admoveatur ad Pubem; *in Nephritide.*

℞ Rad. Alth. ʒ ij. Malv. Parietar. a. m. ij. Sem. Lini ʒ j. coq. in Lact. pro Fotu ad Lumbos. *In Nephritide.*

℞ Ranar. Virid. Vermi. terreſt. Limac. a. q. v. coq. in Oleo. *In Contractura.*

℞ Ol. Lin. rec. Syr. Liquorit. Mell. Violar. a. ʒ j ſs. Sacch. Cand. ʒ j ſs. m. *In Tuſſi acri, tenui.*

Take

Take Ointment of Marſhmallows, 1 Ounce; Oil of Almonds, half an Ounce, mix. *In Pains of the Breaſt.*

Take ſton'd Raiſins, 4 Ounces; Barley, 2 Ounces, boil in Water; *In internal Inflammations.*

Take *Sperma Ceti*, 2 Drams; Wax, what ſuffices, make a Plaiſter. *In the Sciatica.*

Take Decoction of *Sarſa* and *China*, (ſweeten'd with Syrup of Marſhmallows) 4 Ounces; give it *in the Sciatica.*

Take Pellitory of the Wall, fry it in Butter, apply it to the *Pubes*; *in nephritick Pains.*

Take Marſhmallow Roots, 2 Ounces; Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, of each 2 Handfuls; Linſeed, 1 Ounce; boil in Milk for a Fomentation to the Loins; *in nephritick Pains.*

Take Frogs, Worms, Snails, of each what pleaſes, boil in Oil; *in Contractions of Tendons.*

Take freſh Linſeed Oil; Syrup of Liquorice, Honey of Violets, of each 1 Ounce and half; Sugar-Candy, 1 Dram and half, mix; *in a thin Rheum.*

℞ Ol.

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Capillor. Vener. a. ʒ j ſs. Sacch. Cryſtall. ʒ j ſs. m. f. Linctus. *In Tuſſi acri.*

℞ Pulv. Haly ʒ ij. Syr. de Mecon. q. ſ. m. f. Linctus. *In Tuſſi acri.*

℞ Caſſ. rec. ext. ʒ ij. Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ ſs. Syr. Dialth. ʒ j. m. *In Calculo Renum.*

℞ Flor. Unguentor. ʒ ſs. Pulv. Glycyrrh. ʒ j. m. *In Ulcere Renum.*

℞ Axung. Porcin. ʒ ij. cum Opii gr. j. (ij. iij.) m. pro Glande. *In Teneſmo.*

℞ Diachyl. cum Gum. ʒ j. Axung. Porcin. ʒ ſs. Cerae q. ſ. m. *In Scirrho, Scrofulâ.*

℞ Flor. Verbaſc. & Chamom. a. q. v. coquantur in Lacte. *Pro Teneſmo.*

℞ Butyr. inſulſ. ʒ j. Mell. opt. ʒ j ſs. Troch. Bechic. alb. ʒ iij. m. *In Tuſſi acri.*

℞ Syr. Balſam. ʒ ij. è Symphyt. ʒ iij. Balſ. Lucatell. ʒ ſs. m. *In Tuſſi ulcerosâ.*

Take

Take Oil of Almonds, Syrup of Maiden-hair, of each 1 Ounce and half; Sugar-Candy 1 Dram and half, make a Linctus; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take Powder of *Haly* 2 Drams, Syrup of White Poppy what ſuffices; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take Caſſia, new drawn, 2 Drams; Oil of Almonds half an Ounce, Syrup of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Flower of Ointments half an Ounce, Liquorice Powder 1 Dram; *in Ulcers of the Kidneys.*

Take Hog's-Lard 2 Ounces, Opium 1, (2, 3,) Grains, make a Suppoſitory; *in a Teneſmus.*

Take Diachylum with Gums 1 Ounce, Hog's-Lard half an Ounce, Wax what ſuffices; *in Scirrhus, King's-Evil.*

Take Mullein and Chamomil-Flowers, of each what ſuffices, boil in Milk; *for a Teneſmus.*

Take unſalted Butter 1 Ounce, Honey 1 Ounce and half, white Troches for Coughs 3 Drams; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take Balſamick Syrup 2 Ounces, Comfrey Syrup 3 Ounces, Lucatellus Balſam half a Dram; *in a conſumptive Cough.*

℞ Butyr.

℞ Butyr. non ſalit. ℥ ij. Mucilag. Sem. Lin. Fænug. rad. Alth. a. ℥ ſs. m. *In Pectore dolente à Tuſſi.*

℞ Mic. Pan. ℥ vj. Pulp. rad. Althææ, cum Mucilag. add. Ol. Lilior. alb q. ſ. m. f. Cataplaſma. *In Tenteigine veneréa.*

℞ Balſ. Sulph. gtt. x. Conſ. Flor. Malv. ℥ j. m. *In ulcere Uteri.*

℞ Decoct. Hord. ℔ ij. Syr. Balſam. ℥ ij. m. *In ulcere Renum.*

℞ Lact. ℥ iv. Troch. Gordon. ℥ ſs. Opii gr. ij. m. pro injectione. *In ulcere Veſicæ.*

℞ Tereb. (in Vitell. Ov. ſolut.) q. ſ. m. *Pro Digeſtivo.*

℞ Conſ. Flor. Malv. ℥ ij. Pulv. Rad. Symphyt. maj. ℥ ſs. G. Arabic. ℥ iij. Syr. Dialth. q. ſ. m. *In ardore Urinæ.*

Take

Take unſalted Butter 2 Ounces, Mucilage of Line and Fænugreek-Seeds, of Marſhmallow-Roots, of each half an Ounce; *in pain'd Breaſts from Coughing.*

Take Crums of Bread 6 Ounces, Mucilage and Pulp of Marſhmallow-Roots, add Oil of Lillies what ſuffices, for a Poultis, *for venereal Ereſtions.*

Take Balſam of Sulphur 10 Drops, Conſerve of Mallow Flowers 1 Dram; *in an Ulcer of the Womb.*

Take Barley-Water 2 Pints, Balſamick Syrup 2 Ounces, mix for Drink; *in an Ulcer of the Kidneys.*

Take Milk 4 Ounces, Troches of *Gordonius* half a Dram, Opium 2 Grains, mix, inject; *in Ulcers of the Bladder.*

Take Turpentine (diſſolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg) what pleaſes; *for a Digeſtive.*

Take Conſerve of Mallow Flowers 2 Ounces, Comfrey Powder half an Ounce, Gum-Arabick 2 Drams, Syrup of Marſhmallows what ſuffices, mix; *in Heat and Scalding of Urine.*

℞ Ric. Ping. ℔ ſs. Rad. Alth. rec. cont. ʒ ij. coq. in ſ. q. Aquæ ad molitiem, Dein contuſ. add. Farin. Tritic. q. ſ. m. f. Cataplaſma *Suppurans.*

℞ Rad. Alth. Mundat. ʒ ij. Lilior. alb. ʒ j. Fol. Malv. Violar. a. m. ij. Flor. Chamom. Melilot. a. m. j. coq. ad molitiem, coct. & colat. add. Farin. Fænug. Tritic. a. p. j. Ferment. acris ʒ ij. Ping. Porc. Butyr. a. ʒ ſs. Ol. commun. q. ſ. Croc. ʒ ſs. m. f. Emplaſt. *Suppurans.*

℞ Diachyl. cum Gum. q. v. Pingued. Anſerin. Medull. Crur. Vitull. & Cer. q. ſ. m. f. Emplaſt. *In Scirrho Hepatis vel Lienis.*

℞ Cæpar. q. v. coq. cum Lact. contuſ. fricantur in Sartag. applicentur calidè ſupra Ventrem; *in Dolore à Partu.*

℞ Ol. Scorpion. ʒ j. Amygd. d. ʒ ſs. m. inſtilletur *Auri dolenti.*

Take

Take fat Figs half a Pound, Marſhmallow-Roots bruis'd, 2 Ounces, boil in Water to a Softneſs; add Wheat-Flower, what ſuffices; make a Poultis to *ſuppurate Inflammations.*

Take Marſhmallow-Roots 2 Ounces, white Lilly-Roots 1 Ounce, Mallow and Violet-Leaves, of each 2 Handfuls; Chamomil-Flowers and Melilot, of each 1 Handful, boil to a Softneſs; when boil'd and ſtrain'd, add Powders of Fænugreek and Wheat-Flower, of each 1 Pugil; Leaven 2 Drams, Hog's-Lard, Butter, of each half an Ounce; common Oil what ſuffices, Saffron half a Dram; make a Plaiſter *to ſuppurate Inflammations.*

Take Diachylum with the Gums what pleaſes, Gooſe-Fat, Marrow of Calf's Legs, and Wax what ſuffices, make a Plaiſter *in a Scirrhus of Liver or Spleen.*

Take Onions, boil 'em in Milk, bruiſe 'em, fry 'em in a Frying-Pan, apply upon the Belly, *in After-Pains.*

Take Oils of Scorpions 1 Dram, of Almonds half a Dram; drop into *pain'd Ears.*

℞ Ung. pectoral. ʒ ſs. reſumptiv. ʒ ij. Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ iij. Sperm. Cet. ʒ ſs. m. *in Dolore Pectoris à Tuſſi.*

℞ Capit. & Ped. Vervec. q. ſ. Herb. emollient. q. ſ. coq. in Lact. Abdomini admoveatur *in Atrophiâ Infantum.*

℞ Mic. Panis in Lacte contemperat. Vitell. Ov. adject. cum Ol. Roſar. Croco & Opio miſt. *In Dolore Virgæ, vel libi.*

℞ Flor. Sulphur. Pulv. Glycyrrh. Sacch. Cand. a. ʒ ij. Balſ. Sulph. Aniſ. q. ſ. m. f. Pilul. (Doſ. ℈ j.) *in Tuſſi Aſthmaticâ, humidâ.*

℞ Caſſ. rec. ʒ ſs. Tereb. ʒ ij. Pulv. Glycyrrh. q. ſ. f. Bolus; *in Calculo Renum.*

℞ Lact. vaccin. ℥ vj. Vitell. Ov. nº j. Sacch. alb. ʒ iij m. capiat. *in Glottidis Conſtrictione.*

℞ Sem. 4 frigid. major. Papav. alb. Portulac. Cydon. a. ʒ j. G. Arab. Amygd. d. a. ʒ ij. Sang. Dracon. ʒ j. Mucilag. Pſyll. q. ſ. m. f. Pilul. capiat. vj. in Lacte; *in ardore Urinæ.*

Take

Take pectoral Ointment half an Ounce, resumptive Ointment 2 Drams, Oil of Almonds 3 Drams, Sperma-Ceti half a Dram, mix; *in Pain of the Breast.*

Take Calf's-Head and Feet, emollient Herbs, boil in Milk, apply to the Belly; *in Childrens Disthriving.*

Take Bread-Crums in Milk, Yolks of Eggs, Oil of Roses, Saffron, and a little Opium; *in a Pain of the Penis, or any where.*

Take Flowers of Brimstone, Liquorice Powder, Sugar-Candy, of each 2 Drams, Balsam of Sulphur anisated what suffices; make Pills, Dose 1 Scruple; *in a moist Asthma.*

Take fresh drawn Cassia half an Ounce, Turpentine 2 Drams, Liquorice Powder what suffices; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Milk 6 Ounces, 1 Yolk of Egg, white Sugar 3 Drams, take it; *in a Streightness of the Glottis.*

Take the 4 large cold Seeds, white Poppy, Purslane, Quince, of each 1 Dram; Gum-Arabick, Almonds, of each 2 Drams; Dragon's-Blood 1 Dram, Mucilage of Fleawort what suffices, make Pills to be taken in Milk; *in Scalding of Urine.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. Limac. a. ʒ ij. Mucilag. Rad. Alth. ʒ j. Alb. Ov. conquaſſat. nº j. m. injiciantur *in Stranguirâ.*

℞ Succ. Malv. ʒ j. Butyr. inſulſ. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. ſs. m. *Pro Gingivis duris.*

℞ Lact, ʒ viij. Ol. Lilior. ʒ iij. Caſſ. rec. extract. ʒ j. m. *In Calculo Renum.*

℞ Pinguedin. Urſi ʒ iij. Ol. Maſtic. ʒ ij. m. *In Contracturis.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. Sevi Porci a. q. ſ. m. *In Fiſſuris Mammarum præveniendis & curandis.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. Papav. Rhæad. a. ʒ j ſs. Laudan. Lond. gr. j. Syr. de Mecon. ʒ ij. m. *In Doloribus, Vigiliis.*

℞ Pomor. aſſator. nº ij. Alb. Ov. nº j. m. *Pro Ambuſtis primi gradûs* (viz. *ubi ardor tantum adeſt.*)

℞ Balſ. Sulph. ʒ ij. Ung. Dialth. ʒ ij. m. *In Ambuſtis* (*ubi ardor & inflammatio*) *in ſecundo gradu.*

℞ Ol. Lini ʒ j. Nucum ʒ ſs. m. *In Ambuſtis, in primo gradu.*

Take

Take Lettice and Snail Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Mucilage of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce, White of one Egg toſs'd, make an Injection; *in a Strangury.*

Take Juice of Mallows 1 Ounce, unſalted Butter 2 Ounces, half a Yolk of Egg; *for hard Gums.*

Take Milk 8 Ounces, Oil of Lillies 2 Ounces, Caſſia freſh drawn 1 Dram; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Bear's-Greaſe 3 Ounces, Oil of Maſtick 2 Drams; *in Contractions.*

Take Oil of Almonds, Hog's-Fat, of each what ſuffices; *in preventing and curing Chops in Breaſts.*

Take Lettice, red Poppy Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Laudanum 1 Grain, Syrup of white Poppies 4 Drams; *in Pains, Watchings.*

Take roaſted Apples two, 1 White of Egg, mix; *for Burns in the firſt Degree.*

Take Balſam of Sulphur 2 Drams, Ointment of Marſhmallows 2 Ounces, mix; *in Burns of the ſecond Degree (with Inflammations.)*

Take Linſeed Oil 1 Ounce, Nut Oil half an Ounce, mix; *in Burns of the firſt Degree.*

℞ Ung. Dialth. ʒ j. Ol. Lin. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Cruſtis auferendis, & in 4to gradu Ambuſtionis.*

℞ Ol. Olivar. ʒ ij. Cer. Citrin. ʒ ſs. Thur. Maſtich. a. ʒ j. Vitell. Ov. nº j. Butyr. q. ſ. m. *Pro Digeſtivo.*

℞ Mell. ʒ j. Butyr. ʒ ij. G. Elemn. ʒ iij. Tereb. ſolut. ʒ ſs. m. *Pro Digeſtivo.*

℞ Jur. Vitulin. ʒ x. Ol. Hyperic. ʒ j. Balſ. Lucatell. ʒ j. Opii gr. iv. m. f. Enema. *In Dyſenteriâ.*

℞ Decoct. Rapar. ℔ ſs. Sacc. Cand. ʒ j. Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ j. m. *Pro Calculo.*

℞ Fol. Semperviv. maj. (ablatâ Cuticulâ.) contund. admoveatur. *In Cornubus pedum.*

℞ Rad. Alth. ʒ ſs. fol. Malv. m. ſs. capit. Papav. nº j. Sem. Lin. Fænug. a. ʒ ij. coq. in Lacte pro Fotu; *In Dolore ullibi, Aure dolente.*

Take

Take Ointment of Marſhmallows one Ounce, Linſeed Oil 2 Drams; *for taking off Scabs, in Burns.*

Take Oil of Olive 2 Ounces, yellow Wax half an Ounce, Frankincenſe, Maſtick, of each 1 Dram; 1 Yolk of Egg, Butter what ſuffices; *for a Digeſtive in Ulcers.*

Take Honey 1 Ounce, Butter 2 Ounces, Gum Elemni 3 Drams, diſſolv'd Turpentine half an Ounce, mix; *for a Digeſtive.*

Take Veal-Broth 10 Ounces, Oil of St. *John*'s Wort 1 Ounce, *Lucatellus*-Balſam 1 Dram, Opium 4 Grains, make a Glyſter; *in a Dyſentery.*

Take Decoction of Turneps 1 Pound and half, Sugar-Candy 1 Ounce, Oil of Almonds 1 Ounce; *for the Stone.*

Take large Houſe-Leek (cut the Skin off) bruiſe, apply; *in Corns.*

Take Marſhmallow-Roots half an Ounce, Mallow-Leaves half a handful, Poppy-Head one, Line and Fænugreek Seeds, of each 2 Drams; boil in Milk for a Fomentation; *in Pains.*

℞ Ol. Violar. Lilior alb. Amygd. d. Butyr. inſulſ. a. ℥ j. Mucilag. Sem. Pſyll. Farin. Alth. a. ℥ j ſs. Croc. 3 ſs. Ung. Baſilic. ℥ j ſs. m. *In Ambuſtis in tertio gradu* (veſiculis ſectis) *ubi Ulcus*; item, *in 4to gradu, ubi Cruſta.*

℞ Caric. Ping. q. v. toſt. tene in Ore, *prope locum ubi Angina ruptura eſt.*

℞ Furfur. q. v. coq. in Aq. donec lacteſcat, colatur. add. Mell. q. ſ. m. *In Aphthis.*

℞ Fic. Rad. Alth. Croc. Farin. Hord. Sem. Lin. Fænug. cum Melle m. f. Cataplaſma; *ad ſuppurandam Anginam.*

℞ Sperm. Cet. gr. v. (℈ j. 3 j.) Juſculi ping. q. ſ. *In Catarrho tenui.*

℞ Pulp. Sed. maj. q. v. tundat. add. Aq. Roſ. Sacch. q. ſ. *Pro Aphthis.*

℞ Opii gr. ij. mitte in Dentem. *In odontalgiâ.*

℞ Lact. ℔ j Croc. 3 j. add. Ol. Roſ. q. ſ. *Pro Dolore Aurium.*

Take

Take Oils of Violets, Lillies, Almonds, Butter, of each 1 Ounce; Mucilage of Fleawort Seeds, Marſhmallow Powder, of each 1 Ounce and half; Saffron half a Dram, Baſilicon 1 Ounce and half, mix; *for Burns with Ulcers.*

Take Figs what pleaſes, hold it in your Mouth, *near the Place where the Quinzy is about to break.*

Take Bran what pleaſes, boil it in Water till it grows milky, ſtrain, add Honey what ſuffices; *in a Thruſh.*

Take Figs, Marſhmallow-Roots, Saffron, Barley-Meal, Linſeed and Fœnugreek with Honey, make a Pultis; *to ſuppurate a Quinzy.*

Take Sperma Ceti 5 Grains (1 Scruple, 1 Dram) fat Broth what ſuffices; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take the Pulp of Horſe-Leech what pleaſes, bruiſe it, add Roſe-Water and Sugar what ſuffices; *for a Thruſh.*

Take Opium 2 Grains, put it into the Tooth; *in Tooth-ach.*

Take Milk 1 Pint, Saffron 1 Dram, add Oil of Roſes what ſuffices; *for a Pain in the Ear.*

℞ Lact. Vaccin. ℥ j. Opii gr. iij. m. inſtillentur Guttæ aliquot in Aurem; *in Dolore.*

℞ Cæpar. toſt. Butyr. rec. ℥ ij. Ol. Chamom. ℥ ij. Croc. ℥ ſs. Mucil. Sem. Cydon. q. ſ. f. Cataplaſma. *In Dolore Aurium.*

℞ Lact. Capriſſ. Aſinin. q. ſ. *In Atrophiâ.*

℞ Scorzoner. ℥ij. coquat. in Aq. *Pro Cancro.*

℞ Aq. Pull. ℔ j. Syr. Violar. ℥ j. m. f. Enema. *In Cholerâ.*

℞ Aq. Paralyſ. ℥ j ſs. Mirab. ℥ j. Laudan. liq. gtt. xx. *In Cholerâ.*

℞ Decoct. Hord. ℥ ix. Theriac. Androm. ℥ iij. m. f. Enema. *In Cholerâ, Dyſenteriâ.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. ℥ j. Paralyſ. ℥ ij. Laud. liq. Cydon. gtt. xx. m. *In Coticâ biliosâ.*

℞ Flor. Sulph. ℥ ſs. Conſ. Flor. Malv. q. ſ. m. *In Colicâ ab Acri.*

Take

Take Milk 1 Ounce, Opium 3 Grains, mix, drop ſome into the Ear; *in Pain.*

Take roaſted Onions, freſh Butter, of each 2 Ounces; Oil of Chamomile 2 Ounces, Saffron half an Ounce, Mucilage of Quince-Seeds what ſuffices, make a Poultis; *in a Pain of the Ears.*

Take Goats or Aſſes Milk what pleaſes; *in an Atrophy.*

Take Scorzonera 2 Ounces, boil in Water; *for a Cancer.*

Take Chicken-Broth 1 Pint, Syrup of Violets 1 Ounce, make a Glyſter; *in a Cholera.*

Take Cowſlip-Water 2 Ounces, Mirabilis 3 j ſs. liquid Laudanum 20 Drops, *in a Cholera.*

Take Barley-Water 9 Ounces, *Venice* Treacle 3 Drams, make a Glyſter; *in a Cholera, a Dyſentery.*

Take Lettice-Water 1 Ounce, Cowſlip 2 Ounces, liquid Laudanum with Quince-Juice, 20 Drops; *in a bilious Colick.*

Take Flowers of Brimſtone half a Dram, Mallow-Flowers what ſuffices; *in a Colick from ſharp Humours.*

℞ Oliban. Cer. Virg. Pic. Brutiæ a. q. ſ. m. *In Dolore Sterni.*

℞ Syr. Diaſulph. ℥ j. Balſamic. ℥ ſs. Balſ. Sulph. gtt. v. m. *In Empyemate.*

℞ Raſ. C. C. ℥ j. Farin. Avenac. ℥ ſs. coquantur in Aq. Font. ad ℥ viij. colatur. add. Sacch. q. ſ. m. *In Cardialgiâ.*

Take

Take Olibanum, Wax, *Burgundy*-Pitch, of each what ſuffices; *in Pain of the Breaſt.*

Take Syrup of Sulphur 1 Ounce, Balſamick Syrup half an Ounce, Balſam of Sulphur 5 Drops; *in an Empyema.*

Take Shavings of Hart's-horn one Ounce, Oat-meal half an Ounce, boil in Water, to 8 Ounces of the ſtrain'd Liquor add Sugar; *in a Heart-burn.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

THeſe ſmooth and oily Med'cines act by *ſheathing* acrimonious Salts in the Blood, and preventing Inconveniences from 'em; and by *relaxing* the Fibres, and hence widening 'em. By the firſt, they are convenient in moſt Mineral and metallick Poiſons, as well as the keen vegetable ones taken internally; and by the latter, they help to allay Pains by relaxing the diſtended Fibres; and to digeſt in Ulcers, by making the Fibres broader, and conſequently fitter to part with their Contents upon the leaſt Irritation, (which is another Requiſite in Digeſtion.)

Hence if any one is at a ſtand in Diſeaſes produc'd from Salts, and knows not whether to impute 'em to alcaline or acid ones, theſe ſmooth Particles may be given with Advantage, till we can be aſſur'd what *Species* it is that reigns in us. They are good internally in Fits of the Stone in the Kidneys, by glibbing the Ureters, and making even a large Stone paſs with eaſe, by enlarging 'em, and hence ſuch Glyſters are convenient in

ſuch

ſuch a Caſe; they forward Expectoration, where the *Mucus* ſticks cloſe to the Orifices of the Glands; as alſo are convenient in Coughs, from thin and ſharp Rheums, becauſe they ſheathe the Salts that gall the Lungs.

They are compounded of nutritive Particles; and out of this Tribe it is, our beſt Diet is choſe moſtly.

However, they are inconvenient in ſome Caſes, for they create a *Nauſea*, if too Oily, by relaxing; for as I take it, Contraction is a muſcular Action, and the Inteſtines are always contracted in a natural State from their muſcular Coat; hence it is, the Victuals find Reſiſtance to Deſcent in a natural Conſtitution, but *they*, added to the contractive Motion, conquer the Reſiſtance of the inferior Fibres, and protrude the Aliments; if then, the ſuperior Fibres are relax'd, that is, weakened by any oily Drugs; the Protruſion grows weaker from that *Point*, and the Contents are arreſted, and the Motion is inverted, and *Nauſea* or *Vomitings* enſue; hence *oily Medicines* are found ſometimes to turn *Emeticks*.

Galen. de Medic. Facult. L. 5. *C.* 9. diſpraiſes Emollients in Cancers, and

Hildanus

Hildanus C. 1. *Obſ.* 89. produces three Examples to confirm this Aſſertion; let us conſider this Affair; all Cures are perform'd by Contraries; therefore Cancers, being hard Tumours, ought to be cur'd by Emollients; which is falſe. But we are to conſider that a *Cancer* is a horny Tumour, and receives no Impreſſions from any Applications whatever; but the adjacent Parts do, and are thereby mollify'd, and enlarged upon Applications of Emollients; hence the Tumour grows, becauſe the Parts yield to the Preſſure of the Tumour; therefore the Tumour receives no Advantage, but the Parts are damag'd by its Encreaſe: Hence it is that *Saturnines* are good in cancerous Tumours, by hindring the Encreaſe of the adjacent Fibres.

Dr. *Coward* in his *Ophthalmiatria*, p. 163. commends the Uſe of theſe Emollients in dry *Ophthalmies*, and 'tis a daily Practice in order to relax the Fibres, which in ſuch a Caſe are too tenſe and dry, and want the neceſſary Humour to glib their Motion, *v. Part* 1. *p.* 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 61, 62, 63, 64, 111 to 119, 130 to 138.

138 to 141, 152, 153. *Part.* 2. *p.* 39 to 43, 54, 55, 79, 80, 104, 107, 147 to 150.

As this is the proper place to ſpeak of *Opiates*, I wou'd have done it, but having ſaid enough to that Head above, I ſhall proceed, *v. Part.* 1. *p.* 3, 4, 23 to 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 79 to 83, 88 to 93, 120 to 125, 128 to 130, 158 to 161. *Part* 2. *p.* 50 to 53, 171 to 175.

Milk is a ſmooth and nouriſhing Liquor, us'd for Diet and Diſeaſes; I ſhall ſubjoin the Rules uſually follow'd in the uſe of it, and conclude this Head.

In an eſſential and primary Atrophy, in ſaline Temperaments, and in Hecticks 'tis very uſeful, becauſe it ſheathes the Salts of what *Species* ſoever, and allays all the fierce Conſequences from thence.

In *Empyema's*, where the Fever is moderate, and the Breaſt is not much loaden with Matter according to *Piſo*, becauſe too vehement Heat cogulates it according to *Jonſton*, and its groſs Particles clog the Breaſt more. *Pruckelius* obſerves the *Ruſſians* have never been troubled with the *Leproſy*, which

which he imputes to their drinking ſo much Milk, and it is certain all ſharp Salts are corrected by it: *Hippocrates*, *A.* 64. *S.* 5. commends it in *ſlow Fevers, or Hectick, and in emaciated Perſons*, becauſe it cools and ſupplies Nouriſhment.

However there are ſome Caſes it does not agree in; for *Tozzi* obſerves that where the Lungs are loaden with a *Saburra* of *Pus* or *Phlegm*; where there is Sourneſs at the Stomach, and an Obſtruction of the Chyliferous Veſſels, it is dangerous, becauſe it adds to the Load of the Breaſt; it coagulates in the Stomachs of ſuch, and is obſtructive by its groſs and clogging Particles.

It is bad in *Diarrhœa's*, eſpecially the Aſſes, becauſe they all relax, and conſequently run counter to the main Indication in ſuch a Caſe. Hence Hypochondriack Conſumptions, all ſlow ones, and indeed all Coughs proceeding from a Phlegmatick *Saburra* are encreas'd by it. *Hippocrates*, *Aph.* 64 *Sect.* 5. *diſcommends its Uſe in Headachs, in Fevers, in windy Hypochondria, and ſuch as are thirſty; in Diarrhœa's from Bile, in acute Fevers, and where much*

much Blood has been loſt; it paſſes downwards, and is in danger of being coagulated in the Stomachs of ſuch Perſons.

It is to be given at Medical Hours, faſting, and not eating till it is paſt from the Stomach; you muſt begin gradually from eight Ounces to one Pint and a half; it muſt be warm from the Aſs, or warm'd over the Fire; it is to be drank for a Month or ſix Weeks; if it curdle on the Stomach, as is evident from *ſour Belchings*, or a *Diarrhœa*, it muſt be given with a little Sugar, or teſtaceous Powders, or be changed for Whey, or the Decoction of China (hence Acids, or Wine are to be avoided whilſt 'tis us'd;) they muſt ſleep, or at leaſt uſe little Exerciſe upon it, and if it raiſe violent Symptoms, it muſt be forbore; but *Riverius* ſays, we muſt neither ſleep upon it, nor uſe much Exerciſe after it; we are to refrain from all other Med'cines (except Opiates and teſtaceous Powders) during its Uſe; and *Waldſchmidt* ſays from all other Victuals, ſave Bread; but a light Dinner may be allow'd.

Thus

Thus, theſe ſmooth Med'cines conduce *in Fluxes from ſharp Humours*, for they dilute and correct the Acrimony of what Species ſoever; *in hard Tumours* they relax the Fibres, and malax the Humours impacted; *in the Stone* they enlarge Paſſages; *in Ulcers* they digeſt, or *ſuppurate* in Inflammations; *they ſupply* Nouriſhment; *they allay all Irritations* in Coughs, Itchings, and Pains any where; *in contracted Limbs* they ſoften and lengthen the Fibres; *they allay Hecticks*, by ſheathing the keen Salts; and, in ſhort, they perform many Wonders by their ſmooth and agreeable Particles.

Of Bath-Waters.

MY Buſineſs is not to argue on the Compoſition of the *Bath-Waters*, Dr. *Liſter* aſſures us they are a Compound of a *calcareous Salt*, *common Salt*, *Ochre* and *Lime-ſtone*; I ſhall follow *Blendel*, *Pierce* and *Oliver*, &c. upon their Uſe and Abuſe.

Externally they agree, in *helping to Conception preſently after the Menſes*, becauſe their Warmth opens Obſtructi-

ons;

ons; *they help cold Diſeaſes*, ſuch as Palſies, fixt Pains, Colicks, contracted Limbs, Windineſs, debauch'd Stomachs, Greenſickneſs, the Whites, and prevent Miſcarriages, becauſe they attenuate, incide and correct all the viſcid Particles in the Channels; *they are good in the Stone*, becauſe their Heat gently relaxes the *Ureters*; *Riverius* ſays their Clay is good in *Scirrhi*, becauſe it diſperſes and mollifies; and *Sennertus* commends 'em for Glyſters in a Dyſentery, becauſe they are ſmooth and deterſive.

Internally they cure all *cold and chronical Diſtempers*; ſuch are Colicks, Palſies, Whites, Suppreſſions of the *Menſes*, any Obſtructions, beginning Dropſies, Cachexies, Barrenneſs, *&c.* becauſe their fixt Salts attenuate the groſs and viſcid Humours occaſioning theſe Diſorders: They correct alſo, by their Salts and diluting Quality, all Acrimonies which are attended with Heat, and therefore cure cold Scurvies, Hyſterical and Hypochondriacal People, Gouts, cold Conſumptions, Colicks, allay Thirſt, and cure Eruptions: *Verzaſch* commends 'em in order to break Impoſthumes in the Lungs; *Scholtzius*, praiſes 'em in Ulcers of the Bladder;

Bladder; *Ettmuller* commends 'em in inveterate *Diarrhœa's*, and *Riverius* in *Diarrhœa's* from Ulcers in the Inteſtines; *Guaynerius* commends their Uſe in the Stone.

They diſagree *externally* in *Hæmoptoës*, aſthmatick Fits, hot Conſumptions, in ſome Coſtiveneſs, in Ulcers of the Kindneys, till they are well deterg'd and cleans'd, and if immoderately us'd, they make Men ſtupid. The Reaſons of which Damages are from their attenuating Quality, their Heat and inflaming Vertue, and their aperient Particles. *Internally, they are bad* in *Hæmoptoës*, or any Flux of Blood; in *Epilepſies*, or any Diſeaſe where the Spirits move too impetuouſly; in a Blood already over-heated with acrimonious Salts; *in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, drank Hot*, becauſe they inflame more. In ſhort, where Evacuations by Stool, Vomit, Urine or Sweat are inconvenient, all which they promote.

They are to be drank in the following manner, begin with a Glaſs of about half a Pint, and gradually every Day mount up to a Pint, and to three Quarts; begin at Six a Clock in the Morning, and continue Drinking till Nine

Nine or Ten, they muſt be continu'd for ſix Weeks; drink a little of 'em at Meals, with your Wine; they muſt exerciſe a little after their Uſe, particularly, if they find themſelves ſleepy; they ought to be prepar'd before they begin to drink 'em, by Bleeding or Phyſick before; *Alteratives*, proper for the Diſeaſe, may be given thro' the whole Courſe of Drinking 'em; Victuals muſt not be taken, till *they* have paſs'd by Urine, and it return to its natural Colour; the Evening Meal may be moſt plentiful; if they don't paſs, they are to be carry'd off by Glyſters; we muſt take Care to have a Stool every Morning, or, however, once a Day; the more temperate they are, the more ſafe it is to continue 'em longer; *Vomiting is amended* by Glyſters, gentle Cathartick, and Opiates, or leaving off; *Sleepineſs*, by Frictions of the inferiour Limbs, according to *Loſſius*, or Walking; *Want of Appetite*, *Purging*, *Sickneſs*, or any other Symptom as uſual.

As to Bathing, *before we begin*, we muſt prepare 'em with Bleeding and Phyſick; *whilſt we are Bathing*, we muſt avoid any Error in the ſix Nonnaturals, cold Air, &c.

&c. we muſt do it Faſting; we muſt eat moſt plentifully at Night. *After Bathing*, the cold Bath does well.

If we bathe much in 'em, they cool and thicken the Blood, by draining it thro' the Pores or Kidneys. *If we bathe in 'em a ſmall time* (for Example, a Minute, two or three) *and after Meals*, they warm us; they are to drink one Glaſs, while they are Bathing. We muſt proceed gradually from the moſt temperate to the warmeſt.

The *Pumping* is done to a hundred, or a thouſand Stroaks at a time, for fixt Pains, *&c.*

The ſtrong Chalybeate-Waters.

THEY, being ſtrongly impregnated with the Steel, dilute and heat the Blood; their eſurine Salt creates an Appetite; their diluent Particles agree in the waſhing down the Stone, and in diluting the *Viſcera*; their *Pondus*, as well as *ſulphureous* Particles, open Obſtructions, even in the Nerves; their *ſtyptick* Particles make 'em agree in relax'd Stomachs, and in Ulcers of the Bladder, Kidneys and Mouth; they agree

agree in *Chloroſes*, by heating and agitating the Blood; in *Anaſarca's*, by agitating the Maſs, and helping the *Lax Fibres*; and in the *Fluor albus*, for the ſame Reaſons.

However, they are prejudicial in Gouts, and ſome other Diſeaſes by a contrary Reaſon; for Example, in *Aſthma's*, Diluents in any Quantity, as alſo Stypticks don't agree; but enough of this, I ſhall proceed to another Head.

They are to be drank, as is didrected above, in the light *Chalybeate*-Waters.

Of Dipping.

THIS Cuſtom of Bathing in cold Water was firſt mention'd in *Cornel. Celſus* Lib. V. C. 27. and lately reviv'd to good Purpoſe by the ingenious D^r. *Baynard* and *Floyer*.

It is to be obſerv'd, they heat us if we ſtay in a ſmall time, and before Meals; but cool us by ſtaying long in, and after Meals; hence, all their Effects are to be deduc'd from theſe Heads; for in Rheumatiſms, Hecticks, and all *hot States they cool us, if we ſtay long in*; but, in

weak People, in Inflammations and fixt Diſorders, they are uſeleſs and dangerous.

Their ſudden Contraction of the Fibres makes 'em open Obſtructions, and ſhake off the continent Cauſes, of Pains in Headachs, and in declining Ophthalmies. *Tozzi* commends it in Melancholy, *Dolaus* in *Pervigilia*; they, in ſhort, are prais'd in the *Hydrophobia*, in *leprous Eruptions*, in *Stupors*, *Epilepſies*, *Colicks*, *Watchings*, &c.

They heat, becauſe they contract the Fibres, which makes the Protruſion of the Fluids more vigorous, inaſmuch as the Fibres become ſtreighter, and conſequently as they contain now proportionably more alſo, being made narrower; a greater Quantity, and ſtreighter Fibres will, according to the Laws of Hydroſtaticks, accelerate the Motion, and conſequently encreaſe the Heat, and will produce all the good Effects expected from ſuch a State of Motion.

They cool us by ſtaying long in, becauſe the Contact of the Water chills the Blood by too forcibly compreſſing it, till it coheres as it does by the Contact of the Air when let out; and thus cold Diſeaſes

Diſeaſes are often produc'd, and hot ones cur'd.

As to the Particulars, I refer you to Dr. *Floyer* of the *Cold Bath.*

Of Compound Medicines.

HAVING in the former Chapters of *Alteratives* treated of ſuch as have ſingle Vertues, I now come to *Compound Med'cines*, or ſuch as act by a double Capacity; but, as Diſeaſes can be ſo infinitely combin'd, even to amount to ſome Hundreds of Thouſands of Complications, it will not be expected that I ſhall enter upon a Detail of ſo large Numbers; I ſhall therefore only ſet down a conſiderable Quantity of ſuch, and leave the Practitioner to adjuſt the reſt as he ſhall ſee fit, and ſhall ſubjoin a ſhort *Rationale* on the Vertues of each.

℞ Vin. alb. ʒ iij. Ol. Vitriol. gtt. iij. iv. *in Iſchuriâ*

Take White-Wine 3 Ounces. Oil of Vitriol 3,4 Drops; *in a Suppreſſion of Urine.*

This is a Mixture of an *inflammable Spirit*, and an *Acid*, both which irritate

the Glands of the Kidneys to Excretion, and force Urine.

℞ Rad. Acor. ʒ ſs. Fol. Menth. m. ſs. Nuc. Cupreſſ. Myrtill. Gallar. Balauſt. a. ʒ j. Roſ. rub. p. j. coq. in Vin. rub. & Aq. Ferrat. a. q. ſ. colatur. add. Alum. ʒ ſs. m. *in Incontinentiâ Urinæ.*

Take Calamus aromaticks half an Ounce, Mint-Leaves half a Handful, Cypreſs Nuts, Myrtle-Berries, Galls, Flowers of Pomegranate, of each a Scruple; red Roſes 1 Pugil, boil in Claret and Smith's-Water, of each what ſuffices; to the ſtrain'd Liquor add Allum 1 Scruple, mix; *in an Incontinency of Urine.*

This Compound is *aromatick* and *ſtyptick*; by the firſt it evaporates the Humidity of the Fibres, by which they are rendred too *lax*; and by the latter, the Fibres are conſtring'd, and thus the *Sphincter* returns to its retentive Duty.

℞ Nuc. Cupreſſ. Myrtill. torrefact. Raſ. Ebor. Coriand. Corall. rub. Karab. a. ʒ ij. Spod. ʒ j. Rad. Cyperi ʒ ſs. Syr. è Cort. Citri q. ſ. m. f. Electuarium; *in Incontinentiâ Urinæ.*

Take

Take Cypreſs-Nuts, Myrtle-Berries roaſted, Shavings of Ivory, Coriander, red Coral, Amber, of each 2 Drams; burnt Ivory 1 Dram, Cyperus-Roots half a Dram, Syrup of Citron-Peel what ſuffices, make an Electuary; *in an Incontinency of Urine.*

The Compoſition is *ſtyptick*, *aromatick* and *gritty*; by the firſt, it contracts the Fibres; by the ſecond, it exhales the Humidity of the Spincter; and by the laſt, it abſorbs alſo the aqueous Particles; whence the Part becomes dry, and recovers its Elaſticity (deſtroy'd by the Moiſture in it, and its Laxity) and the Urine's *Pondus* does not preſs it ſo much; however, it yields leſs to it.

℞ Vin. ℥ vj. Origan. Sinap. a. ʒ j. infund: add. Sapon. Venet. ʒ ij. m. f. Fotus; *in Paralyſi.*

Take Wine 6 Ounces, wild Marjoram, Muſtard-Seed, of each 1 Dram, infuſe; add *Caſtile*-Soap 2 Drams, mix for a Fomentation; *in a Palſy.*

This is a *ſpirituous*, *aromatick*, and *ſaline* Mixture. It adds Life to the ſtagnating Humours, jogs the Fibres to more frequent Oſcillations, and ſhoves

forward the Humours into the Blood again.

℞ Aq. Cinnamom. ʒ j Menth. ʒ iv. Syr. de Mecon. ʒ iv. Theriac. Androm. ʒ j. Corall. rub. ʒ ſs. m. *in Vomitu.*

Take Cinnamon-Water 1 Ounce, Mint-Water 4 Ounces, Syrup of white Poppy 4 Drams, *Venice*-Treacle 1 Scruple, red Coral half a Scruple; *in a Vomiting.*

This Mixture is *cordial*, *abſorbent*, and *opiate*; by the firſt, it ſupplies and comforts the Spirits neceſſary in ſuch Expences of 'em; by the ſecond, it corrects thoſe keen Acids that gall and fret the Membranes of the Stomach; by the laſt, the Senſe of Irritation is obtunded, and thus the Vomiting ceaſes, by taking off its Cauſes.

℞ Aq. Fœnic. Meliſſ. a. ʒ j ſs. Syr. Dialth. ʒ j. Sp. Tereb. ʒ ſs. m. *in Flatu Splenico.*

Take Feanel and Balm Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Syrup of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce, Spirit of Turpentine 3 ſs. *in a windy Spleen.*

This is *oily*, *aromatick*, and *volatile*; by the firſt, it relaxes, and unbends the rigid Fibres; by the ſecond and third,

it

it puſhes the *Flatus* forward; for without relaxing the Parts, the volatile Particles cou'd not have Entrance.

℞ Caſtor. ℈ j. Lact. q. ſ. m. *in Maſie & Verme.*

Take *Caſtoreum* 1 Scruple, Milk what ſuffices, mix; *in an Atrophy from Worms.*

The *Caſtoreum* being eminently oily and volatile, kills the Worms, whilſt the Milk ſupplies good Nouriſhment.

℞ Sal Mart. ℈ j. Pulv. Oc. Cancror. ℥ j. Gum. Tragac. q. ſ. m. f. Pilulæ; *in Hypochondriaciſmo.*

Take Cryſtals of Steel 1 Scruple, Crab's Eyes 1 Dram, Gum-Dragon what ſuffices, make Pills; *in hypochondriack Melancholy.*

The Humours in melancholick Perſons of a warm Conſtitution, are keenly Acid; the Salt by its gentle Stypticity curbs exotick Fermentations, whilſt the Gritt abſorbs the Acid, and thus the reigning *Vitia* are weaken'd.

℞ Corall. rub. Limatur. Mart. Oc. Canc. a. ℥ ſs. Croc. ℥ ſs. m. capiat in Juſculo pingui; *in Bulimiâ.*

forward the Hu[illegible]lings of Iron, Crab's again. [illegible] half a Dram; Saffron [illegible]; mix, take it in Broth; ℞ Aq. Ci[illegible] *Appetite.*

de Me[illegible] is compounded of teſtaceous Cor[illegible]ally Ingredients, both which are Ta[illegible]own Correctors of Acids; and thus [illegible] Cauſe is taken off.

℞ C. C. Ebor. Corall. rub. Sal. Abſinth. a. 3 j. Gelatin. C. C. 3 vj. m. f. Pilul. *in Febre erraticâ.*

Take Hart's-horn, Ivory, red Coral, Salt of Woormwood, of each 1 Dram; Gelly of Hart's-horn 6 Drams; make Pills; *in a wandring Fever, flushing Heats.*

'Tis alcaline and mucilaginous, and fitted to allay and ſheathe the Acids, which reign in ſcorbutick Bloods, and produce theſe irregular Huffings.

℞ G. Galban. Ammon. apoponac. a. 3 j. Flor. Sulph. Myrr. r. a. ℥ ſs. Caphur. 3 j. Ol. Lilior. Axung. Anat. a. 3 vj. Ceræ q. ſ. m. *in Mammis Scirrhoſis, Sarcocele.*

Take Galbanum Ammoniack, Opononax, of each 2 Ounces; Flowers of Brimſtone, Myrrh, of each half an Ounce; Camphire 1 Dram, Oil of Lilies,

uck's-Greaſe, of each 6 Drams;
t ſuffices, mix; *in Scirrhous*
Sarcocele.

rrhus depends upon terreſtrial
es of the Blood lodging in the
es; the oily Particles relax the Fi-
res, and by the Help of the volatile
ones, enter and malax the contain'd
Juices; thus alſo freſh Motion is given
to the Fibres and Juices, and they will
begin again to circulate freely, if it be
a freſh Diſorder.

℞ Cæpar. toſt. Rapar. toſt. a. q. v. cum
Tereb. q. ſ. m. *In Pernionibus.*
Take Onions and Turneps roaſted, of
each what pleaſes; mix with Turpen-
tine what ſuffices; *for kib'd Heels.*

This Poultis is oily, and conſiſts alſo
of attenuating Particles; by the firſt,
'tis Anodyne; and by the latter, Diſ-
cutient; by both join'd, it diſcharges
the gorg'd Fibres of their Humours,
and drys 'em, ſo that Epuloticks com-
plete the Work.

℞ Flor. Sulph. ʒ j. Pulv. Hæder. ʒ ſs.
Syr. Diaſulph. q. ſ. m. *In Empyemate.*
Take Flowers of Brimſtone 1 Dram,
Powder of Gill half an Ounce, Syrup

of Sulphur what ſuffices, mix; *in an Empyema.*

This is oily, and an Attenuant; it glibs therefore the Paſſages, and facilitates the Expectoration of the putrid Matter; but the inciding Particles give the firſt Riſe to the Work, by beginning the Shock, which is further'd by the oily, glibbing Particles.

℞ Reſin. Pin. ʒ j. Ol. Tereb. ʒ ij. G. Elem. ʒ vj. m. *In Ulcere, externè.*

Take Reſin of Pine 1 Ounce, Oil of Turpentine 2 Drams, Gum Elemi 6 Drams, mix; *in an Ulcer externally.*

Ulcers are not cur'd without ſufficient Evacuation of the Matter contain'd within their Fibres, that is not to be done without *Emollition* and *Irritation*, which two amount to what we call *Digeſtion*; the Gums are oily and volatile, and are fitteſt for this Work.

℞ Emp. de Cicutâ, Melilot a. ʒ j. Sal. armon. ʒ j. Ladan. ʒ j ſs. Balſ. Indic. ʒ ij. Ung. de Cicut. Hildan. & Cer. a. q. ſ. m. f. Emplaſt. *Pro Scirrho Hepatis.*

Take Plaiſters of Hemlock and Melilot, of each 1 Ounce, Salt armoniac 1 Dram, Labdanum

Labdanum 1 Dram and half, Opobalſam 2 Drams, *Hildanus*'s Ointment of Hemlock and Wax what ſuffices, make a Plaiſter; *for a Scirrhus of the Liver.*

It cannot be ſuppos'd that any Medicine can have an Effect upon a *Scirrhus*, which lies ſo deep as that of the Liver, when it is confirm'd; this is not expected when the Med'cine is apply'd immediately to 'em; however, if poſſible, this is good to relax and diſcuſs.

℞ Colophon. ℥ ij. Myrrh. ℥ij ſs. Op. Theb. ℈ ij. pro Glandibus; *in Ani dolore, à Dyſenteriâ.*

Take Scammony 2 Drams, Myrrh 2 Drams and half, Opium 2 Scruples, for Suppoſitories; *in Pain of the Anus, from a Dyſentery.*

The Gums deterge any Matter lodging in the *Anus*, whilſt the *Opium* effectually allays the Irritation and Pain.

℞ Aq. Fœnic. ℥ j. Antim. Diaph. ℈ j. Sacch. q. ſ. *In Flatu.*

Take Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Sugar what ſuffices; *in Windineſs.*

This Mixture is aromatick, and powerfully abſorbent; hence, it corrects the ſtubborn Acid, and exhales the *Flatus*; for ſuch *Flatus* as proceed from Acid are, of all other, the moſt durable.

℞ Cherefol. Fenic. virid. a. q. v. cum Mell. m. *In Thromboſi Lactis.*

Take Chervil and green Fennel, of each what pleaſes, with Honey; *in Curdling of Milk.*

'Tis compos'd of volatile and relaxing Parts; the firſt give Motion to the Fluids, and the latter enlarges the Fibres, and ſuffers the Fluids to paſs more freely.

℞ Elix. Propriet. ſine Acido ʒj ſs. Tinct. Corall. ℈ ij. Opobalſ. ℈ ſs. m. gtt. xx. *In Lienteriâ.*

Take *Elixir Proprietatis* 1 Dram and half, Tincture of Coral 2 Scruples, natural Balſam half a Scruple, mix, 20 Drops *in a Lientery.*

A *Lientery* proceeds from Obſtructions and a Laxity of the Fibres; this Compound is made up of Aperients and gentle Stypticks, which anſwers both Intentions.

℞ Syr.

℞ Syr. Dialth. ℥ ij ſs. Tartar. alb. ʒ ſs. Aq. Petroſel. ℔ j. *In Nephritide.*

Take Syrup of Marſhmallows 2 Ounces and half, white Tartar half an Ounce, Parſley-Water 1 Pound; *in a nephritick Pain.*

This is ſmooth and ſaline; hence it glibs the Paſſage, and irritates, and expels the Stone from its Lodgment.

℞ Aſſ. Fœtid. Caſtor. a. ʒ ſs. Sal. Card. b. Croc. a. gr. vj. Opii gr. ij. m. cum Syr. Artemiſ. q. ſ. f. Pilulæ n° xij. capiat iv. (vj.) *ad preveniendum Paroxyſmum Hyſtericum.*

Take *Aſſa Fœtida, Caſtoreum*, of each half a Dram; Salt of Carduus, Saffron, of each 6 Grains, with Syrup of Mugwort, make 12 Pills; take 4, (6) to *prevent Hyſterick Fits.*

'Tis compos'd of volatile, oily Particles and Opiates, which give Motion and Life to the Spirits, and allay and prevent irregular Excurſions of 'em; as to the Diſtempers of Women, I ſhall refer you to Dr. *Butler*'s Γυναικεῖα, which he deſigns ſhortly to oblige the World with.

℞ Pulp.

This Mixture is ...rajician-
powerfully abſorbe... mph. ℥j.
rects the ſtubbo... *pro Dolore*
the *Flatus*; fo...
from Acid ...
durable. ... Apples what
... thro' a Sieve, add
℞ Cho... ...ruple, Saffron half a
Mel... ...um 2 Grains, mix; *for a*
Tab... *the Eyes.*

...ains proceed from ſharp Humours ...icking the membranous Parts; theſe ſmooth and opiate Med'cines temper this Acrimony, allay the Irritation, while the Camphire diſperſes the Humours that ſhall happen to be heap'd up there.

℞ Aq. Chamæm. Puleg. a. ℥j. Sp. Junip. 3 ij. Tinct. Caſtor. 3 j. Laud. Op. gr. ij. Syr. Artem. 3 vj. m. detur cochleatim; *in Torminibus à Partu.*

Take Chamomile and Penny-royal Waters, of each 1 Ounce; Spirit of Juniper 2 Drams, Tincture of Caſtor 1 Dram, Laudanum 2 Grains, Syrup of Mugwort 6 Drams, give it by Spoonfuls, *in After-Pains.*

Pains after Labour often ſtop the *Lochia*; the volatile, oily Particles puſh them

ward, while the Opiate allays
n from the ſharp Particles
nda.

man. ℔ ij. Balſ. Gi-
Ovi ſolut. ℥ ſs. Sacch.
m. f. potus; *in Ulcere*

German Spaw a Quart, Balm of
Mead (diſſolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg) half a Scruple, Sugar-Candy what ſuffices, mix, for Drink; *in an Ulcer of the Kidneys.*

Ulcers want Deterſion, and then Digeſtion and Healing; the Balſam does the firſt Parts, and the Water the latter, becauſe the Mixture is Balſamick, that is, *volatile, oleous, and ſyptick.*

℞ Porri Bacc. Myrtill. a. q. ſ. coq. in Vino m. f. Cataplaſma. *In Bronchocele.*

Take Leeks and Myrtle-Berries, of each what ſuffices, make a Cataplaſm; *in a Bronchocele.*

A *Bronchocele* is no other than an *Atheroma*, or a *cyſtical Tumour* on the *Bronchiæ*; bred, as they all are, by the curdy Part of our Chyle ſtagnating in the

the Fibres of the Throat, and daily enlarging its Bounds; it appears very large ſometimes; 'tis Epidemical in the *Alps*. Hence *Juvenal*, Satyr. 13. *Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus?* This Mixture is compos'd of *oleous*, *ſpiritous*, and *ſtyptick* Particles; *by the firſt*, it malaxes the *Coagulum* in the Fibres; *by the ſecond*, it gives an Irritation to the Parts, and forces, by this Mechaniſm, the ſtagnant *Demi-ſolida* to move forward; and *by the latter*, the Parts are purs'd up to their natural Tone; and thus ſuch a Diſorder, when recent, is reliev'd; for, when the Tumour is fixt, theſe Methods are too weak, nor does it yield, but to the Extirpation.

℞ Ung. Enulat. ℥ j. Camphor. Sulphur. Sacch. Saturn. a. 3 j. Sal. Tartar. 3 ſs. m. *Pro Favo, Achore, Tineâ.*

Take Ointment of Elicampane 1 Ounce, Camphire, Sulphur, Sugar of Lead, of each 1 Dram; Salt of Tartar half a Dram, mix; *for a Scald-Head, or any Scabs.*

℞ Butyr. ſalit. Axung. Porc. a. ℥ j. Sulphur. ℥ ſs. Merc. viv. Saliv. Extinct. 3 j. Vitriol. Crud. ℈ j. m. *Pro Favo*, &c.

Take

Butter, Hog's Lard, of each
Sulphur half an Ounce,
r'd one Dram, Vi-
mix; *for a Scald-*

tions proceed from a
of Salts on the Surface;
ver wou'd cure, muſt ſtrike
Root, by Internals; for theſe
rnals only carry off the Scabs from
ne Surface; their *oily Parts* penetrate
and looſen the Tubercles; their *volatile and ſaline ones* exhale the Humidities beneath; and their *Styptick* Particles contract the Parts to their uſual Tone, and turn alſo *Epuloticks.*

℞ Decoct. Calc. viv. ℔ ſs. Aq. Roſar. ℥ j. merc. d. gr. xv. Sacch. Saturn. gr. iv. m. *in Scabie.*

Take Lime-Water half a Pound, Roſe-Water 1 Ounce, Mercurius dulcis 15 Grains, Sugar of Lead 4 Grains, mix; *in a Scab.*

℞ Merc. præc. alb. ʒj. ung. Pomat. ℥j. m. f. ung. *pro Elephantiaſi, Puſtulis faciei, Herpete, Serpigine, Scabie venereâ.*

Take white Mercury præcipitate 1 Dram, Pomatum 1 Ounce, mix; *for all Sorts of Scabs or Eruptions.*

Theſe

the Fibres of the Throat, and daily enlarging its Bounds; it appears very large ſometimes; 'tis Epidemical in the *Alps*. Hence *Juvenal*, Satyr. 13. *Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus?* This Mixture is compos'd of *oleous*, *ſpiritous*, and *ſtyptick* Particles; *by the firſt*, it malaxes the *Coagulum* in the Fibres; *by the ſecond*, it gives an Irritation to the Parts, and forces, by this Mechaniſm, the ſtagnant *Demi-ſolids* to move forward; and *by the latter*, the Parts are purs'd up to their natural Tone; and thus ſuch a Diſorder, when recent, is reliev'd; for, when the Tumour is fixt, theſe Methods are too weak, nor does it yield, but to the Extirpation.

℞ Ung. Enulat. ℥ j. Camphor. Sulphur. Sacch. Saturn. a. 3 j. Sal. Tartar. 3 ſs. m. *Pro Favo*, *Achore*, *Tineâ*.

Take Ointment of Elicampane 1 Ounce, Camphire, Sulphur, Sugar of Lead, of each 1 Dram; Salt of Tartar half a Dram, mix; *for a Scald-Head, or any Scabs.*

℞ Butyr. ſalit. Axung. Porc. a. ℥ j. Sulphur. ℥ ſs. Merc. viv. Saliv. Extinct. 3 j. Vitriol. Crud. ℈ j. m. *Pro Favo*, &c.

Take

Take Salt-Butter, Hog's Lard, of each 1 Ounce, Sulphur half an Ounce, Mercury prepar'd one Dram, Vitriol 1 Scruple, mix; *for a Scald-Head*, &c.

These Eruptions proceed from a Concretion of Salts on the Surface; now whoever wou'd cure, muſt ſtrike at the Root, by Internals; for theſe Externals only carry off the Scabs from the Surface; their *oily Parts* penetrate and looſen the Tubercles; their *volatile and ſaline ones* exhale the Humidities beneath; and their *Styptick* Particles contract the Parts to their uſual Tone, and turn alſo *Epuloticks*.

℞ Decoct. Calc. viv. ℔ ſs. Aq. Roſar. ʒ j. merc. d. gr. xv. Sacch. Saturn. gr. iv. m. *in Scabie.*

Take Lime-Water half a Pound, Roſe-Water 1 Ounce, Mercurius dulcis 15 Grains, Sugar of Lead 4 Grains, mix; *in a Scab.*

℞ Merc. præc. alb. ʒ j. ung. Pomat. ʒ j. m. f. ung. *pro Elephantiaſi, Puſtulis faciei, Herpete, Serpigine, Scabie venereâ.*

Take white Mercury præcipitate 1 Dram, Pomatum 1 Ounce, mix; *for all Sorts of Scabs or Eruptions.*

Theſe

I don't here ſuppoſe the Noſe to be *Carious*; it then by its *Sulphureous Mercurial, Saline and Styptick* Particles, deterges, digeſts and dries.

℞ Sp. Nitri d. ℥ j. Sp. Aniſ. q. ſ. Capt. gtt. 20. 30. *in Cardialgiâ Cal. dâ.*

Take Spirit of Niter dulcify'd 1 Dram, Spirit of Aniſe-Seed what ſuffices; *in a hot Heartburn.*

I have hinted above, that Heartburns ſometimes proceed from alcaline Salts; Acids being *inimical* to ſuch, correct their Effects.

℞ Antim. Diaphoret. ℈ j. Theriac. Androm. ℥ j. Syr. de Mecon. q. ſ. m. *in Σπάσμῳ & Ἐπιλήψει.*

Take Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Venice Treacle 1 Dram, Syrup of white Poppy what ſuffices; *in dry Belly-ach.*

This Diſtemper is common in the *Weſt-Indies* from their Lemons, and often here with Punch Drinkers; this *Abſorbent* corrects the Acid that gives Riſe to the Irritation, and the Opiate allays the Pain, and gains a Truce in the mean while; *Sydenham* commends here *Balſam of Peru*, which acts as a Sheather of the Acid.

℞ Ung.

℞ Ung. Plumb. è Succ. Solan. a. ʒ j. Aq. Roſ. ʒ ſs. m. in mortario Plumbeo; *pro Polypo Cancroſo.*

Take Ointments of Lead and of Nightſhade of each 1 Ounce, Roſe-Water half an Ounce, mix, in a Leaden Mortar; *for a Cancerous Polypus.*

℞ Succ. Solan. agitat. in Mortario Plumbeo q. v. Camphor. parum m. *in Cancro ulcerato.*

Take Nightſhade Juice beat in a Mortar, with Camphire a little; *in an ulcerated Cancer.*

In ulcerated Cancers, how little remains to be done? *Gendron Des-Haies* in a ſmall Tract on Cancers depends on Anodynes; and, I believe, when *Anodynes* and *Stypticks* are apply'd, we are at the *Ultima Thule*; for eaſing the Pain, and hindring the Encreaſe of the Tumour are all we can do; I muſt once more wonder why *Camphire* ſhou'd be eſteem'd as an Opiate! As to the Remedies, *Hippocrates*, *Aph.* 38. *Sect.* 6. in ſome Meaſure is uſeleſs, μὴ θερα-πεύειν βέλτιον; for who can cure it? He then means 'tis better not to attempt a Cure.

℞ Ol. Tartar. p. d. ʒ ij. Ceruſs. ʒ iij. Ol. amygd. d. q. ſ. m. f. Coſmeticum; *in maculis Faciei.* Take

Take Oil of Tartar 2 Drams, Ceruſs 3 Drams, Oil of Almonds what ſuffices, make a *Fucus*; *for Freckles.*

This diſcuſſes by its ſaline Parts, and daubs the Face with a white Colour.

℞ Tereb. venet. ℥ ſs. Sulph. viv. ℈ ſs. Sem. Sinap. gr. v. m. *in aſthmate humido.*

Take Turpentine half a Dram, Sulphur half a Dram, Muſtard Seed 5 Grains; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

℞ Syr. Dialth. ℥ jſs. Flor. Benz. ℈ ſs. m. *in Aſthmate humido.*

Take Syrup of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce and a half, Flowers of Benjamin half a Scruple; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

℞ Styrac. Calamit. ℥ ſs. Spec. Diairecos ℥ ſs. Extract. Glycyrrh. Ol. Aniſ. malaxat. q. ſ. m. f. Pilul. *in Aſthmate humido.*

Take Storax Calamit. half a Dram, Species of Orris half a Dram, Extract of Liquorice ſoftned, make Pills; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

℞ Elixir Mell. Cochl. j. Sp. vol. oleoſ. gtt. vj. m. *in Aſthmate humido.*

Take Elixir of Honey 1 Spoonful, Sal volatile oleoſum 6 Drops, mix; *in a Spitting Aſthma.*

I have

I have brought more Examples on *Aſthma's* than were neceſſary, to convince the Reader that *ſmooth* and *volatile* Particles are the two Requiſites to make a Cough ſlip up; the firſt looſens the Adhæſion, and the latter gives the Shock; but remember what *Piſo* adviſes on this Head, *Humores Craſſi tenaciores ſunt à Calore, undè Incidentia non ſine Humectantibus dentur.*

℞ Sal. vol. oleoſ. ʒ ſs. Laud. Liq. ʒiij. m. *in Aſthmate ſicco.*

Take Sal volatile half an Ounce, Liquid Laudanum 3 Drams; *in a dry, hyſterick Aſthma.*

Such *Aſthma's* are an Effect of convulſive Contractions of the Nerves of the *par Octavum* and *Nonum*, from ſome grating Acid in the *nervous Juice*; the *volatile Alcaline* corrects the Acid, and the *Opiate* allays the Irritation.

℞ Sal. Mart. Oc. Cancror. a. ℈ ſs. Tartar. vitriolat. gr. xv. Lap. Prunell. gr. vj. Spec. Diarrhod. Abbat. ℈ ſs. Sacch. alb. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis; *in Atrophiâ Infantili.*

Take Salt of Steel, Crabs Eyes, of each half a Scruple, Tartar vitriolated

lated 15 Grains, Sal. Prunell. 6 Grains, Powder of Diarrhodon Abbatis half a Scruple, Sugar 1 Ounce; *in Childrens Atrophy.*

Children are not nourish'd if the *Acid viscous Phlegm obstruct* the *Lacteals*; the *absorbent* Drugs correct the former; the mixt Salts incide the Phlegm, and the *Saline* and *Aromatick*, irritate and open the Obstructions; the continent Causes being thus obviated, and all Impediments to Nutrition being remov'd; the Chyle will circulate in its old Channels, and the Children will be nourish'd as usual.

℞ Ol. amygd. d. ℥ ij. Bals. Peruv. gtt. x. Syr. Dialth. ℥ j. m. f. mistura; *in Calculo Renum.*

Take Oil of Almonds 2 Ounces, Balsam of Peru 10 Drops, Syrup of Marshmallows 1 Ounce; *in the Stone.*

This is another Instance how Oily Drugs are in use to glib the Passages; and volatile ones are blended, in order to expel the Stone.

℞ Sperm. Cet. gr. x. Flor. Benz. gr. v. Sal. Succin. gr. iij. Laud. opiat. gr. j. Bals. Peruv. q. s. f. Pilulæ; *in Tussi acri.*

Take

Take Sperma Ceti 10 Grains, Flowers of Benjamin 5 Grains, Salt of Amber 3 Grains, Laudanum 1 Grain, Balſam of Peru, make Pills; *in a mixt Cough*, (where the Phlegm is groſs, yet Salt and tickling.)

This Mixture is *Oily*, *Volatile*, and *Opiate*; it therefore lubricates and makes the Phlegm glide eaſily up; the *inciding* Particles renew the Irritation ſo far as is uſeful; and the *Opiates* hinder the Influx of more, and alſo allay the Pain uſual on the Breaſt upon ſuch a Fatigue, and laſtly hinder the ſuperfluous Tickle.

℞ Sem. Melon. Excort. Papav. alb. a. ʒ jſs. Sem. Card. b. ʒ v. Aq. Card. bened. Papav. ſterc. equin. impregnat. a. q. ſs. tundantur in mortario, f. Emulſio, Colatur. ℔ jſs. add. Dent. apri, Mand. Lucii, a. ʒ j. Edulcoretur. m. f. Emulſio; *in Pleuritide.*

Take Melon-Seeds, white Poppy, of each 1 Dram and a half, Carduus-Seeds 5 Drams, Carduus and Poppy-Waters (in which Horſe-Dung has been infus'd;) beat 'em in a Mortar; to the ſtrain'd Liquor add Boars-Tooth, and Pike-Jaws powder'd, of

each 1 Dram, ſweeten, and make an Emulſion; *in a Pleuriſy.*

This is gently *Aperient* and *Opiate*; by which it opens the Obſtruction, and allays the inteſtine Motion; which, as *Waldſchmidt* obſerves, is all that is requiſite in a *Pleuriſy*; and to convince the Reader of this, let us view the Preſcriptions us'd on this Occaſion. 2.

℞ Aq. Card. bened. Papav. Errat. a. ℥ ij. Antim. Diaphor. ℈ j. Laud. opiat. gr. j. Syr. Papav. Errat. ℥ ij. m. *in Pleuritide, Sextâ quâque Horâ.*

Take Carduus and Poppy-Waters, of each 2 Ounces, Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Laudanum 1 Grain, Syrup of Poppies 2 Drams, mix, *in a Pleuriſy*, every ſixth Hour.

℞ Aq. Flor. Paralyſ. Lactuc. a. ℥ iij. oc. Cancror. ℥ ſs. Syr. Papav. ℥ jſs. m. *in Pleuritide.*

Take Cowſlip and Lettice-Waters, of each ℥ Ounces, Crabs Eyes half a Dram, Syrup of Poppies 1 Ounce and a half; *in a Pleuriſy.*

The *Pain* alſo is allay'd, and *Sleep* procur'd by the *Opiates*, which are two troubleſome Attendants of *Pleuriſies.*

℞ Teſtar.

℞ Testar. ovor. Calcin. gr. xvj. Vitriol. Mart. gr. vj. m. *in Menſibus nimiis.*
Take calcin'd Egg-Shells 16 Grains, Salt of Steel 6 Grains, mix; *in the immoderate Flux of the Menſes.*

This is much commended in this Caſe, and as certain, at eight Doſes; it *abſorbs* and *conſtringes*, by its *gritty* and *ſtiptick* Particles.

℞ Cœpar. toſtar. q. v. m. cum Theriac. q. ſ. m. *in Carbunculo, Bubone.*
Take roaſted Onions what pleaſes, Venice Treacle what ſuffices; *in a Carbuncle, or Bubo.*

℞ Summ. Rut. m. j. Ferment. acris ʒ j. fic. veter. nº iv. Piper. alb. ʒ j. Sal. comm. ʒ jſs. m. *in Carbunculo*, &c.
Take Rue Tops 1 Handful, Leaven 1 Ounce, old Figs 4, white Pepper 1 Dram, Salt 1 Dram and a half, mix; *in a Carbuncle.*

Theſe Tumours muſt be brought to *Suppuration* and *Digeſtion*; theſe *ſharp volatile* Particles invite the Afflux of Humours, and the *Oily* ones ſerve to forward Suppuration (or Digeſtion, which is only a Continuance of Suppuration;) and thus the Humours are critically evacuated.

℞ Sulph. Crud. Cinet. Sarment. Vit. Sal. Gemm. a. ʒ ij. Farin. Fabar. ʒ ij. Acet. ʒ j. Tereb. Cer. a. q. f. cum Ol. Nuc. m. *Pro OEdemate.*

Take Sulphur, Vine-Aſhes, *Sal Gemm.* of each 2 Drams; Bean-Meal 2 Ounces, Vinegar 1 ounce, Turpentine, Wax what ſuffices, with Oil of Nuts, mix; *in an OEdema.*

Theſe ſaline and ſulphureous Particles diſperſe the ſerous ones impacted into the Fibres, and give Motion to ſome, and evaporate the Remainder thro' the Pores; and ſo diſſipate theſe aqueous Tumours.

℞ Sp. Vin. ʒ iv. Sapon. Venet. ʒ ij. & Camphor. ϑ j. m. *In Arthritide vagâ.*

Take Spirit of Wine 4 Ounces, *Caſtile* Soap 2 Drams, Camphire 1 Scruple; *in a wandring Gout.*

This is *oily*, *ſpirituous*, and *volatile*; by which it relieves Pain, and diſcuſſes the Humours impacted, which is all that is requiſite for this Diſorder externally.

℞ Spec. Diacymin. ʒ j. Nitri depurat. ϑ j. Ol. Cymin. gtt. iij. m. pro tribus Doſibus. *In malo Hypochondriaco.*

Take

Take *Species* of Cummin-Seeds 1 Dram, Nitre purify'd 1 Scruple, Oil of Cummin 3 Drops, for 3 Doſes; *in Hypochondriaciſm.*

This is an *Aromatick* and *Acido-ſaline*; the firſt is fitted to expell the *Flatus*, and the latter to correct the acrimonious Salts that ravage and irritate all the Membranes, and put 'em into Thouſands of Contorſions.

℞ Decoct. ex Lamii alb. Flor. Rad. Cyper. Galang. & Roſ. rub. *Pro Fluore albo.*

Take the Decoction of *Archangel*-Flowers, Cyperus and Galingale-Roots, and red Roſes; *for the Whites.*

The *volatile* and *ſtyptick* Medicines, which compoſe this Mixture, attenuate and incide the phlegmatick Maſs, and alſo evacuate it by Urine; which done, the ſtyptick corroborates the Fibres, and conſtringes 'em to their natural Tone.

℞ But. inſulſ. ℥ ij. Vitriol. alb. ℥ ij. ufurpetur per tres dies; tum eluatur cum Lixivio ex Betonic. Leviſtic. & Hyperic. *In Perrigine Capitis.*

Take unſalted Butter 2 Ounces, white Vitriol 2 Drams, uſe it for three Days, then waſh it off with Lye of Betony, Lovage, and St. *John*'s-Wort; *in a ſcald Head.*

I have already taken Notice, that *Oils* and *Sypticks* ſcale off the Scabs and heal, and that the *Attenuants* evaporate the abounding Moiſture.

℞ Cran. Human. p. p. Ungul. Alc. Corall. rub. Cinnab. Antim. Diaphoret. Martial. a. 3 ſs. Croc. gr. xv. Camph. gr. iij. Opii gr. iv. m. f. Pulv. *In Convulſionibus.*

Take Man's Skull prepar'd, Elk's Hoof, red Coral, Cinnabar of Antimony, Martial Diaphoretick, of each half a Dram; Saffron 15 Grains, Camphire 3 Grains, Opium 4 Grains, make a Powder; *in Convulſions.*

Convulſions are not produc'd without ſome inimical Acidity, at leaſt Acrimony in the Juices, and an Irritation from thence; the teſtaceous correct the one, and the opiate allays the other.

℞ Aq. Cinnam. ℥ ij. Sal. Urin. vol. 3ſs. Syr. Liquorit. ℥ ſs. m. *in Catarrho ſuffocativo, ad Pus Exagitandum.*

Take

Take Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces, volatile Salt of Urine half a Dram, Syrup of Liquorice half an Ounce; *in a choaking Cataarh, in an Empyema.*

If any Matter stick close to the *Bronchia*, this Mixture is useful to loosen it, and make the Patient cough it up, by its *ramose* and *volatile* Particles, because it destroys the Adhæsion, and irritates.

℞ Aq. Sambuc. ℥ i ß. Sp. Vin. ℥ j. ß. Troch. alb. Rhaſ. ʒ ß. Camph. ℈ ß. m. *in Erysipelate.*

Take Elder-Flower Water 3 Ounces, Spirit of Wine 1 Ounce and half, white Troches of Rhasis half a Dram, Camphire half a Scruple; *in a St. Anthony's Fire.*

The Violence of the Pain requires *Anodynes*, and the thin Humours require *Diſcuſſion*; the Troches, and some add the Camphire also, perform the first Part; and the spirituous and volatile Particles the latter.

℞ Sevi Ovin. Crem. Lact. a. ℥j. Cret. alb. ʒ ß. m. *in Excoriatione.*

Take Sheep's-Suet, Cream, of each one Dram; Chalk half an Ounce; *in Excoriations.*

Fretting is either from *Friction* or ſharp Salts; this corrects the latter, and alſo abſorbs and drys, which is in other Terms *Healing*.

℞ Oxymel. Scillit. ʒ ſs. Ol. Vitrioli ʒ ſs. m. *In Gingivis putridis, ulceratis.*

Take Oxymel of Squills half an Ounce, Oil of Vitriol half a Dram; *in ulcer'd Gums.*

Such Ulcers always have *Fungus's* conjoin'd; the Vitriol conſumes *theſe*, and hinders ſpreading; but the Healing muſt be done by Stypticks, and therefore *Honey of Roſes with Spirit of Salt* anſwers better; and if with *Honey*, you blend *Pike-Jaw calcin'd with Myrrh, and Spirit of Salt*, it anſwers beſt of all; by reaſon of the *abſorbing* Particles, the deterſive ones, and in ſhort, all that can be requir'd in an Ulcer.

℞ Balſ. Peruv. ʒ ſs. Tereb. in Vitell. Ov. ſolut. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Digeſtivo.*

Take Balſam of *Peru* half an Ounce, Turpentine 2 Drams, diſſolv'd in the Yolk

Yolk of an Egg; *a Digestive for Ulcers.*

Digestives consist of such Particles as are smooth and gently Volatile, by which they dilate the Fibres, and make a freer Passage for the *Exit* of the Matter, and gently irritate the Expulsion of *it.*

℞ Flor. Sulph. ʒ iij. Myrrh. ʒ iij. Camph. ʒ j. Tereb. Venet. ʒ ij. cum Vitell. Ov. solut. m. f. *Sarcoticum.*

Take Flowers of Brimstone 3 Ounces, Myrrh 3 Drams; Camphire 1 Dram, Turpentine dissolv'd with the Yolk of an Egg 2 Ounces, mix; *for a Sarcotick.*

Incarners come in play, when the gorg'd Fibres are unloaden; they are partly Digestive, and partly *Epuloticks.*

℞ Ung. alb. camphor. ʒ j. Amalgam. Mercur. ʒ j. Sang. Dracon. Test. Ovor. ust. a. ʒ j. m. f. *Epuloticum.*

Take white Ointment camphorated, 1 Ounce; Amalgam of Mercury, one Dram; Dragon's-Blood, Egg-Shells burnt, of each 1 Scruple; *for an Epulotick.*

When the Parts are reduc'd to their natural Tone, by Digeſtion, *&c.* 'tis high time to cloſe 'em up, which ſuch *abſorbing* and *ſtyptick* Med'cines do.

℞ Alb. Græc. m. j. Nid. Hirund. n°. j. Mell. opt. q. ſ. m. *In Anginâ.*

Take *Album Græcum* 1 Handful, Swallow-Neſt one, Honey; *in a Quinzy.*

Diſcutients and *Emollients* are requir'd in Tumours; the harder the Tumour is, the more *Emollients* muſt be us'd; the ſofter, the more *Diſcutients*; when the Fibres are made broader by *Relaxants*, the Salts in *Diſcutients* give an effectual Vibration to the Fibres, ſo that the Humours which ſtagnated before, are now hurried forward with Eaſe.

℞ Cinnab. nat. ℈ j. G. Junip. Ladan. Myrrh. a. ʒ j ſs. m. pro Suffitu; *in Ulcere colli Uteri.*

Take native Cinnabar 1 Scruple, Gum-Juniper, Labdanum, Myrrh, of each 1 Dram and half, mix for a Stove; *in an Ulcer of the Vagina.*

This is another Method to convey the *Digeſtive* and *Balſamick* Particles to the

the Part affected; I need give no *Rationale* on it.

℞ Decoct. Traumatic. ℔ ij. Balſ. Peruv. ʒ ſs. ſolv. in Sacch. Roſ. q. ſ. in Impetus; *in Ulcere Ventriculi.*

Take the vulnerary Decoction 2 Pounds, Balſam of *Peru* half a Dram, with Sugar of Roſes what ſuffices, for Drink; *in an Ulcer of the Stomach.*

The balſamick and ſtyptick Particles contain'd in this Mixture, deterge and unload the gorg'd Fibres, and cloſe up the maim'd Veſſels, and heal.

℞ Aq. Chamom. ʒ j. Spir. Junip. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. nº j. *in Colica acida.*

Take Chamomile-Water 1 Ounce, Spirit of Juniper 2 Ounces, one Yolk of Egg; *in an acid Colick.*

Here are *ſmooth* and *volatile oily* Particles; the firſt obtund the Acids, and relax the Rigidity of the Fibres; and the latter puſhes the *Flatus* from thence downwards.

℞ Caſtor. ʒ ſs. Laud. Op. gr. j. Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. *in Colica hyſterica.*

Take Caſtor half a Scruple, Opium

1 Grain, Balſam of *Peru* what ſuffices; *in hyſterick Colicks.*

It rears the broken Spirits, and obtunds the Pains which are ſudorants, generally ſpeaking, in ſuch Colicks.

℞ Theriac. And. q. v. Ol. Succin. q. ſ. m. admoveatur; *in Convulſions.*

Take *Venice* Treacle what pleaſes, Oil of Amber what ſuffices; apply *in Convulſions.*

This is us'd in Convulſions rais'd from the external Parts; it relaxes, therefore deſtroys the Notion I have of Convulſions (viz. *Tenſion.*)

℞ Sulph. viv. ℥iv. Decoct. Calc. viv. q. v. pro fotu *in Doloribus Cruris.*

Take Sulphur 4 Ounces, Decoction of Quick-Lime, mix for a Fotus; *in Pains of the Legs.*

Pains are cur'd by evacuating the Cauſe, or relaxing the Tenſion; this Mixture anſwers both Intentions.

℞ Aq. Vit. ℥iv. Theriac. And. veter. ℥ij. m. *in Dolore Brachii.*

Take *Aqua-Vitæ* 4 Ounces; *Venice*-Treacle 2 Drams; *in Pains of the Arms.*

This

This diſſipates the Cauſe of Pain, and relaxes the Fibres, and eaſes the Tenſion, whence ariſes the troubleſome *Idea* of Pain.

℞ Rad. Gladiol. lut. paluſt. ʒ iij. Diabol. Morſ. ʒ ij. m. coq. in Lacte ; *in Hydrophobiâ.*

Take Water Flag 3 Drams, Devil's Bit 2 Drams, boil in Milk ; *in an Hydrophobia.*

The *ſtrong volatile* Particles correct the ſuppos'd *Acids*, and the *Milk* ſheathes 'em ; and thus cures this *Species* of *Delirium.*

℞ Aq. Meliſſ ʒ ſs. Sal. Mart. gr. j. Succ. q. ſ. *in Hydrope Uteri.*

Take Balm-Water half an Ounce, Salt of Steel 1 Grain, Sugar ; *in a Dropſy of the Uterus.*

This is only ſuppos'd to be us'd in a beginning *Laxity* of the *Uterus*, for it can aſſiſt no other *Species*, nor when it is confirm'd.

℞ Emp. Oxycroc. ʒ j. Mucilag. Alth. Lin. Fœnug. a. ʒ v. Sagapen. Ammon. Euphorb. a. ʒ iij. Reſin. ʒ vj. Cer. alb. ʒ iij. m. *in Ganglio.*

Take

Take Oxycroceum 1 Ounce, Mucilage of Marshmallows, Line and Fenugreek, of each 5 Drams; Sagapenum, Ammoniacum, Euphorbium, of each 3 Drams; Rosin 6 Drams, white Wax 5 Drams; *in a Ganglion.*

If the Fibres obstructed were not relax'd at the *Point of Impediment*; the Volatile ones wou'd scarce be able to shock the Fibres so forcibly, as to shove the Fluids forward.

℞ Sal. Prunell. 3 ss. Oc. Canc. 3 j. Camph. gr. ij. Sacc. Crystall. 3 ss. *in Maniâ.*

Take *Sal-Prunellæ* half a Dram, Crab's-Eyes 1 Scruple, Camphire 2 Grains, Sugar half a Dram; *in Madness.*

Such Alteratives agree in Madness, as *cool*, and *absorb* the Bile, and gently evaporate by the Pores.

℞ Antim. Diaph. 3 j. Myrrh. gr. vj. Cinnab. gr. vj. Croc. gr. iv. m. pro duabus Dosibus; *in Lochiis retentis.*

Take Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Myrrh 6 Grains, Cinnabar 6 Grains, Saffron 4 Grains, for two Doses; *in the suppress'd Loches.*

The absorbent, oily, and ponderous Particles give Motion to the Blood,

Blood, and diſſolve the *Grumes*; by the latter, it paves the Road for the former.

℞ Sp. C. C. ʒ ſs. Ol. Vitriol. ʒ ij. m. gtt. lx. *in Manna.*

Take Spirit of Hart's-horn half an Ounce, Oil of Vitriol 2 Drams; 60 Drops, *in Madneſs.*

This Mixture is *volatile* and *acid*, and therefore a *mixt Salt*; ſuch Salts are armoniacal, and blunt the too *keen* ones in the Blood, which rarefy it too much.

℞ Syr. Corall. ʒ j. Tinct. Sal. Tartar. gtt. xx. m. *in Fluxu hepatico.*

Take Syrup of Coral 1 Ounce, Tincture of Salt of Tartar 20 Drops; *in the hepatick Flux.*

This Flux is occaſion'd from Obſtructions of the returning Veſſels; the Aperture of the Veſſel requires Stypticks, and the Obſtruction, Aperients; this Mixture anſwers both Indications.

℞ Sp. Cet. Antim. Diaph. a. ʒ j. *in Clyſmo.*

Take

Take Sperma-Ceti, Diaphoretick Antimony, of each 1 Scruple; *in a grumous Blood.*

Morellus ſays, Attenuants and Emollients are neceſſary to diſſolve *Grumes* of Blood, or Milk; hence, the one acts, by malaxing and diſengaging the Ἰχῶρα; the other, on the Ἴχορα.

℞ Ung. Populn. ℥ j. Cret. ℥ ij. m. *in Hæmorrhoidibus dolentibus.*

Take Populeon 1 Ounce, Chalk two Drams; *in Pain of the Piles.*

This Mixture is *ſmooth* and *abſorbent*; the one relaxes and gives Eaſe, and the other abſorbs the Moiſture, which endangers Excoriation.

℞ Farin. Secal. q. v. coq. cum Succ. Cicut. in Pulticulam; add. Rad. Serpentar. Pulv. Cancror. fluviat. uſt. a. q. ſ. m. *Pro Cancro non ulcerato.*

Take Rye-Meal what pleaſes, boil with Juice of Hemlock into a Poultis; add Snake-weed Powder, burnt River-Crabs, of each what ſuffices; *for a Cancer not ulcerated.*

'Tis *abſorbent*, *ſtyptick*, and *anodyne*; the firſt corrects the acrimonious Salts, the

the ſecond curbs its ſpreading, and the laſt gives Eaſe.

℞ Pulv. Limac. p. p. ʒ j. Pulv. Canc. fluviat. ʒ ſs. Off. de Cord. Cerv. ʒ ß Conſ. Borag. q. ſ. m. *In Cancro.*

Take prepar'd Snails 1 Ounce, Powder of River-Crabs half an Ounce, Bone of Stag's Heart 1 Dram, Conſerve of Borage what ſuffices; *In a Cancer.*

It obtunds and abſorbs all Acids, if theſe will do the Work, which is more than a Doubt.

℞ Piper. long. ʒ j. Succ. Acac. Rad. Torment. a. ʒ ij. m. *In Uvulâ relaxatâ.*

Take Pepper (long) 1 Scruple, Juice of Acacia, Tormentil-Roots, of each 2 Scruples; *in a relax'd Uvula.*

'Tis *Styptick* and *Diſcutient*; the one evaporates the Humidity; the other conſtringes, which is all that is requir'd.

℞ Ol. Lumbric. ʒ ij. Roriſmar. ʒ j. m. *in Nervo contuſo.*

Take Oils of Worms 2 Ounces, of Roſemary 1 Dram; *in a bruis'd Nerve.*

The Oils relax the compreſs'd Part, and the volatile Particles ſet the Juices in Motion again.

Of

Of Local Cautions.

I Speak here of ſuch Cautions as peculiarly appertain to the Parts. In the Uſe of Med'cines, I have already hinted that a *Mediocrity* and *Contrariety* muſt be ſtrictly obſerv'd; and therefore I ſhall only ſubjoin ſuch Cautions as are to be minded in the Diſorders of the ſeveral Parts.

In Cephalick Diſorders.

Topicks for the Nerves muſt be apply'd to the *Medulla Spinalis*; the Cephalick Specificks are chiefly of the Vegetable Kingdom.

In Ophthalmick Diſorders.

Repellents are moſtly in Uſe; Suppuratives muſt be avoided; Mucilages agree well. *Duditius* adviſes againſt Spectacles, without an abſolute Neceſſity; they muſt lie on their Backs when Med'cines are put into 'em, and muſt move 'em much after.

In Diſorders of the Ears.

Corroborants are often requir'd, they being apt to be relax'd; Topicks are to be dropt in warm, and the Part firſt cleans'd; three or four Drops ſuffice at a time; they muſt lie on the oppoſite Ear, for ſome time; they muſt lean on the unſound Side, if *Pus* is to be drawn out; ſtop the Ear after Applications.

In Stomachick Diſorders.

We muſt not make too much uſe of Relaxants, and Powders without Diluents; Roborants are to be given upon an empty Stomach; avoid Crowds of Drugs.

In Splenetick Diſorders.

Sweet Things agree ill (τὰ δὲ γλυκέα βλάπτει) whether, becauſe they are apt to ferment much, or grow ſour, or that they encreaſe the viſcous Humours, I ſhall not determine.

In Nephritick Diſorders.

Topicks are to be apply'd to the Loins.

In

In the Uſe of Antihelminticks.

They are to be given Faſting, and we muſt not preſently eat upon 'em; they are often to be changed; too violent ones are to be avoided.

In Uterine Diſorders.

The *Menſes* are not to be provok'd in Children, in Women with Child, nor old People, nor in married Women, nor at any time, but when they us'd to have 'em, unleſs they have been newly ſuppreſs'd; Med'cines helping to ſtrengthen the Conception, are not given till the Expiration of the ſecond Month; they muſt not be purg'd without an abſolute Neceſſity, till the *Menſes* are over.

Women in Labour muſt not ſleep for ſome Hours after; they muſt avoid Motion, Colds, Frights, and Over-feeding; we muſt not give Expellers of the *Fœtus*, till we are ſure of a natural Poſture, (*viz.* Head or Feet) and till the Waters have flow'd; they muſt eat no Fleſh till the 5th or 7th Day after Labour.

Thus

Thus have I finish'd the *Appendix*; if it serve as a Memorial to the Learned, or be Satisfactory to young Beginners, I am pleas'd. The *Observations* will bear the *Test* thro' all Ages; because they are grounded on Experience, supported by Reason.

Μόνῳ τῷ Θεῷ Δόξα.

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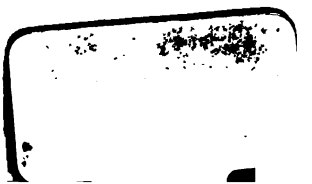
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